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P431

PERSIAN

NEWSPAPER READER TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLATION



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PREFACE

This Persian Newspaper Reader has been prepared by the School of Languages, Foreign Service Institute, to provide extensive reading on an advanced level for students of the Persian language. It is restricted to Iranian Persian, being almost entirely selected from the newspapers (and magazines) published in Tehran the week of October 8 to 14, 1956. It is meant to be representative of all types of material found in Persian newspapers. Most of the articles are from two Tehran papers, Keyhan and Ettelaat, though selections (particularly editorials) have been made from others. The advertisements were chosen for their attractiveness and legibility on reproduction. No selections or advertisements are in any way 'endorsed' by their use. They are merely chosen as typical. Whenever possible, foreign proper names were checked.

The newspapers used for this purpose were most kindly furnished to the editor in October, 1956 by USIS, Tehran. Their wholehearted cooperation is deeply appreciated. Thanks are particularly due to Mr. Charles K. Waters.

While the project was initiated by Dr. Carleton T. Hodge of the School of Languages and he has functioned as general editor, the burden of preparation has been the responsibility of Dr. Serge Obolensky. The latter has been assisted by Dr. Yadollah Nabil, Mr. Raphael Margolin, Mr. Kambiz Yazdan-Panah and Mr. Fereidoun Khajenouri. The typing of the transcription and translation was done by Mrs. Lee Cleven and Miss Carole Loney and that of the Persian volume by Mr. Fereidoun Khajenouri.



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Note on Transcription and Translation

Since the transcription was made from the reading of several speakers, differences of pronunciation are reflected in it. An effort has of course been made to eliminate other, unintentional, inconsistencies.

Where necessary, corrections have been made in the text of the selections. If the errors were minor misprints, they were corrected when typed. Larger errors have been left and the probable correct reading given in brackets. Quotation marks have usually been added where necessary for the sake of clarity.

The following symbols have been used:

() are used where parentheses occur in the original

[()] enclose

- a) parts of the translation which represent words in the Persian but which must be omitted to give a smooth English translation or
- b) transcriptions of words erroneously in the Persian text.

[] enclose

- a) English words added to give a smooth translation or
- b) Persian words added to render the Persian text correct.

[[]] enclose explanatory material, including correct alternates to an incorrect text.

(' ') enclose a more literal version of the immediately preceding text (in translation only)

----- underlining indicates headlines. In the case of a long paragraph of headlines, the underlining is usually omitted.

The transcription is keyed by page to the Persian text. The page numbers of the original corresponding to the transcription are given at the bottom of the page. These references are approximate and do not take into account a few lines of overlapping either at the beginning or end of a page.

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Keyhan #3993. 22 Mehr 1335/14 October 1956.

In the Last 48 Hours.

The irrelevant objections of a lady caused the death of her 7-month old child. Speeding automobiles killed a large number [of people] and sent another number [of people] to the hospital. A cart went on the sidewalk and a child lost its life under the feet of a horse [[or an old nag]]. A person had a stroke in the middle of the street and another one drank so much araq that he died. A bicycle rider caused the death of an old man ('sent him to the land of non-existence'). A motorcycle hit a policeman on duty, and a girl died of coal gas poisoning. An old nag hit the front of a taxi with its fore-legs and with its hind legs broke the glass of another automobile. Two well-known thieves, who had committed big robberies in many Shahrestans, have been captured.

Disagreement Between Wife and Husband and The Death of A Child.

Since Hoseyn had been married, he had'nt had [even] one good day [(in his life)] and never had any rest ('the water of rest did not come down his throat'). His wife argued over petty and very insignificant things, and quarreled with her husband and fought with him. With irrelevant arguments she made life for her poor husband more and more unbearable ('she made the field narrower for her husband from day to day') and finally she made up her mind to run away from her husband's house and, so to speak, to get rid of her troubles. Some neighbors who saw the situation started to plead with her to get her to go back home ('to bring the woman to her home and her life again'), but she did not pay the slightest attention to what people around her said, went to court and requested a divorce. However, the most unfortunate person of all in this quarrel was Ramazan, the seven-months old baby who, far from his cruel mother, had no peace and quiet day and night. The wife of the haji paid no attention to the condition of the child and his discomfort and refused to take care of him. As a result, the poor haji fed the baby dried milk but yesterday traces of exhaustion suddenly appeared on the face of the innocent Ramazan, and this morning he passed away, far from the embrace of his sinful mother.

A Truck and A 9-Year Old Boy.

At 4 p.m. yesterday, rental truck no. 14187, which was speeding in the vicinity of the gendarmerie office of Safaiyeh in the town of Rey, suddently hit Akbar, the 9-year old son of Asghar. The driver stepped on the gas and fled. The road was empty. Finally, after a while, the boy was taken to Firuz Abadi Hospital. However, the boy died in the hospital. The attending doctor stated that if the child had reached the hospital fifteen minutes earlier, his life would have certainly been saved [(from this accident)].

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3993

22 mēhre 1335
14 'oktōbre 1956

dær 48 sa'áte 'æxír.

'iradháye nabejáye xanóm, sæbébe märke kudéke hæftmahé'æš šod. sor'áte 'otomobilhá 'eddéye ziyádira košt, væ 'eddéye digérira rəvanéye bimarestán kærd. garí varéde piyaderów šod, væ kudéki dær zire páye yabú ján sepord. šéxsi dær væsète xiyabán sækté kærd, væ digəri 'ánqædr 'arəq xord ta mord. yek docærxesævár níz mārde pírira bediyāre 'ædām ferestad. motorsiklét bapasebāne póst tæsadóf kærd, væ doxtəri dær 'æsére mæsmumiyáte gāze zoqāl fōwt nemud. yabú badæsthāyeš jelówe taksí, væ bapahāyeš šišéye 'otomobile digérira xórd kærd. do saréqe mæ'rúf, ke dær besyāri 'æz šæhrestanhá dæst beserqæthāye kælán zæde budænd, dæstgír šodænd.

'extelāfe zāno šowhār væ fōwte færzænd.

'æz mowqé'ike hoséyn zæn gerefte búd, yék ruz 'æz zendegiyæš rúze xóši nædidé, væ 'ábe rahéti 'æz gelúyeš pa'in nāræfte bud. zāne 'ú bærsére mæsa'éle joz'í væ xéyli bi'æhæmmiyæt, dádo færyád, væ bašowhāreš nezá' væ kotækkarí míkærd, væ ba'iradhāye nabejá hær rúz 'ærséra bæer šowhāre bicaré tængtær míkærd, ta'inke bel'æxæré caréra dær 'in did, ke 'æz xanéye šowhār færar kærdé, væ be'estelāh, xódra rahæt konæd. 'eddéye 'æz hæmsayegán, ke 'in væz'ra mošahedé kærdænd, bæraye 'inke zænra domærtébé besére xané væ zendegiyæš býaværænd, benæsiháte 'ú pærdaxtænd, væli zæn, bedúne kucektærin tævæjjóhi begoftéye 'ætrafiyán, ráhe dædsærāra pišgereft, væ tæqazāye tælāq nemud. 'æmma bæd-bæxtær 'æz hæmé dær 'in dæ'vá, ræmezán, téfle hæftmahé bud, ke šæborúz, dúr 'æz madére sængdéle xód, 'aramoqærār nēdašt. zāne haji bedúne tævæjjóh behāle 'in bæcé, væ narahætiyeš, 'æz negahdariye 'ú 'emtená' kærdé, væ dær nætijé, hajiye bicaré téfle xódra bašire xošk sír minemud, væli dirúz nagehán 'asāre pæžmordegí dær surāte ræmezāne mæ'súm peydá šod, væ 'emrúz sobh, dúr 'æz 'aqúše madére gonahkāre xod, dærgozæšt.

kamiyón væ kudéke nohsalé.

sa'áte 16, rúze gozæšté, kamiyóne šomaréye 14187 kerayé, ke basor'æt 'æz hodúde pasgáhe sæfa'iyéye šéhre rey 'obúr míkærd, nagehán ba'ækbére nohsalé, færzænde 'æsqér, tæsadóf nemud. ranændé, pára rúye gaz gozardé, væ motævarí šod. jaddé xælvæt bud. bel'æxæré, pæs 'æz cændi kudékra bebimarestāne firuz'abadí bordænd. væli kudék dær bimarestán ján sepord. pezéške mærbuté 'ezhār midašt, 'ægér yek rob' zudtær téfl bebimarestán residé bud, hætmæn 'æz 'in sanehé jan bedær míbord.

A Policeman and A Motorcycle.

At 4 p.m. motorcycle no. 326, driven by Yusef, son of Dadash, speeding ('as a result of great speed') on Hedayat Avenue, hit policeman no. 25, Reza Gharyan, who was standing on duty in front of the Saudi Arabian Embassy, and injured him. The injured [man] was confined to bed in the Police Hospital and the driver was sent from Police Station No. 2 to the District Attorney's Office.

He Drank So Much That He Died.

At 11:30 p.m., policeman no. 1346, who is stationed on Ferdowsi Avenue brought into the police station a person of unknown identity who was unable to speak as a result of excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages, and reported that he was unconscious and fell opposite Club Street. The aforementioned person was taken to Adham Hospital where he died. The case was reported to the authorities concerned and the file was sent from Police Station No. 3 to the Security Police.

Poisoning By Carbon Monoxide ('[Char]coal Smoke').

At 5 p.m. the Sinai Hospital reported to Police Station No. 11 that Miss Soghra, a maid in the house of Mohammad Sadeq, located on Shokufeh Avenue and Shokufeh Street, died as a result of charcoal [(fire)] gas in the bathroom of the house. The case was reported to the authorities concerned and the file was sent from Police Station No. 11 to the District Attorney's Office.

Those Arrested.

In the last 24 hours 16 persons were sent to the District Attorney's Office for traffic violations ('for the crime of violation of driving') and 100 persons for [(the crime of)] fighting and accidents; 22 were handed over to the military government authorities for ('the crime of') disturbance of the peace and fighting with knives.

Two persons, who were of those who sought to take advantage of the troubled times ('who were looking for confusion') following [(the month of)] Shahrivar 1320 [[September 1941]], bewildered the security officers for a long time by committing major thefts [but] finally fell into a trap during one of these thefts. These two men, one by the name of Seyyed Hoseyn Hoseyni and the other his father-in-law, [(by the name of)] Seyyed Isa Hashemi, were freed from prison after they had completed their prison terms. After a while Seyyed Hoseyn opened a real estate office at the bazaar, and a short time later they left behind them a great number of large unpaid notes and several forged documents and ran away. In pursuing these forgers and confidence men the Security Police officers searched all dubious places for a long time, but the only result of this activity was that they realized that Seyyed Hoseyn and Seyyed Isa would not easily fall into a trap. After having spent large sums of money, Seyyed Isa and Seyyed Hoseyn again engaged in their old profession and attracted the attention of the officers by robbing [several]

pasebân væ motorsiklét.

sa'ète 16 motorsiklète šomaréye 326 beranændegiye yuséf, færzænde dadáš, dær 'æsære sor'ète ziyád, dær xiyabáne hedayét, bepasebáne šomaréye 25 rezá qaryán, páse jelówe sefaráte so'udí, tæsadóf, væ 'úra mæsdúm nemud. mæsdúmra dær bimarestáne šæhrbaní bæstæri, væ ranændé 'æz kælantæriye 2 bedadsærá 'e'zám gærdid.

'ínqædr 'æréq xord, ta mórd.

sa'ète bistoséo si dæqiqé, pasebáne šomaréye 1346, páse xiyabáne ferdowsí, šæxse mæjhulohoviyé'ira, ke dær 'æsære 'efrát dær sérfe nušabéye 'ælkolí qadér betækællóm nébud, bekælantæri 'aværd, væ gozaréš dad ke moqabéle kucéye kolúp bihúš, væ rúye zæmín 'oftadé bud. šæxse mæzbúr bebimarestáne 'ædhæm 'e'zám, væ dær 'anjá fówt kærd. mæratéb bemæqamáte mærbuté 'ettelá', væ pærvændé 'æz kælantæriye 3 be'agahí 'ersál gærdid.

mæsmumiyáte dúde zoqál.

sa'ète 17 'æz bimarestáne siná bekælantæriye 11 'ettelá' resid ke dušizé soqrá, kolfæte mænzéle mohæmméd sadéq, vaqé'e dær xiyabáne šokufé, kúye šokufé, dær 'æsære gæze 'atése zoqále cúb, dær hæmmáme mænzel fówt nemudé. mæratéb bemæqamáte mærbuté 'ettelá', væ pærvændé 'æz kælantæriye yazdéh bedadsærá 'ersál gærdid.

dæstgiršodegán.

dær 24 sa'ète 'æxír, 16 næfær bejórme tæxellofáte ranændegí, væ 100 næfær bejórme monaze'é væ tæsadóf, bedadsærá 'e'zám, væ 22 næfær bejórme šærarát væ caqukeší bemæqamáte færmændariye nezamí tæslím gærdidænd.

bæ'd 'æz šæhrivær máhe sále 1320, do næfær 'æz kæsánike dær péye bazáre'ašofté budænd, bašorú'e beserqætháye kælán, moddæte ziyádi mæ'muríne 'agahíra særgærdán nemudænd, bel'æxaré dær yéki 'æz'ín serqæthá bedám 'oftadænd. 'ín do næfær, yéki seydhoséyne hoseyní, væ digæri pedærzæne 'ú, benáme seydisáye hašemí bud, ke pæs'æz 'ánke dowráne zendáne xódra poštesær gozaštænd, 'æz zendán 'azád šodænd. seydhoséyn, pæsæz cændi, yek dokáne mo'ameláte melkí dær bazár bázkærd, væ pæsæz cændi te'dáde ziyádi softeháye sængíne bedúne væjh, væ cændín sænæde jæ'lí 'æz xúd baqí gozardé, væ motævari šodænd. mæ'muríne 'edaréye 'agahí moddæthá dær tæ'qíbe ja'elín væ kolahbærdarán, tæmáme noqáte mæškúkra dær næzær gereftænd, véli tænhá nætijéyike 'æz 'ín fæ'aliyæt bedæst 'aværdænd, 'ín bud ke mæ'lúm šod seydhoséyn væ seydisá be'asaní bedám næxahænd 'oftad. seydhoséyn væ seydisá pæsæz 'ánke pulháye kælánra 'æz béyn bordænd, domærtébé bekære sabéqe xod pærdaxté, væ baserqæte tejarætxaneháye mohémm, tævæjjóhe mæ'murínra bexód mæ'túf daštænd, væ 'æqlébe 'owqát bevæsiléye telefón bamæ'muríne 'agahí šuxí væ mæzáh kærdé, væ hætta 'anhára tæhdíde beqætl mínemudænd.

important business houses. They often made fun of the Security Police officers over the telephone and even threatened them with death.

Three Months Ago.

About three months ago it was reported to the Security Police Office that during the night thieves mysteriously opened the store of Mr. Najji, located at Galubandak Square and stole a large number of assorted sewing machines, radios, and other things to the amount of 400,000 rials. Security Police officers inspected the scene of the theft, and as a result of the investigation they ascertained that the night the theft took place a black passenger car was seen near the place of the theft. Steps were taken to identify the car. However, only a few days had passed since the theft in Mr. Najji's store, [when] the store of Mr. Hariri on Shah Riza Avenue, opposite the Royal motion-picture house, was robbed at night by thieves. A million rials worth of English woolen fabrics and other goods were stolen. The officers went to the scene of the theft, and as a result of inspection it became evident to them that the hour when the theft took place was after midnight and that again a black Buick automobile had been seen. As a result of the investigation by the Security Police officers it became clear that these thieves were well-known gangsters who had already stolen two million rials worth of English textile goods, expensive carpets and rugs, and radios. In accordance with the steps taken by the police the area of the garage where the car was kept ('of the car') was put under surveillance so that Sayyed Hoseyn and Sayyed Isa would be arrested as soon as they came to the garage. However, when Sayyed Hoseyn neared the garage he noticed the officers and ran away.

When the officers gave up hope of arresting them, they impounded the Buick automobile and arrested some of Seyyed Hoseyn's friends with the consent of the judicial authorities. As soon as Seyyed Hoseyn noticed that he had no car at his disposal, he stole a beautiful new 1955 Chevrolet [(automobile)] which belonged to Mr. Vahan the painter of Villa Avenue and after a while he left that car in the same place where he had stolen [it] after having removed ('in the state of being deprived of') the radio, antenna, and back and front lights, and went away, minding his own business. At that time a report came from the Security Police Department of Kermanshah [to the effect] that at night thieves broke into the store of Mr. Kadivar and stole several expensive Kerman carpets and rugs and a large amount of cash. In order to solve the case of the Chevrolet automobile the officers investigated and, as a result, they found out that the thieves had covered the distance between Kermanshah and Teheran in that car. In Kermanshah Seyyed Hoseyn and Seyyed Isa stayed for ('a period of') two days in a first-class hotel under the names of Engineer Hoseyni and Engineer Bani Hashemi, and then ('after two days') took the road to Teheran.

Stolen Goods.

After [committing] a theft in one city Seyyed Hoseyn carried the goods in a car, which he had, to another city and, after having sold [them], he again robbed a store

se máh qábl.

dær hodúde se máhe qábl, be'edaréye 'agahí gozaréš míresed ke, meqazéye 'aqáye nají moqíme cæharráhe gælubændékra, šæbané, sareqín betówre mærmúzi báz, væ te'dáde ziyádi cærxháye moxtéléfe xæyyatí væ radió væ 'æšyá'e digér, bemæbláqe cæharsédhezár riyál, beserqát bordé'nd. 'æz tæréfe mæ'muríne 'agahí mæhélle serqát bazdíd, væ dær nætijéye tæhqiát, 'ettelá' hasél mínemayænd ke šæbe voqú'e serqát, 'otomobile sæváriye siyahréngi, næzdíke mæhélle serqát mošahedé šodé. bæráye šenasa'íye 'otomobíl 'eqdám mišævæd, væli hænúz cænd ruz 'æz serqáte meqazéye 'aqáye nají nægozæšté bud, ke meqazéye 'aqáye hærirí, dær xiyabáne šahrezá moqabéle sinæmá royál, bevæsiléye sareqín, šæbané, mowréde dæstbórd qærár gerefté, mæbláqe yekmelyún riyál jénse qomáše pæšmíye 'engelesí væ 'æjnáse digér beserqát mirævæd. mæ'murín bemæhél mírævænd, væ dær nætijéye bazresí mæ'lúm mišævæd ke sa'áte voqú'e serqát bæ'd 'æz nimešæb budé, væ báz 'otomobile byúke siahgréngi didé šod. dær nætijéye tæhqiáte mæ'muríne 'agahí, mæ'lúm šod ke 'ín dozdan 'æz gangestærháye mæ'rúf hæstænd, ke tabehál do melyún riyál qomáše 'engelísí væ qalí, væ qaliceháye geranbæhá væ radió, beserqát bordé'nd. ba'eqdamáte mæ'muríne mæhél, garáže 'otomobíl dær næzár gerefté mišævæd, ke bemojærréde 'amædæne seydhoséyn væ sey'd'isá begaráž, towqíf šævænd. væli seydhoséyn hængáme næzdik šodæne begaráž, motævæjjéhe mæ'murín šodé, færár mikonæd. mæ'murín, pæsæz mæ'yús šodæne 'æz dæstgiriye 'anhá 'otomobile byúkra towqíf, væ cænd næfær 'æz rofeqáye seydhoséynra banæzære meqamáte qæza'í bazdášt nemudænd.

seydhoséyn bemojærréde 'ínke motævæjjéh mišævæd ke digér 'otomobíli dær 'extiyár nádæræd, yek 'otomobile ševroléte pænjaopænje nóv væ šíkra, ke motæ'alléq be'aqáye vaháne næqqáš budé, 'æz xiyabáne vilá beserqát míbæræd, væ pæsæz cændi, hæmán 'otomobílra dær hálíke faqéde radió væ 'antén, væ cæraqháye 'æqábo jelóv budé, dær hæmán mæhél ke robudé, gozardé, væ péye káre xod mírævæd. dær hæmín mowqé' 'æz tæréfe 'edaréye 'agahíye kermanšáh gozaréš míresed ke sareqín, šæbané, tejarættxanéye 'aqáye kædiværra mowréde dæstbórd qærár dadé, væ cænd tæxte qalí væ qaliceháye kermaníye geranqeymæt væ meqdáre ziyádi væjhe næqd beserqát bordé'nd. mæ'murín, bæráye kæšfe qæziyé, 'otomobile ševrolétra bazresí nemudé, væ dær nætijé motævæjjéh mišævænd ke mæsafáte býne kermanšáho tehránra, sareqín, bahéman 'otomobíl tey kærde'nd. dær kermanšáh seydhoséyn væ sey'd'isá dær yéki 'æz hotelháye dærejéye 'ævvæle kermanšáh, benáme mohændés hoseyní, væ mohændés bænihašemi, moddáte dóruz 'eqamæt gozidé, væ pæsæz dorúz, ráhe tehránra dær píš mígirænd.

'æmvále mæsruqé.

seydhoséyn ba'otomobíli ke dær dæst dašté, pæsæz serqát dær yek šéhr, 'æmválra bešáhre digér bordé, væ pæsæz forúš, domærtabé hæmanja tejarættxanéyira serqát, væ

there and sold the goods in another city. As they started their journey from Teheran, they passed many cities of Iran and in each place they made a profit.

Work Clothes.

The Security Police officers were informed that Seyyed Hoseyn Hoseyni had close connections with a Jewish woman by the name of Nosrat. Therefore, the officers put on work clothes and kept the Jewess Nosrat under surveillance. They saw that the said woman carried out a bundle from a house on Iranshahr Avenue and gave it to a bicycle rider. The officers followed the said person and as a result it became known that the bundle contained two Kerman rugs. The Jewess Nosrat was immediately arrested and she confessed that Seyyed Huseyn had given her the two rugs in order to sell them. At that time the officers arrested Seyyed Isa in the bazaar when he introduced himself as a carpet merchant and wanted to sell expensive carpets. After the arrest of Seyyed Isa the house of Seyyed Hoseyn located in neighborhood of Mehrabad which had been rented by a [person] named Seyyed Ali, was searched and a large amount of stolen goods valued at three million rials, as well as spare parts for a Chevrolet automobile, were obtained. Finally, Seyyed Hoseyn Hoseyni was arrested while walking in the dark on Behar Street with one of his sweethearts.

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Keyhan #3988. 16 Mehr 1335/8 October 1956.

An Iranian merchant has succeeded in minting gold coins of the time of the Qajar Dynasty in the mint of the Government of Iran and offered them in the market as actual coins of the time of the Qajar Dynasty. Exorbitant profits from minting the counterfeit coins went into the pocket of this Iranian merchant.

Today we were informed that a person named Davallu, who is allegedly engaged in trade and money-changing activities in Teheran and in Paris, has recently succeeded in minting great amounts of gold coins of the time of the Qajar kings in the Government mint of Iran and offered them in the markets of Iran and Europe as ('in the name of') actual coins of the period of the Qajar dynasty. It is not known who gave permission to mint these gold coins and on what ground the Government mint of Iran took steps to mint at the present time coins of kings of an overthrown dynasty.

We have heard that Mr. Davallu earned an exorbitant profit from minting these coins and that he sold each coin in the market for a price three times the value of its gold. There are people throughout the entire world who are interested in collecting old coins and building up ('preparing') collections and these people, imagining that they were

'æmvále 'ánra dær šéhre jigéri beforúš miresandænd, betówrike, véqti 'æz tehrán beráh mí'oftadænd, bištáre šéhrháye 'iránra gēšté, væ 'æz hárja bæhréyi míbordænd.

lebáse 'æmælegí.

mæ'muríne 'agahí 'ettelá' hasél mikonænd ke seydhoséyne hoseyní 'ertebáte kaméli banosrætnáme kælímí daræd. lezá mæ'murín, lebáse 'æmælegí pušidé, moraqébe nosræte kælímí budænd, væ mošahedé mikonænd ke nambordé 'æz mænzéle dær baláye xiyabáne 'iranšéhre, bæstéyi xaréj kærdé, væ bedocærxesævári midæhæd. mæ'murín, šéxse mæzbúrre tæ'qíb mikonænd, væ dær nætijé mæ'lúm míšævæd ke bæsté mohtæviye dó tæxte qalicéye kermaníst. fowrén nosræte kælímíra dæstgír, væ nosræt 'e'teráf mikonænd ke do tæxte qalicéra seydhoséyn bæráye forúš be'ú dadé. dær hémín mowqé', mæmurín seydhoséyn dær bazár, mowqé'ike xódra tajére færš mo'ærrefí kærdé, væ mixasté færšháye geranqeymætra béforúšæd, dæstgír kærdænd.

pésæz dæstgíríye seydhoséyn vaqé' dær næzdikiye mehrabád, ke seydhoséyn 'ælinámi 'ejaré kærdé bud, bazresí, væ meqdáre ziyádi 'æmvále mæsrúqé be'ærzéše sémelyun riyál, væ hámceinín lævazéme 'otomobile ševrolét, bedæst mí'ayæd, væ bel'æxæré, seydhoséyn hoseyní dær hálíke bayéki 'æz mæ'suqeháyeš dær xiyabáne bæhár dær taríkí qædám mízæd, dæstgír šod.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3988

16 méhre 1335
8 'októbre 1956

yek bazærgáne 'irani movæfféq šodé'st mæskúke tæláye zæmáne qajariyéra dær zærrabxanéye dowlætiye 'irán zærb kærdé, væ dær bazár benáme mæskúke vaqé'íye dowlætiye qajariyé 'ærzé nemayæd. súde særšári 'æz mæ'hælle zærbæ sekkeháye qollabi bejibe 'ín bazærgáne 'irani mæfæ'st.

'emrúz 'ettelá' yaftim ke dævælú námi ke gúya dær tehrán væ parís fæ'aliyætháye bazærganí væ særrafí daræd, movæfféq šodé'st 'æxirén mæqadíre ziyádi sekkéye tæláye zæmáne sælatíne qajariyéra dær zærrabxanéye dowlætiye 'irán zærb kærdé, væ benáme sekkeháye vaqé'íye dowlætiye qajariyé, dær bazarháye 'irán væ 'urupá 'ærzé nemayæd. mæ'lum níst mojævvéze zærbæ 'ín sekkeháye tælá císt, væ zærrabxanéye dowlætiye 'irán bærdé cé 'æsási 'eqdáme bezærbæ sekkéye sælatíne yek selseléye monqærezšodé, dær zæmáne hazér kærdé'st.

šenidé'im, 'aqáye dævælú 'æz mæ'hælle zærbæ 'ín sekkehá, súde særšári bordé, væ hær sekkéra seberabære qeymæte tæláye 'án dær bazár foruxté'st. dær tæmáme donyá 'æšxási hæstænd ke 'ælaqé bejæm'aværiye mæskúke qædím væ tæhiyyéye koleksyón darænd,

getting new coins from the period of the Qajar dynasty, bought large quantities of the counterfeit coins of Mr. Davallu for several times their actual value.

The preparation and offering of these coins [in the market] by Mr. Davallu is not only in disagreement with the basic rules of law, and the mint has no legal right to mint such coins, but also shakes public confidence and trust in the genuineness of ancient coins which is of great interest to archeologists. Explanations by the Ministry of Finance and the Government mint will throw more light on the [(course of the)] matter.

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A Man Is Killed By A Bicycle.

After having cried a long time, Ahmad Moqadam, 13 years old, finally took 5 rials from his mother yesterday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and went in the direction of the bicycle store. Near the bicycle store Bahman, Ahmad's friend, stood waiting for him. Both were happy, rented two bicycles and began to play on the streets. After a moment they started racing. In this race an old man lost his life. After passing Bahman with ('as a result of the') great speed, Ahmad hit an old man of unknown identity who was walking along Diqqat Street. The force of the impact was so [great] that although the poor old man had a big body, he went up in the air and fell a few meters farther away. The injured [man] was taken up the Shafa Hospital but ('the aforementioned') died on the way. The [police] officers arrested the bicycle riders as well as the owner of the bicycle who rented them the bicycles without [their] having a legal permit (a bicycle driving license).

A Cart and Innocent Children.

Abbas talked to Shams about the elementary school where he had just begun to study and Shams, who was 9 years old and 2 years older than he, explained to him the advantages of studying and education. The conversation of the two little school boys was very interesting to hear. But suddenly a horse and wagon, racing along Iranmehr Avenue, went up on the sidewalk because the horse shied and in a moment the innocent children were severely injured under the feet of the old nag. The injured were taken without delay to the Shafa Hospital, but Abbas died in the hospital, and his brother Shams was confined to bed in the hospital. Rezai, the driver of the cart, was arrested by [officers of] police station no. 14 and sent to the district attorney's office.

She Went Sightseeing But

It was 8:30 in the morning when Miss Batul went out of the house for sightseeing and a walk, but the speed of [(passenger)] automobile no. 10095 driven by Hasan, son of Mashaallah, caused Batul to find refuge in a corner of the hospital instead of taking a walk and sightseeing. The driver was sent to the district attorney office by way of police station no. 3.

væ hæmin 'æšxás bexiyále 'ínke besekkeháye tazéyi 'æz 'éhde qajariyé dæst yaftæ'nd, mæqadire ziyádi 'æz sekkeháye qollabiye 'aqáye dævælúra becénd bærabéere qeymæte vaqe'i xæridarí kærdæ'nd.

tæhiyyé væ 'ærzéye 'ín sekkehá 'æz tæræfe 'aqáye dævælú nætænha ba mævazíne qanuní véfq némidæhæd, væ zærrabxané, qanunén hægge zérbe cenín mæskúkira nedašté, bælke 'e'temád væ 'etmináne 'omumíra dær mowréde 'esalæte mæskúke qædimí, ke mowréde 'ælaqéye bastanšenasánæst, motezælzél misazæd. towziháte vezaræte dara'í væ zærrabxanéye dowlæti jæræyáne 'æmrra bištær rowšæn xahæd kærd.

badocærxé 'adæm mikošænd.

sa'æte 17 dirúz, 'æhmæde moqæddæm 13 salé, pás 'æz 'ánke moddæti geryé kærd, bel'æxaré pæn j riyál 'æz madæreš gereft, væ betæræfe dokkáne docærxesazí beráh 'oftad.

næzdíke dokkáne docærxesazí, bæhmæn, dúste 'æhmæd, ní z be'entezáre 'ú 'istadé bud. hærdó xošhál, dóta docærxé kerayé kærdé, væ dær xiyabanhá šorú'e bebazí kærdænd. pásæz læhzéyi, mosabeqéye 'anhá šorú' šod. dær 'ín mosabeqé píremærði jáne xódra 'æz dæst dad. 'æhmæd, pásæz jelów zædæne 'æz bæhmæn, dær 'æšære sor'æte ziyád bapíremærde mæjhololhoviyyéyi ke 'æz kucéye deqqæt 'obúr mikærd, tæsadóf kærd. šeddæte tæsadóf behédði bud ke píremærde bicaré, ba'ínke heykéle bozórgi dašt, rúye hævá bolænd šod, væ cændín métr 'antææftær 'oftad. mæsdúmra bebimarestáne šæfá bordænd, véli nambordé dær býne rah fówt nemud.

mæ'murín, docærxesævarán væ hæmcenín sahébe docærxéra ke bedúne daštæne mojavvéze qanuní (tæsdíqe docærxesævarí) docærxé be'anán kerayé dadé bud, dæstgír kærdænd.

garí, væ kudækáne bigonáh.

'æbbás ba šæms 'æz dæbestáni, ke tazé dær 'anjá mæšqúle tæhsíl šode bud, sohbæt mikærd, væ šæms ke nohsalé væ dó sal 'æz 'ú bozorgtær bud, bærayeš 'æz mæzayáye dærs væ tæhsíl béhs mínemud. sohbæte do kodæke now'amúz xéyli šænidæni bud, véli nagehán yek garíye 'æsbí ke besor'æt 'æz xiyabáne 'iranméhr 'obúr mikærd, dær 'æšære ræmkærdæne yabú, varéde piyaderów šod, væ pásæz læhzéyi kudækáne bigonáh dær zíre dæsto páye yabú bešeddæt mæjruh šodænd. mæjruhínra belafaselé bebimarestáne šæfá bordænd, véli 'æbbás dær bimarestán dærgozæšt, væ bæradæreš šæms dær bimarestán bæstæri šod. rezayí, surcíye garí, 'æz tæræfe kælantæriye 14 dæstgír, væ bedadsærá ferestadé šod.

þaráye tæmašá næft, véli.

sa'æte hæštoníme sóbh bud, dušizé betúl bæráve tæmašá væ gærdéš 'æz xané birún 'amæd, véli sor'æte 'otomobile sævarí 10095 beramændegiye hæšæn færzænde mašallá mujéb

A Carriage and A Jeep.

Yesterday at noon municipal jeep no. 27 which passed along Mowlavi Avenue with great speed, collided with carriage no. 269. In this collision a passerby by the name of Abdollah was also injured. The injured [man] was taken to the hospital. The driver of the jeep took advantage of the situation and fled, but after a while he was arrested by officers of the Traffic Department and sent to prison.

Another Collision.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, rental car no. 10145 driven by Ali Asghar Sadre Khosrovi and taxi no. 4305 driven by Zeinolabedin and cart no. 271 driven by Habibollah Askari collided on Mowlavi Avenue. At the time of the collision the old nag of the cart shied and hit the hood of the taxi forcefully with his forelegs and after having destroyed it completely kicked and broke the rear glass of the automobile. The injured were taken to the hospital.

Unable To Speak.

As Amir Ibrahim was riding on his bicycle at high speed along Amir Kabir Avenue yesterday, he suddenly collided with Mrs. Zahra Jaafarzadeh. The force of the collision was so great ('to such an extent') that Mrs. Zahra was confined to bed in the hospital and she is unable to speak.

He Had A Stroke In The Middle of The Street and Died.

A fat man, 50 years old, was strolling along the street in the Third District around noon yesterday, calm and carefree. Suddenly he collapsed and fell to the ground. People gathered around him and tried to lift him up but no matter how they shook him, he did not budge ('did not move from his place'). The case was reported to the police station, and the said person was taken to the coroner. After a careful examination it became evident that he had died of [(the sickness of)] a heart attack.

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Ettelaat #9135. 16 Mehr 1335/8 October 1956.

A Few Accidents In A Few Lines.

When Hossein Jihangiri, a laborer 24 years old, was engaged in removing earth in the enclosed area of the city park, he was buried by a cave-in. Laborers pulled him out from under stones and earth and brought him to the hospital. However, the treatments were in vain, and he died.

šod ke bætúl be'ævæze gærdéš væ tæmašá begušéye bimarestáne siná pænáh bææd. ranéndé 'æz tæriqe kælantæriye sé bedadsærá ferestadé šod.

dorošké væ jíp.

dirúz sa'æte 12 jípe šomaréye 27 šæhrdarí ke basor'æt 'æz xiyabáne mowlæví 'obúr míkærd, badoroškéye šomaréye 269 tæsadóf nemud. dær 'ín tæsadóf, 'abéri níz benáme 'æbdolláh mæjruh šod. mæsdúmra bebimarestán bordænd. ranéndéye 'otomobile jip, 'æz mowqe'iyæt 'estefadé kærdé væ motævari šod, váli pásæz læhzéyi, bevæsiléye mæ'muríne rahnema'í dæstgír, væ rævanéye zendán šod.

tæsadófe digær.

sa'æte dæhe sóbhe rúze gozæšté, 'otomobile kerayéye šomaréye 10145 beranændegiye 'æli 'æsqære sædre xosroví, væ taksíye šomaréye 4305 beranændegiye zeynolabedín, væ garíye šomaréye 271, beranændegiye hæbibolláhe 'æskærí, dær xiyabáne mowlæví bahém tæsadóf kærdænd. dær mowqé'e tæsadóf yabúye garí ræm kærdé, væ badodæste xod mohkæm berúye kapúte taksí mízææd, væ pásæz 'ánke 'ánra bekollí xúrd kærd, balægædháye xod šišéye 'otomobile 'æqæbira šekæst. mæjruhínra bebimarestán bordænd.

qadére betækællóm níst.

dirúz 'æmíre 'ebrahimí, hængámike badocærxéye xod basor'æte ziyád, 'æz xiyabáne 'æmirkæbír 'obúr míkærd, nagehán ba banú zæhrá jæ'færzadé, tæsadóf kærd. šeddæte tæsadóf behæddi bud, ke banú zæhrá dær bimarestáne siná bæstærí, væ qadére betækællóm níst.

væsæte xiyabán sækté kærd væ mórd.

dirúz, hævalíye zóhr, dær bæxše sé, mérdi cáq væ pænjahsalé, ke 'arám væ baxiyále rahæt dær xiyabán mæšqúle gærdéš bud, nagehán háleš behém xord, væ bezæmín 'oftad. mærdóm dówre 'ú jam šodé, dær sædæde bolændkærdæne vey býramædænd, váli hærce 'úra tekán dadænd, 'æz jáye xod hærekæti nækærd. jæræyán bekælantæri 'ettelá' dadé šod, væ šæxse nambordéra be pezéške qanuní bordænd. pásæz mo'ayenéye dæqíq mæ'lúm šod ke vey bemæréze sæktéye qælbí dærgozæšté' st.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettelá'át, šomaréye 9135

16 méhre 1335
8 'októbri 1956

cænd hadesé, dær cænd sætr.

hoséyne jæhangirí, kargære 24 salé, hængámike dær mohævvetéye párke šæhr mæšqúle xakbærdarí bud, zíre 'avár ræft. kargærán véyra 'æz zíre séngo xák birún 'aværdé, bebimarestán bærdænd, váli mo'aleját mofíd vaqé' mæšodé, dærgozæšt.

A girl three years old, by the name of Tahereh, suffered burns from ('as a result of') an explosion of a primus lamp at her home and died in Sina Hospital.

A man who tried to carry a sack full of smuggled goods out of Arak Hotel was arrested yesterday by police officers.

As a result of the investigations which took place, an importer of goods called Gholamhuseyn Rahimi was also arrested and turned over to the General Office of Customs. The sack contained a large number of cigarette boxes, necklaces, and rosaries.

A passenger car, license no. 9565, driven by Mohammad Bani Hashemi, on Shemiran Street, ran over an unknown youngster riding a bicycle and injured him seriously. The injured [youth], who is unable to speak, is under treatment at Sina Hospital.

Barate Mojezai, who was preparing and boiling shireh [[a narcotic preparation from opium residue]] in Zal garage, was captured with an quantity of supplies for smoking opium.

City truck no. 13767 driven by Valiye Katerji ran over Mrs. Ashraf-ol-Saadat on Baghshah Square. The driver was arrested and the injured [woman] is under treatment.

A Thief, Who Was Cutting Ladies' Handbags With A Gillette Razor Blade, Has Been Arrested.

Some time ago, Mortazaye Damghani, an employee of the commercial firm Ettefaq, located at Saraye Amir, excitedly entered the office of Colonel Qarib, Chief of the Security Police and said: 'This morning I went to the Saadi Avenue Branch of the National Bank and drew [(from one of the windows)] one hundred thousand rials. I put the money in my briefcase and went in a taxi from there to the bazaar. When I got out of the taxi opposite the Bazaar Branch of the National Bank, I discovered that my briefcase had been cut with a Gillette razor blade and that forty thousand rials of the money had been stolen.' The Chief of the Security Police ordered immediately that steps be taken to arrest the thief.

In The Contest for Miss Universe ('For Electing a World Beauty Queen')

Miss Egypt and Miss England are not willing ('prepared') to share the same room ('sleep in one room') and Miss New Zealand is by no means willing to wear a bathing suit.

London. - Associated Press. - The meeting of the beauty queens of the various countries of the world in London produced a series of amusing and interesting incidents which are now being told in various circles.

The first mishap occurred when Miss Egypt and Miss England came face to face with each other and because of long existing animosity between these two countries looked at

doxtére sesaléyi mowsúm be taHERé, dær mænzéle mæskuniye xód, dær 'æsére 'enfejäre ceráqe primús, docäre hæríq gærdidé, væ dær bimarestáne siná fówt kærd.

dirúz šæxsi ke mîxast yek guniye por 'æz 'æmvále qacáqra 'æz mehmanxanéye 'ærk xaréj konæd, tæwæssóte mæ'muríne 'entezamí dæstgír šod. dær tæhqiáti ke be'æmæl 'amæd, varedkonændéye 'æmvál mowsúme beqolamhoséyne ræhimí niz bazdašt šod, væ tæhvíle 'edaréye kólle gomrók gærdid. mohtæviyáte guní meqdäre ziyádi qutisigár væ gælubænd væ tæsbíh bud.

'otomobile sævariye šomaréye 9565 beramændegiye mohæmméde benihašemí dær xiyabáne šemírán jæváne našenásira ke sæväre docærxé bud, zír gereft, væ véyra bešeddæt mæjrúh saxt. mæjrúh ke qadere betækællóm nist, dær bimarestáne siná tæhtc dærmán mibašæd.

bæráte mo'jeza'í, ke dær garaže zál, mæšqúle tæhiyé væ jušanidáne širé bud, ba meqdári lævazéme širekeší dæstgír šod.

barkéši šæhriye šomaréye 13767 beramændegiye væliye qatercí dær meydáne baqešáh, banu 'æšræfossadátra zír gereft. ranændé dæstgír šodé, væ mæjrúh tæhte dærmánæst.

dózdi ke kife xanomhára batíqe žilét miborid, dæstgír šod.

cændi qébl mortezáye damqaní, yéki 'æz karmændáne tejaræt-xanéye 'ettefáq, vaqé' dær særáye 'æmír, særasimé varéde 'otáqe 'aqáye særhéng qærib, ræ'íse 'edaréye 'agahí šod, væ goft, 'emrúz sobh bebánke mellí šo' béye xiyabáne sæ'cí réftæm, væ 'æz yéki 'æz bajehá yeksédhezár riyál pul gerefté, væ dær kife dæstíye xód gozaštæm, væ 'æz 'anjá bataksí bebazár ræftæm. dær moqabéle bánke mellíye bazár, hængámike 'æz taksí piyadé šodæm motæwæjjéh gærdidæm ke kífæm batíqe žilét boridé šodé, væ cehél hezár riyál 'æz pulháye 'án beserqæt ræftæ'st. belafaselé, ræ'íse 'agahí dæstúr dad, bæráye dæstgiriye saréq 'eqdám šævæd.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9138

19 mehrmáhe 1335
11 'októbre 1956

dær mosabeqáte 'entexábe mælekéye ziba'íye jæhán.

mælekéye ziba'íye mésr væ 'inglís hazér nistænd dær yek 'otáq béxabænd, væ mælekéye zelánde jædíid hæm behicvæjh hazér nist lebase šená bepušæd.

lændæn. 'æsošyétæd pres. 'ejtemá'e mælekeháye ziba'íye kešværháye moxtæléfe jæhán dær lændæn, yek sel.selé hævadése širín væ jaléb bevojúd 'aværdé, ke 'inruzhá nóqlæ mæhaféle moxtæléf mibašæd. 'ævvælin hadesé mowqé'e 'ettefáq 'oftad ke mælekéye ziba'íye mésr væ 'engelestán dær bærabére hæm qærar gereftænd, væ besabeqéye 'edaváte do kešvæ

each other with such anger that the director of the contest became panicky ('it was the cause of the panic of the director of the contest'). Especially, when in the special building which had been reserved for them it was planned that each room be assigned to two queens, Miss Egypt and Miss England chanced to be given a joint room, they categorically refused to accept it.

Miss Egypt, Norma Dogo, who is not more than seventeen years of age, and has black hair and attractive eyes, stated that she was by no means willing to share a ('sleep in one') room with Miss England.

The drawing of lots was of course repeated and this time again by mere chance the same number was drawn for Miss Egypt and Miss Israel, and it obviously not only failed to solve the problem but even increased the bad state of affairs.

This occurrence was repeated when a room was selected for Miss Turkey and Miss Greece. Since it was foreseen that, due to the precedent of the political animosities in the world, there would be no end to it ('it would be a very long thread'), the matter was of necessity considered from a political point of view and taking into consideration ('determining') the relations between countries so that, should there be any resentment or enmity between two countries, it would be determined in advance, and on this basis the rooms shared by beauty queens should be so selected that they [the queens] would be completely satisfied ('that their satisfaction would be secured').

One of the most interesting faces is that of Midoriki Tokio, Miss Japan, who attracted everybody's attention with her slanted eyes and the smile she always has on her lips. She came to London in a red kimono and declared: 'You will see me soon in my bathing suit and you will discover my real beauty.'

Another occurrence which presented a complicated problem to the board of judges was the extreme modesty, bashfulness, and timidity of Jeannette Montalek, Miss New Zealand. She hid in her room from the moment she came to London until the beginning of the contest and did not appear under any circumstances. On the day the contest started she suddenly ran away when she was told that she had to appear before the judges in a bathing suit. No matter how they tried to explain the matter to her and to persuade her that she should wear a bathing suit, it was in vain. Finally, the committee of the judges left this bashful and capricious beauty queen alone and continued the contest without her [(participation)].

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Two Maniacs Threw the City of Milan into a Turmoil. Two Persons were Killed in the Fighting Between the People and the Police [on one side] and the Maniacs [on the other].

Milan. French Press Agency. Two maniacs who had escaped from a mental hospital entered an elementary school and having entrenched themselves [there] they threatened the inhabitants with revolvers - it being unknown from where they had obtained [these] - [saying] that if 200 million liras were not placed at their ('the said men's') disposal,

cenán xæšm'alúd beyekdigær negáh kærðænd, ke mowjébe vahšáte modíre mosabeqát gærdid. bexosús, véqti dær saxtemáne mæxsúsi ke bæráye 'anhá dær næzær gerefte šodé, xástænd, hær 'otáqra bedó mæleké 'extesás dæhænd, mælekeháye ziba'íye mésr væ 'engelestán, ke tæsadofén 'otáqe moštæréki benamešán 'esabét kærdé bud, behicvéjh zíre báre 'ín mowzú' næraftænd. mælekéye ziba'íye mésr norma dugú ke 17 sal bištær nædaræd, væ daráye muháye mešgín væ cešmháye jæzzábi míbašæd, 'ezhár dašt ke behicvéjh hazér nist bamælekéye ziba'íye 'engelestán dær yek 'otáq béxabæd. nagozír qor'ekeši tekrár šod væ 'inbár hæm tæsadofén bamælekeháye ziba'íye mésr væ 'esra'il yek šomaréye moštærék 'esabét kærd, væ bædihíst, 'elavé bær'ínke moškél háll næšod, bær væxaméte 'owzá' 'æfzudé gærdid.

'ín majerá dær mowqé'e 'entexábe 'otáq bæráye mælekeháye torkiyé væ yunán niz tekrár gærdid, væ cún pišbiní mišod besabeqéye 'edavætháye siyasiye jehán 'ín rešté sére deráz dašté bašæd, nagozír, mowzú' 'æz tariqe siyasi, væ tæ'yíne rævabéte kešværhá mowréde motale'é qærár gereft, ta cenánce býne do kešvæz koduræt væ neqári vojúd dašte bašæd, qæblæn tæ'yín gærdæd, væ bær 'æsáse 'án 'otaqháye moštæréke mælekeháye ziba'í, tówri 'entexáb šævæd, ke rezayæte 'anhára tæ'mín komæd.

yéki 'æz jalebtærín qiyafehá mælekéye ziba'íye žapón 'miduríke tukyó' míbašæd, ke bacešmháye moværréb væ tæbæssóni ke da'emæn bærleb daræd, næzære hæméra bexód jælb kærdé. vey balebáse kimonóye qermezrængi varéde lændæn gærdid, væ 'ezhár dašt, bezudí mæra dær lebáse šená mošahedé xahid kærd, væ beziba'íye hæqiqíye mæn péy xahid bord. hadeséye digæri ke mæs'æléye boqrénjira bæráye hey'áte daverán piš'aværdé, hójb væ hæyá væ xejaláte bi'ændazéye žanét muntalék, mælekéye ziba'íye zelánde jædidæst. 'ú 'æz mowqé'e vorúde belændæn ta šorú'e mosabeqát dær 'otáqeš pænhán šodé, væ behicvéjh peydáyeš némišod. rúze šorú'e mosabeqé hæm, véqti bevéy 'ettelá' dadænd ke bayæd dær moqabéle qozzát balebáse šená zahér šævæd, nagehán pá befærár gozard. hærce xástænd mowzú'ra bevéy halí kærdé væ vadáreš komænd ke lebáse šená bepušæd, momkén næšod, væ bel'æxæré hey'áte daverán 'æz xéyre 'ín mælekéye ziba'íye xejalæti væ pornáz gozæštænd væ mosabeqátra bedúne šerkæte 'ú 'edamé dadænd.

dó divané šéhre milánra bærhæm zædænd. dær mobarezéye mærdóm væ polís badivanegán, do næfær košté šodænd.

milán. xæbærgozariye færansé. dó divané ke 'æz timarestán færar kærdé budænd, daxéle yek dæbestán šodé, væ pæs'æz sængærbændí ba tæpanceháyike mæ'lúm nist 'æz kojá bedæst 'aværdé budænd, 'æhalíra tæhdíd kærðænd, ke 'ægær devíst melyún liré dær

they would kill one hundred pupils of the elementary school. The people, who were worried about their children, reported the circumstances to the police authorities and finally after some time the [police] officers succeeded in entering the school, in freeing the children, and in arresting the maniacs. During the fighting which took place between the police and the people on the one hand and the maniacs on the other, one woman and one young man were killed.

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A British Airplane Crashed with 9 Occupants.

Scotland, Associated Press. A Royal Air Force plane crashed in England with [(its)] nine occupants, and all the occupants were killed [(and destroyed)]. This plane was flying from Ireland towards London. The airplane hit a big hill and caught afire instantly.

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Keyhan #3989. 17 Mehr/9 October 1958.

Prosecutor of Poznan Court demanded death sentences for all defendants. Yesterday nine men, charged with 'Theft of Weapons', were prosecuted in the Poznan Court. The prosecutor stated that this group, while in possession of these weapons, attacked the police force. Poznan police fired on children. In another session of the court, two young men were sentenced, one to four and a half, the other to four years of imprisonment.

The Prosecution of Poznan Workers.

Reuter. The prosecutor of the Poznan Court yesterday, in his prosecution case, demanded that the Poles charged with participating in the June 28th Poznan rioting should be punished in accordance with the Polish Law, which specifies punishment by death.

The prosecutor, whose name is 'Jan Powakowski', did not make a specific demand for each individual. He merely stated: 'It is necessary for the court to prosecute the defendants according to a law which provides the severest punishment for those who rise against the government, in a time when the country is undergoing development. For the nine persons who are under prosecution, in the event of their conviction, a maximum of ten years imprisonment sentence will be given. These nine men are being prosecuted for the theft of weapons and an attack on the police force.'

In another court the prosecutors believed that the defendants should be prosecuted under a milder law. Powakowski, the prosecutor, said, 'All but one of the defendants are between 18 and 22 years of age.' He said: 'This group, while in possession of these weapons, attacked the police force. Police tried to refrain from using firearms, but when

'extiyáre nambordegán gozardé néššævæd, yeksæd næfær danešjúye dæbestánra beqátl xahænd resand. 'æhalí ke bæráye kudækáne xod negerán budænd, mæratébra be'ettelá'e mæqamáte 'entezamí resandænd, væ bel'æxæré bæ'dæz moddâti mæ'murín movæffæq šodænd daxéle dæbestán šodé, væ kudækánra neját dæhænd, væ divanehára dæstgír komænd. dær jæræyáne zædoxórdi ke býne polís væ mærdóm 'æz yék tæráf, væ divanegán 'æz tæræfe digér rúydad, yék zen væ yek mæarde jæván bæqátl residænd.

yek hævapeymáye 'inglísí banóh næfær særnešín soqút kærd.

'eskotlánd, 'æsošyéted prés. yek hævapeymáye nirúye hæva'íye padešahí dær 'engelestán banóh næfær 'æz særnešínáne 'án soqút kærdé, væ kolliyéye særnešínáne 'án mæqtúl væ 'æz býn ræftænd. 'ín hævapeymá 'æz xáke 'írlænd pærváz míkærd, ta betæræfe lændén berævæd. 'ín hævapeymá beyék tæpéye bozórg 'esabæt kærdé væ 'anén 'atéš mígiræd.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3989.

17 mehrmáhe 1335
9 'októbre 1956

dadsetáne dadgáhe poznán bæráye kolliyéye mottæhemín tæqazáye 'e'dám kærdé. dirúz nohnæfær be'etteháme serqæte 'æslæhé dær dadgáhe poznán téhte mohakemé qærár gereftænd. dadsetán goft, 'in 'eddé dær hálike 'æslæhé bedést dašté'nd, bær niruháye polís hæmlé bordænd. políse poznán kudækánra begolulé bæsté bud. dær yek jælæséye digére mohakemé do næfær jæván becæhár saloním, væ cæhár sále hæbs mæhkúm šodænd.

mohakeméye kargæráne poznán.

roytær. dadsetáne dadgáhe poznán dirúz dær 'edde'anaméye xód tæqazá kærd ke læhestaniháye mottæhéme bešerkæte dær 'enqelábe poznán, dær 28 žúén, bemowjébe qanúne læhestán, ke mojazáte mærg bæráye 'anhá tæ'yín mikonæd, mojazát šævænd.

dadsetán ke huyán pævakoſskí nám daræd, bæráye færd færdé mottæhemín tæqazá'i nækærd, fæqát goft, dadgáh bayésti mottæhemínra bemowjébe qanúni mohakemé konæd, ke bæráye qiyáme 'æláyhe dowlát dær zæmáne saxtemáne kešvær mojazáte sængínira lazém mídanæd. æráye noh næfærike téhte mohakemé hæstænd, dær suráte mæhkúm šodén hádde 'æksær hókme dæh sál hæbs sadér mišævæd. 'ín noh næfær bejórme serqæte 'æslæhé væ hæmlé beqováye polís mohakemé mišævænd.

dær yek mæhkæméye digér, vokæláye 'ædliyé 'æqidé daštænd ke mottæhemín téhte qanúne xæfiftæri mohakemé šævænd. pævakoſski dadsetán goft, ke mæhkumín, qéyæz yek tæm 'æz 'anhá hæm [[sic! read hæmé]] býne 19 ta 22 sál darænd. véy goft, 'ín 'eddé, dær hálike 'æslæhé bedést dašté bær niruháye polís hæmlé bordænd. polís sáy kærd ke 'æz 'este'mále

the rebels opened fire, the police force was compelled, in self-defense, to use weapons.' The attack started after the rumor that the police fired on women and children. Could such a thing be possible? He said: 'Another rumor that the workers' delegation which went to Warsaw for negotiation was imprisoned in the main city jail, is also a lie. This group was hostile to the government.

Yesterday, in another court session, two youths who were found guilty of killing a policeman, were sentenced to jail, one for four and a half and the other for four years [imprisonment]. The judge said the time which they ('the convicted') have spent in jail after being captured would be taken into account [(in their prison term)].

A huge unprecedented flood threatens India. The Armed Forces have been mobilized to meet the flood which is considered as possibly the greatest flood in the history of India and 50,000 persons have evacuated their homes. 83 persons have been killed by the flood.

New Delhi. Reuter. The armed forces were mobilized last night for defense against a flood which is considered as possibly the greatest of floods in the history of India, because the river Jumna has already overflowed to a great extent and [this] indicates that a huge flood is coming soon. Close to 50,000 persons from among those who live on both sides of the said river have evacuated their homes and moved their cattle and belongings to other places.

New Delhi. French Press Agency. [(A number of)] 83 persons were killed in the province of Uttar Pradesh as a result of the [(flowing of the)] recent floods.

Nine Beauty Queens ('of the world') Came to London.

London. French Press Agency. Nine beauty queens of various countries of the world came to London yesterday afternoon to participate in the world contest for Miss Universe 1956 which will take place on October 15.

Miss Japan, Midoriki Tokora, 20 years old, and Miss Egypt, whose airplane [(which carried her)] was delayed for a few hours, came first ('before all').

Afterwards, two golden-haired maidens with green eyes, [(who were)] Miss Belgium, Madeleine Hottet, 25 years old, and Miss Sweden, Eva Brun, 21 years old, came to the airport.

Miss Finland, with chestnut hair, was a little tired, and came shortly after them.

Miss Germany (a student who wants to become a movie actress), Miss Holland, an 18 year old model, and Miss Switzerland also arrived [(in their turn)] at the London airport.

'æslæhé xoddarí konæd, væli hengámike surešiyán šelik kærðænd, niruháye polís hæm bæráye defá'e 'æz xód, mæjbúr šodænd 'æslæhé bekár bærend. hæmlé pæs'æz 'ín šaye'é 'aqáz šod, ke polís zænán væ kudækánra begolulé bæsté'st. gu'í cenín 'émri momkénæst? véy goft, šaye'éye digér ke nemayendéye kargæránira, ke bæráye mozakerát beværšow ræfté budænd, dær zendáne mærkæziye šéhr zendaní kærðé'nd, niz dorúqæst. 'ín dæsté badowlæt xosumæt dašté'nd.

dær jælæséye digére mohakeméye dirúz do næfær jæván beqátte yek polís mæhkúm šodé budænd becæhár saloním hæbs, væ yek jæváne digér becæhár sal mæhkúm šod. qaziye dadgáh goft, ke moddétike mæhkumín pæsæz dæstgir šodén dær zendán besær bordé'nd, dær moddæte hæbse 'anhá mænzúr míšævæd.

yek séyle 'æzim væ bisabeqé, héndra tæhdíd mikonæd. niruháye nezamí bæráye moqabeléye ba'ín séyl ke momkénæst 'æzimtærín séyl dær taríxe hend bešomár rævæd, bæsij šodé'nd væ pænjahezár næfær, xanehára tæxliyé kærðé'nd, hæštadosé næfær bær 'æsére séyl košté šodé'nd.

dehliye jædid. royter. dišæb niruháye nezamí bæráye defá' dær moqabéle séylike momkénæst 'æzimtærín seylhá dær taríxe hénd bešomár rævæd, bæsij šodænd. cun 'æz hæm 'æknún rudxaneye jomná bevæz'e qabéle molahezéyi toqyán kærðé væ nešán míðæhæd ke bezudí séyle 'æzímí jæræyán xahæd yaft, næzdike pænjahezár næfær 'æz sækenéye 'ætráfe rudxanéye mæzbúr xaneháye xódra tæxliyé kærðænd, væ 'æqnám væ 'æhšáme 'anhára bemækanháye digér bordé'nd.

dehliye jædid. xæbærgozariye færansé. bær 'æsére jari šodáne seylháye 'æxír, te'dáde 83 næfær dær 'eyalæte 'uttár pradéš košté šodænd.

noh næfær 'æz mælekeháye ziba'íye jehán varéde lændén šodænd.

lændén. xæbærgozariye færansé. noh næfær 'æz mælekeháye ziba'íye kešværháye moxtæléfe jehán, dirúz bæ'dæzzóhr varéde lændén šodænd ta dær mosabeqéye jehaní mismónde 1956 ke rúze 15 'októbr suræt xahæd gereft, šerkæt konænd. mis žapón miduriki tukúra 20 salé væ mis mæsr, ke tæyyaréye haméle 'ú cænd sa'æt tæ'xír dašt, pís 'æz hæmé varéd šodænd. bæ'd do dušizéye mutæla'í bacešmáne sæbz ke mis belžík (madlén hutlé, 25 salé) væ mis su'éd ('eva brón, 21 salé) budænd, beforudgáh residænd. mis fænlánd ba muháye xorma'íye sír kémi bæ'd 'æz 'anhá resid. mís 'almán (dušizéye mohæsséli ke mixahæd varéde honærpíšegiye sínemá šævæd), væ mis holénd manekéne 18 salé, væ mis su'ís hæm betærtíb varéde forudgáhe lændén šodænd.

Keyhan # 3992

Mehr 21, 1335

October 16, 1958

My Husband Has Become Tired Of Me.

In all marriages there comes a sensitive moment when a woman may say: "My husband has become tired of me." Will this sentence lead either to a divorce or will a sudden shock shatter a happy life? I do not know what the outcome of this problem will be, but a woman who came out with this sentence and complained to me said: "He and I knew each other for years and this acquaintance led to our marriage three years ago. Now he and I have been man and wife for three years. Up until a year ago my husband was exceptionally happy and satisfied with his life with me. However, I do not know what happened, but since last year a strange coolness has enveloped our life. He comes home late at night and when he comes, he stretches himself on the bed, pays no attention to me and our little daughter, and reads a book. Believe me, I am almost losing my mind. I love him and cannot stand his coolness. I am interested in my life but if he continues his coolness for a few more months, I shall be forced to get a divorce from my husband. Believe me, I do not want it, but what can I do? I cannot stand it any longer."

One must ask this lady: "Why has your husband become tired of you?" Is it not because you did not have what he wanted? Or is it because your way of thinking is not like his? Or, is it because, let us suppose, he likes to read books and you do not like it? Or is it because you do not take care of his food, recreation, and rest? Or is it because you bring up your little child badly? Or is it because you argue and quarrel with him for every little thing? And have all the features of an ideal woman and a companion in life have been concentrated in you? If so, go and look for the cause in your husband. However, in our opinion, the fault is yours. A man who married you with love and affection is not to be blamed, except that you could not keep his love for yourself. This is your duty, Madam!

By John A. Shindler,
Chairman of the Medical Board,
Monroe, Wisconsin.

Translated by Dr. Bahaeddine
Pazargad

How You Should Live During The 365 Days Of The Year.

This book has been translated into plain language so that the man on the street and in the bazaar may understand it.

I have never forgotten a sick man whom I saw in 1942. This sick man was a miserable

'æz ruznaméye keyhán 3992

21 mehrmáhe 1335
16 'októbře 1956

šowháerem 'æz mæn xæsté šodé 'æst.

dær tæmáme 'ezdevajhá, læhzéye hæssási piš míyayæd ke momkénæst, zæni dær 'in læhzé béguyæd, 'šowháerem 'æz mæn xæsté šodé 'æst' . 'áya 'in jomlé karrá betælaq mikešæd, væyá 'in lætméye nagehaní, zendegiye sæ'adætméndira behém mízææd? mæn némidanæm ke mæs'ælé, becé tærtíb xahéd bud, 'æmma zænike xódæš 'in jomléra bezæbán 'aværdé, væ bæráyæm dærdedel mikærd, góft: mæn væ 'ú salháye piš bayekdigér 'ašená šodím, væ 'in 'ašena'í, se sále piš be'ezdeváj kešid. 'æknún se sálæst ke mæn væ 'ú, zæno šowháerim. šowháerem ta sále piš 'æz zendegí bamæn fowqol'adé razi væ xošhál bud. 'æmma némidanæm ce 'ettefáqi 'oftád, ke 'æz sále piš, tabehál, særdiye 'æjibi zendegiye mára færágerefte 'æst. šæbhá, dír bexané mi'ayæd, væ væqtiæm ke mi'ayæd bi'e'tená bemæn væ doxtære kucékeman, rúye táxt deráz mikešæd væ ketáb míxanæd. bavær konid, digér næzdíkæst divané šævæm. mæn 'úra dústdaræm væ nemitævanæm særdí væ borudæte 'úra tæhæmmól konæm. mæn bezendegiæm 'ælaqé daræm, væli 'ægér cænd máhe digér, 'in særdí væ borudæt, 'edamé yabæd, mæjbúæm 'æz šowháerem tælaq bégiræm. bavær konid, délæm némixahæd, 'æmma cé konæm, digér nemitævanæm tæhæmmól konæm. bayæd 'æz xanóme geramí porsíd: cerá šowháeretan 'æz šomá xæsté šodé 'æst. 'áya be'in 'ellæt níst, ke šoma nemitævanid 'ánce ke 'ú mixahæd dašté bašíd? 'áya be'in 'ellæt níst ke tárze fékre šomá ba'ú júr níst? 'áya be'in 'ellæt níst ke færzæn 'ú 'æz ketab xandæn xóšæš mí'ayæd, væ šoma bædetan mi'ayæd? 'áya be'in 'ellæt níst ke šomá bevæz'e qæzá, væ tæfríh, væ 'esterahæte 'ú residegí némikonid, 'áya be'in 'ellæt níst ke færzænde kucékentanra bæd bær miyaværid? 'áya be'in 'ellæt níst ke sære hæz mowzú'e kucéki ba'ú dæ'vá væ morafe'é mikonid? væ 'áya hæméye xosusiyáte yek zæne 'ideali, væ yek ræfiqe zendegí dær šomá jém 'æst? 'ægér 'intówr 'æst, 'ánvæqt bærevid væ 'ellætra dær šowháeretan jostejú konid. 'æmma benæzære má 'éyb dær xóde šomást, mærdike ba'ælaqé, væ mohæbbæt, bašomá 'ezdeváj kærdé 'æst, tæqsír nédaræd, joz 'inke šomá nætævanesté'id, mohabbæte 'úra bæráye xód héfz konid. 'in væziféye šomást, xánom.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3992

21 mehrmáhe 1335
13 'októbře 1956

beqæláme doktór jan 'e šindlér, ræ'ise 'edaréye pezeškiye monró - viskonsín. tærjomé - doktór bæha'eddíne pazargád.

zendegiye šomá dær sisædo šæsto péenj rúze sál, ceguné bayæd bašæd.

'in ketáb bezæbáne sadé, bæráye fæhme mærdóme kucé væ bazár, tærjomé šodæ'st. mæn hícgáh færámúš némikonæm, bimárita ke dær sále hezáro nohsædo cehelodó didæm.

person who belched every 30 seconds in his own house, in church, or in my clinic; and he kept on belching for a week.

He resorted to all means which might rid him of the evil of this habit but there was no remedy. A surgeon expressed his opinion that the nerves connected with the membranes of his heart (the diaphragm) should be cut so that the aforementioned membrane would not move any more and the belching would stop.

Here are the details of how he happened to belch [so]. This man sold his farm in the spring of 1942 and bought a bakery. The trade was completely new to him.

In 1942 sugar, flour, lard and all things necessary for a bakery were severely rationed. This miserable man was as weak in accounting as he was ignorant in the secrets of the bakery trade, and very soon he was entangled in such a struggle at the local rationing office that government officials were invited to investigate the matter.

At that very time the baker of his store, who was the sole support of the man who owned the store, was called into military service and the owner found himself in a state of consternation. It was then that he began to belch.

Apparently, there was only one remedy for his trouble -- namely, to sell his bakery and rid himself of that evil. For the first time since we had been acquainted a smile appeared on the face of the miserable man when this idea was suggested to him. Twelve hours after the transaction of selling the bakery store had been completed the belching stopped and never came back on him again. Since the number of operations performed on the left side of the belly are fewer than those on the right side, it is evident that it is better for the patient that this kind of accident occurs on the left side.

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The Appearance Of Exciting Sensations In The Muscles Of Blood Vessels.

Until now we have spoken about the symptoms and results of exciting sensations in the muscles of the digestive system.

We must recognize, however, that the other muscles of the body are also under the influence of sensations, particularly the muscles located in the paries of all the blood vessels, with the exception of the capillary veins.

One of the phenomena and effects obtained as a result of exciting sensations in the blood vessels and which is very prevalent, is that the body becomes irritated and turns red. However, there are many other phenomena in this field.

On the average, blood vessels which are inside or outside the skull are more sensitive to the stimulation of sensations and excitements. When these vessels become contracted, i.e., pressed together, an ordinary pain or a more severe headache called MIGRAINE is produced.

'ín bimár mérđi búđ ke bicaré, đær hær sí saniyé yek 'aróq nížæđ, xáh đær xanéye xóđ bašéd, yá đær kelisá, yá đær mætábe mæn, væ ta yék hæfteyí [[sic! read hæfté, 'ín]] 'aróq zæđæn đævám đášt.

'ú betámame vesa'él motæšæbbés šodé bud, ke 'æz šærre 'ín gereftarí xælás šævæđ, væ 'æláj néšode bud. yéki 'æz jærrahán næžær dadé búđ ke 'æ'sábe mærbuté bepærdéye déle 'ú (hejábe hajéz, yá diafrægmá) qæt' šævæđ, ta pærdéye mæzbúr, digær nætævanæđ hærəkæt konæđ, væ 'aróq mowqúf šævæđ. 'ínæst tæfsíle 'ánke, ceguné 'aróq zæđæn bær'ú 'aréz šod. 'ín šæxs đær bæháre sále hežáro nohsædo cehelodó, mæzræ'éye xóđra foruxté, yek dokkáne nanvayí xæridarí míkonæđ, væ 'ín pišé, kamelán bæráye 'ú tazegí đášt.

đær sále hežáro nohsædo célo dó, šekær væ 'árd væ rowqéne xúk, væ kolliyéye 'æjzáye lazém bæráye nanva'í šædidæn jirebændí šodé bud. 'ín mérde bicaré, hëmanqæđr ke 'æz romúze kásbe nanva'í bi'ettelá' bud, đær mohasebé hëm zæ'íf bud, væ bezudí ba'ænjoméne jirebændíye mæhællí, đær cenán kešmekæši gereftár šod, ke ma'muríne hokuméte mærkæzi bæráye residegí be'exteláf, đæ'væt šodænd.

đoróst đær hëmin mowqé', nanváye dokkáne 'ú hëm, ke tæmáme tekyéye 'ín mérde sahébe dokkán be'ú bud, bexedméte særbazí 'ehžár šod, væ 'ín mærd, hále bohtzædegi peydá kærd. 'æz hëman hengám, 'aróq zæđæne 'ú šorú' šod.

zaherán bæráye đærde 'ú, yek ráhe 'æláj bištær benæžær némiresid, væ 'án 'ín bud ke dokkáne nanva'íye xóđra béforušæđ, [væ] 'æz šærre 'án xælás konæđ [[sic! read šævæđ]]. hengámike 'ín næžær be'ú dadé šod, đær suréte mérde bicaré 'ævvælin đæf'é 'æz hengámike bamá 'ašná šodé bud, læbxændi zahér šod. đævazdéh sa'æt pæs 'æz 'ánke kære mo'amæléye forúše dokkáne nanva'í bepáyán resíd, 'aróq zæđæn hëm mowqúf šod, væ digær hícvæqt soráqe 'ú néyamæđ. cún te'dáde 'æméle jærrahí ke đær tæréfe cépe šekém 'ænjam mišævæđ, kæmtær 'æz tæréfe rást míbašæđ, bæđihíst, 'ægær 'ín nów' 'ævaréz đær tæréfe cæp bašéd, bæráye bimár behtæræst.

zohúre 'ehsasáte hæyæjaní đær mahiceháye rægháye xuní.

takonún đær mowréde 'æla'ém væ 'ævaréze 'ehsasáte hæyæjaní, đær mahiceháye đæstgáhe hazémé soxæn goftím. 'ámma bayed danést, ke sayére mahiceháye bæđæn níž, 'đær tæhte tæ'síre 'ehsasát vaqé' mišævænd, bexosús mahiceháye ke đær divaréye tæmáme rægháye xuní, qærár darænd, be'estesnáye rægháye mu'ín.

yéki 'æz 'ævaréz væ 'asári ké đær 'æsére 'ehsasáte hæyæjaní đær ræghá hasél mišævæđ, væ besyár šáyé' míbašæđ, bærafruxtegi væ sórx šodænæst, 'ámma 'ævaréze besyære digær hëm đær 'ín qesmæt vojúd daræđ.

rægháye xuní be'ændazéye motævæssét, ke đær đærúne jomjomé yá birúne 'án vaqé' šode 'ænd, nesbét betæhrikáte 'ehsasatí, væ hæyæjaní, besyár hæssás hæstænd. hengámike 'ín ræghá 'enqebáz peydá konænd, yé'ni behëm fešordé šævænd, tovlíde særdærde nów' e mæ'mulí,

Undoubtedly, 85 percent of all the headaches result from exciting sensations. In some individuals the connection between a disturbance of sensations and a headache is fully evident. Sometimes, however, it is not so evident.

The cause of stimulating sensations may be some deep-rooted troubles which people try to hide even from themselves. It is evident that if people are aware of these sensations, they do not reveal them to others. However, exciting emotions which are the cause of headaches can easily be detected.

For instance, one of my patients had such a terrific headache (migraine) every time she went to the city, that she was confined to bed for an entire day.

This patient was a lady, a housewife who lived on a farm. She was a woman who always found fault and was hard to please.

Every day when she wanted to go to the city she thought that it was necessary to put the house in order, to wash the children and dress them, and to think about the things she had to do in the city. Every time she was to meet somebody in the city a state of restlessness and anxiety came over her because she was very shy and bashful. Whenever she went to the city her headache started and when she returned home, she had to go straight to bed.

vəyá nów'e sərdərde šədidtər, mowsúme bemigrén mišəvəd. mosəlləməən həštadopənj dərsəd 'əz təməme sərdərdhá naší 'əz 'ehsasáte həyəjaníst. dər bə'zi 'əfrád 'ertebát bəyne 'eqtešáše 'ehsasatí basərdərd kamelən 'ašekərəst. 'əmma, bə'zi 'owqát hēm cəndán 'ašekár níst. 'elləte təhrikəte 'ehsasatí, monkəmest bə'zi narahətihəye rišedár bašəd, ke 'əšxás sá'y. darənd 'ánra hətta 'əz xódešan hēm pənhán nəmayənd, və bedihíst ke 'əger 'ánra bedənd, bedigerán nəmiguyənd. 'əmma 'ehsasáte həyəjaníra ke 'elləte sərdərd həstənd, mítəvan besohulət kəši' nemud. məsələn yeki 'əz bimaráne mən, hər zəmən ke bešəhr mífəft, docəre čenán sərdərde šədidi mišod (migrén), ke yek rúz 'úra bəstəri mikərd. 'ín bimar banú'i bud xanedár, ke dər yek məzrə'é zendegí mikərd, və zəni 'iradgír, və moškəlpəsənd bud. hər rúz ke mixeləst bešəhr bərəvəd, lazəm midanest, ke xanəra bevəz'e morəttəb və monəzzəmi dəravərəd, kudəkánra šostošú nemudé, lebáse 'anhára bəpušanəd, dər barəye karhəyike dər šəhr darəd fəkr konəd, və dər mowrədə kesənike bayəd dər šəhr molaqát konəd haləte təšviš və negeraní be'ú dəst midad, zira besyár kəmrú və xəjúl bud. hengámike bərəye šəhr hərəkət mikərd, sərdərde 'u šorú' mišod, və cún bəxané bərmigəšt, yekərə bəyəd bebəstər rəvəd.

'Ettelaat #9135. 16 Mehr 1335/8 October 1956

An Interesting Conversation with Mrs. Nayyer Saidi.

How do the Soviet women live? The 12-year-old daughter of the Prime Minister of Nepal had also come to the conference.

On Thursday at two o'clock in the afternoon there returned to Iran the delegation of Iranian women from the International Conference of Women which convened ('was organized') in Moscow from Shahrivar 24 to Mehr 9 [[September 16 - October 2]]. This morning our correspondent had a conversation with Mrs. Nayyer Saidi, a member of the Iranian delegation which is presented below to the [(dear)] readers.

Mrs. Saidi received me with coffee and a pleasant smile. I said: 'Well, Madam, I hope that you had a good trip and a pleasant one.' She laughed and said: 'At any rate, the trip was not bad, and then it was the first time that I went behind the 'Iron Curtain.'

Apparently the Iron Curtain [[that is, the communist-controlled area]] has become so weak that even women have influence in it. At any rate, there was little time and many topics for discussion and [(inevitably)] I began [to ask] questions. Well, Madam, essentially what kind of a conference was it, where was it organized, and what did it do?

Mrs. Saidi, as if she had so many things [on her mind] that she did not know where to start, was silent for a few moments and then said: The Soviet women through the Soviet Government had invited the women of 37 countries to send representatives to the Soviet Union to better acquaint [them] with the conditions of life of the women in that country. Eighty-seven representatives from 37 countries came to Moscow. Among the delegations the Sudanese women, who were 14 [in number], attracted more attention in every respect than all [other] women. The representatives of Nepal had brought with them to the conference the 12-year-old daughter of the Prime Minister of Nepal. The conference was more in the form of questions and answers. Every day a problem in the life of the women in the Soviet Union was discussed, such as 'women and education,' 'women and health,' and after the explanations of the hostesses and the questions of the guests, we visited the establishments and institutions which were in some way related to that problem. The members of the Iranian Delegation were ('consisted of') Mrs. Safiyyeh Firuz (chairman), Mrs. Ahi, Mrs. Dowlatshahi, and myself. The first three were representatives of womens' organizations and I was selected by the government. We stayed at the Hotel Sovetskaya. A woman translator who spoke Persian very well was always with us. The Soviet women received us very enthusiastically and their food was especially tasty and good.

I said: 'Whatever you ate, fine ('is your own business'). But tell me, what did you see and which places did you go to?' This question was by no means a difficult one, I am a man who is [easily] satisfied and Mrs. Saidi had a lot of information ('many memories').

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 méhre 1335
8 'októbře 1956

yek mosahebéye jaléb baxanóme nævyére sæ'idí

zænáne šowræví, ceguné zendegí mikonænd? doxtére dævazdéh saléye næxost væzire næpál hæm bekonferáns 'amædé bud.

rúze pænjsæmbé, sa'áte dóye bæ'd 'æzzóhr, hey'áte nemayendegíye zænáne 'irán dær konferánse beynolmelæliye zænán, ke 'æz bistocaháre šæhrivár, ta nóhe méhr dær mæskó tæškíl šodé bud, be'irán moraje'æt kærd. xæbærnegáre má, sóbhe 'emrúz, baxanóme nævyére sæ'idí, 'ózve hey'áte nemayendegíye 'irán, mosahebéyi be'æmél 'aværd, ke zeylæn benæzére xanændegáne 'æzíz míresæd.

xanóme sæ'idí baqæhvé væ xændéye širíni, 'æz mæn 'esteqbál kærd. góftæm: - xob, xánom, 'enšalláh sæfære xúbi bud, væ xóš gozæšt... - xændído goft: - bæle, behár hal, sæfære bædi næbud. vangæhí, dæf'éye 'ævvælæm bud ke bepóšte pærdéye 'ahænín míræftæm.

mæ'lúm šod ke pærdéye 'ahænín 'anqædr sóst šode, ke hætta xanomhá hæm, dær 'an nofúz kærdæ'nd. behár hál, væqt kæm bud, væ mætlæb, ziyád. nacár, so'alátra šorú' kærdæm: - xob, xánom, 'ín konferáns, 'æssæsn cé bud? kojá tæškíl šod? ce karhá kærd?

xanóme sæ'idí, mæslæ 'ínke 'anqædr mætlæb dašt ke némidanest, 'æz kojá šorú' konæd, cænd læhzéyi sokút kærd væ sepés goft: - zænáne šowræví, tævæssóte dowlæte šowræví, 'æz zænáne siohéft kešvâr dæ'væt kærdé budænd, ke bæráye 'ašena'íye bištær bavéz'e zendegíye zænán dær kešvære šowræví nemayendegáni be'ín kešvâr béferestænd. heštadohéft nemayendé 'æz siohéft kešvâr bemæskó'amædé budænd. dær miyáne hey'ætháve nemayendegí, bištær 'æz hæmé zænáne sudaní, ke cahardéh næfær budænd, 'æz hær næzær jælbe tævæjjóh míkærdænd. nemayendegáne næpál hæm, hæmráhe xod, doxtére dævazdéh saléye næxost væzire næpálra bekonferáns 'aværdé budænd. konferáns bištær šékle su'álo jæváb dašt, væ hær ruz, yek mæs'ælé, 'æz næzahére zendegíye zænán dær šowræví, mæslæ zænán væ færhæng, zænán væ behdarí, mætréh míšod. væ pæsæz towziháte mizbanán, væ so'aláte mehmanán, 'æz mo'æssesát væ bongahháyike ba'ín mæs'ælé benéhvi 'æz 'ænhad [[sic! read 'ænhá]] 'ertebát daštænd, bazdíð míkærdim. 'æ'záye hey'áte nemayendegíye 'irán, 'ebaræt budænd 'æz xanóme sæfiyé firúz (ræ'ís), xanóme 'ehí, xanóme dowlætšahí, væ 'ínjaneb, ke se næfære 'ævvól, nemayendegáne sazemanháye zænán budænd, væ mæn, 'æz taræfe dowlæt, 'entexab šodé budæm. ma dær hotéle 'saviyetskaya' 'eqamæt daštím. xanóme motærjémi hæm ke farsíra xéyli qæšæng sohbát míkærd, hæmišé hæmráhe ma bud. zænáne šowræví 'æz ma begærmí pæzira'í míkærdænd, væ bexosús qæzaháye 'anhá, xéyli læzíz væ gævará bud.

góftæm: 'ánce ke xordé 'id, mále xúdetan, 'æmma bégu'id ke ce cizhá dídid? kojahára gæštíd? 'ín digær so'ále moškéli næbud. mæn 'adæme qané'i hæstæm, væ xanóme sæ'idí hæm xateráte ziyádi dašt.

'For instance, what places shall I tell you about? We saw many places. I personally saw the cities of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Baku, and Sochi. In Moscow we saw the Moslem mosque, the Central Park, the Agricultural Garden, the Bolshoi Theatre, seven skyscrapers and, among them, the 27 story building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the marvelous buildings of the Moscow University, the Kremlin castle and its museum, the Tretyakov Art Gallery, the Moscow Metro [[subway]], the Dinamo Stadium and many other places. The buildings of the Moscow University were particularly very interesting to us.

In Leningrad the Hermitage museum, in particular, is well worth seeing. Sochi is also a good place from the standpoint of [its] climate and [its] facilities for rest. A guest came to Mrs. Saidi and I had an opportunity to drink the coffee which had long since become cold. When Mrs. Saidi returned to the room, I asked:

'Madam, I would like to know ('see') what attracted your attention more than anything else on this trip.'

Mrs. Saidi said: 'The thing that really fascinated me ('was a novelty to me') was the kind of dress and the clothes of the Soviet women.' A great number of Soviet women and girls have long beautiful pigtaails. They do not put ('rub') much lipstick on their lips and very few [of them] manicure their nails. It seems, in general, that the criteria and standards which we have selected as a basis for beauty are of no significance to them. The Soviet woman seldom thinks of a slender waist and stylish clothes. It can be said with certainty that any woman in the Soviet Union who wears shoes with high heels is positively a foreigner. 'It is interesting that even the French women, whom we expected to be very stylish and elegant, were [dressed] very simply and without ornament.'

'One of the interesting things is that not only is the Soviet woman not obliged to take the family name of her husband, but if her husband wishes, he can adopt ('put upon himself') the family name of his wife. Or, for instance, if husband and wife separate and the husband is infirm, the wife is obligated by law to support him ('to take his expenses upon herself'). In the case of a child and taking care of it, both husband and wife have completely equal rights and duties.

In spite of all this, our guide said with eagerness that it had been decided to forbid women to work in mines and in chemical factories, because it has been established that this kind of work causes barrenness and poisons the milk of the mother.

We also visited the divorce courts. The policy of these courts in principle is to reconcile husband and wife, except that when this is impossible, in this case a divorce order is issued without delay.

All in all, the trip to the Soviet Union was very interesting to me, especially the fact that Soviet women are very gay and become quickly acquainted and whenever they find an opportunity they laugh and sing and dance.

- mæselæn, kojahára béguyæm. xéyli jahára dídim. mæn šæxsæn šæhrháye mæskó, leningerád, kiéf, bakú væ socíra díðæm, dær mæskó, mæsjéde mosælmanán, párke mærkæzi, báqe kešaværzi, balšoy ta'átr, héft 'asemanxæráš, væ 'æz 'an jomlé, 'emaráte bistohéft tæbæqe'iye vezaráte xarejé, væ saxtemáne heyræt'ængîzæ danešgáhe mæskó, qæsre kremlín, væ muzéye 'án, galeríye næqqašiye tretimáf, metróye mæskó, væ værzešgáhe dínamó, væ xéyli jaháye dígærra díðim, bexosús, saxtemáne danešgáhe mæskó, bæráye ma, xéyli jalébe tævæjjóh bud.

dær leningerád, bexosús muzéye 'armitáž, xéyli díðeníst. soci hæm 'æz næzære 'abohevá væ væsayéle 'esterahæt, jáye xúbist. bæráye xanóme sæ'idí, mehmán 'amæd, væ mæn forsæt kærðæm, qæhváyira ke 'æz xéyli væqte piš sárd šodé bud, bexoræm. hængámike xanóme sæ'idí dobaré be'otáq 'amæd, porsídæm:

- xánom, míxastæm bébinæm, dær 'ín mosaferæt, ce cízi bištær 'æz hæmé, næzære šomára jálb kærð?

xanóme sæ'idí goft:

- cízike vaqe'æn bæráye má tazegí dašt, tárze tualét væ lebáse zænáne šowræví bud. 'eddéye ziyádi 'æz zænán væ doxtæráne šowræví, gisháye bolénde qæšængi darænd. matíke kæmí belæbháyešan mímalænd, væ xéyli kæm, naxonháyešanra maníkúr mikonænd. 'osulæn, mæslé 'ínke 'adáb væ qoyúdi ke ma be'onváne 'osúle zibayí væ jæmál 'entexáb kærðé 'ím, bæráye 'anhá mætréh nist. zæne šowræví, xéyli kæm, fékre kæmére barík, væ šik budáne lebásæst. ba'etmenán míšævæd goft ke hær xanómike dær šowræví kæfše pašnebolænd bépušæd, hætmæn xarejíst. jaléb 'ínæst ke hætta zænáne færansæví hæm, ke 'entezár daštím xéyli šiko zærf bašænd, besyár sadé væ bipírayé budænd.

'æz cízháye jaléb, yéki hæm 'ínæst ke, zæne šowræví, næ tænhá mæjbúr nist, náme familiye šowhérešra 'extiyár konæd, bælke mærd, dær suráte tæmayól mítævanæd, náme xanevadegíye zænéšra berúye xod bégozaræd, væyá mæselæn, 'ægær zæno šowhári, 'æz hæm jodá šodænd, væ šowhær 'ælíl bud, zæn, qænunæn, mæjbúrest, xærje 'úra hæm tæqæbból konæd. dær mowréde bæcé, væ negæhdariye 'ú niz, zæno šowhær hoqúq væ væzayéfe kamelæn mosaví darænd.

ba 'ín hæmé rahnáma'iye ma, [[sic! read rahnámaýe má]] bahæraræt mígoft ke tæsmím gerefté šodæ'st, zænánra 'æz kár dær mæ'adén væ karxaneháye šímya'í, mæn' konænd, zira sabét šodæ'st, ke 'íngune karhá ba'ése naza'í væ mæsmuníyáte šíre madær mígærðæd.

hæmcenín 'æz dádgahháye tæláq niz díðæn kærðim. rævéše 'ín dádgahá, 'osulæn, 'aští dáðæne zæno šowhérest, mægær 'ínke 'emkáne 'an nébašæd, ke dær 'ín suræt, zúd hókme tæláqra sadér mikonænd.

ruyehæmræfté, mosaferáte bešowræví bæráye mæn xéyli jaléb bud, bexosús ke, xanómháye šowræví, xéyli šux væ zudašná hæm hæstænd, væ ta forsæt peydá konænd, mízænændo míxanænd, væ míræqsænd.

The Soviet men also seem to be well pleased with their women, because they always spoke of them with great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Saidi had much to talk about but unfortunately I had no time. I got up and said as [my] farewell:

Mrs. Saidi, tell us now, what souvenir did you bring us? I insisted and the lady refused ('from me insistence and from the lady refusal!'). Finally, she admitted that she brought with her one leather purse, one hand-woven blouse, the work of Kiev girls, one pair of stockings, a number of picture albums, and books. Who knows, perhaps she also brought other things, but it is not possible to tell everything, especially to newspapermen.

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Your Criticism.

Complaint of teachers.

A few nights ago an article ('news') was written in this illustrious newspaper about the teaching division of the Ministry of Education. It was based on the fact that the teaching staff has not yet been completed and, in spite of the presence of a large number of graduates from the teachers' college and the state colleges for boys and girls and [the fact that] this year even in Teheran alone 600 graduates were trained and prepared as teachers in classes for teaching and training during the summer, the need was not satisfied, and once again the Ministry of Education needs to employ more people ('has need for new employment'), i.e., teachers who for 2,500 rials must engage in teaching and training the youth of the country. It is very unfortunate that no one thinks of solving this problem. The main reason for the shortage of experienced teachers in our schools is the fact that the greatest part of the administrative staff of the Ministry of Education, most of whom have grade 10 of the elementary or secondary school rating, are quietly performing their duties behind administrative desks and receiving ('with') good salaries and sufficient payraises. Whereas the legislation provides for raising the salaries of elementary and secondary school teachers only as a result of their toil and the hardship of teaching students. Otherwise, what difference is there between employees who have an administrative rating and perform their duty behind administrative desks and those who have an elementary or secondary school teacher's rating and have quit teaching and educating the children of this vast country and perform their duty with a high salary in administrative offices which are under the Ministry of Education? Let us explain it: During the last few years it has been decided to separate the teaching staff from the administrative staff. At the present time the Assistant Minister of Education is in favor of this separation, but unfortunately no action has yet been taken.

A thirty year employee of the Ministry of Education.

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mærdáne šowræví hæm, mészle 'ínke 'æz zænáne xod, xéyli razi hæstænd, cúnke ba'abotábe færaván, 'æz 'anhá sohbat mikærdænd.

xanóme sæ'idí xéyli mætlæbe goftæní dašt, véli motæ'essefané, mæn véqt nádaštæm. pá šodæm, væ be'onváne xodahafezí goftæm:

- xánome sæ'idí, halá bégu'id ke ce sowqatí bæráye ma 'aværdid? 'æz mæn 'esrár væ 'æz xanóm 'enkár. bel'æxeré 'e'teráf kærdænd ke yek kífe cærmí, yek bolúze dæstbáfe káre doxtæráne kiyéf, yek jóft joráb, væ meqdári 'albóme 'æks væ ketáb, hæmráhe xudešán 'aværdé'nd. kási ce mídanæd, šáyæd cizháye digári hæm 'aværdé'nd, 'émma hæmé cízra ke nemíšævæd goft, 'ánhæm beruznamenevishá.....

- - - - -
'enteqáde šomá.

dærde déle 'amuzegarán.

cænd šæbe qébl, dær 'án jæridéye šærifé, xæbæri rajé beqesméte 'amuzešíye vezaræte færhéng dærj šode bud, mæbní bær 'ínke, hænúz kádre 'amuzeší tækmíl næšodé, væ mojdædæn vezaræte færhéng bavojúde daštáne 'eddéye kæsíri 'æz fareqottæhsiláne danešsæráye 'alí, væ danešsæraháye peserán væ doxtæráne kešvæ, væ bavæsfe 'ínke fæqæt dær tehrán 'emsál šíšsæd næfær diplomera be'onváne 'amuzegarí dær kelasháye 'amuzéš væ pærværéš dær tabestán jæhæte 'amuzegarí, tærbiyæt væ 'amadé nemudé'nd, mæ'æhæzá, 'ehtiyáj bærtæraf nægærdid; væ bázhæm niyáz be'estexdæme jædid darænd, yé'ní 'amuzegaránike badohezáro pansæd riyál bayæd 'ohdedære tæ'límo tærbiyæte nowbavegáne kešvæ šævænd, besyár jáye tæ'æssófæst ke hickæs dær fékre 'ín mætlæb nist ke 'ín moškélra hæl nemayæd.

'ellæte 'omdéye kæmíye 'amuzegaráne basabeqé væ batæjrobé dær mædarése má, be'ínjæhætæst ke 'æksære kádre 'edariye vezaræte færhéng, ke 'æqlæb daráye payeháye dæhe 'amuzegarí ya dæbirí míbašænd, bahoqúqe ziyád væ tærmíme kafí, baxiyále 'asudé, dær póšte mizháye 'edari, mæšqúle 'ænjáme væzifé míbašænd. dær surétike mænzure qanungozár, 'æz tærmíme hoqúqe 'amuzegarán væ dæbirán, fæqæt bæráye zæhmæt væ mæšæqqæte tædríse danešamuzán budæ'st. væ 'ellá cé tæfavótist mabéyne karmændánike payéye 'edari darænd, væ dær póšte mizháye 'edarát, mæšqúle 'ænjáme væzifé míbašænd, ba'anhá'ike payéye 'amuzegarí væ dæbirí darænd, væ bahoquqháye ziyád, dæst 'æz tæ'límo tærbiyæte færzændáne 'ín 'aboxák kešidé, væ dær 'edaráte tabe'eye vezaræte færhéng, 'ænjáme væzifé mínemayænd. towzihén 'ánke cændín sálæst, ké tæsmím darænd kádre 'amuzešíra, 'æz kádre 'edari mojæzzá konænd, væ fe'læn hæm 'aqáye mo'avéne vezaræte færhéng, tææfdære 'ín tæfkík míbašænd, véli bædbæxtané hænúz 'æmælí nægærdidæ'st.

karmænde sisaléye vezaræte færhéng.

- - - - -
kúye yusef'abád.

dær šomále qærbíye paytæxt, 'æz cænd sále piš takonún, mæhælle bozórgi, benáme kúye

Yusuf Abad District.

During the last few years a large residential district called the Yusuf Abad District has been established northwest of the capital. In the following lines I am going to give a brief summary of the difficulties of life in this district to be published in your newspaper, so that some thought will be given to this place. Instead of gradually acquiring the amenities of life, this place has even lost the only thing for which it was famous in the past, that is ('which consisted of'), its good climate. The reason for this is that whatever trees there were in the past and those that were planted in recent years have mostly dried up as a result of the lack of water or are now in the process of drying up, as water has been distributed to the houses once in forty days at the most, because there is a great deal of mishandling in the distribution of the water.

A few days ago, the municipality, after having distributed a colorful announcement, gave an ultimatum through two men [sent] to each of the houses that in case the water is not paid for, the electricity will be cut off. No one denies that the water should be paid for, but it should be on condition that water be distributed at regular times. Secondly, the money paid should be used for increasing the water and not be appropriated for alleged dredging and repairing of qanats.

The electricity, which after sunset needs kerosene lamps to supplement it and has to be paid for at six rials per kilowatt, is no great attraction. Moreover, I am taking the opportunity to state that the workers and students who get to ('are present at') work every day at about 10 o'clock, are residents of Yusuf Abad. They leave their houses every day at 7 o'clock and after waiting a long time a bus appears in a cloud of dust. Then they find room with difficulty on the steps or sometimes [sitting] on the fender, and after a turn around Yusef Abad, they leave for the city.

This is the condition of life of the people of a district, the population of which is estimated to be more than 25 thousand.

Signed: Mahfuz.

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Letter [expressing his] Disgust and Resignation of Huseyn Ali Khani from the Illegal and Dissolved Tudeh Party.

Dear Compatriots: As all Iranian compatriots know and are well aware of the dissolved Tudeh Party caused irreparable damage in every respect to the national and religious affairs of this age old country; it did not respect national and religious affairs in any way; particularly in the last few years it set religion and faith completely aside, and drew the simple-minded individuals of this country toward the precipice of annihilation. What kind of party is it that aims to impose the wishes of a foreign government on the noble people of this country? A party cannot be called a party unless it respects the interests of its own country. [(At last)] I, Huseyn Ali, son of Mohammad Ali, of the Khani family ('family name Khani'), bearer of identification card no. 23, born in 1299 [[1920 A.D.]], issued from Kolate Veramin, occupation - worker in a chemical factory of

yusef'abád tæškíl gærdid, ke zeylæn moxtæsári 'æz moškeláte zendegí dær 'in kúy, bæráye dærje dær 'án ruznamé, 'ærz mišævæd, ta mægær fékri hæm bæráye 'anjá šævæd. be'ævæze 'ínke 'in mækán betædríj daráye væsayéle zendegí šævæd, tænhá šohrétira hæm ke 'æz sabéq dašté, ke 'ebarát 'æz xubiye 'abohæváye 'án budé, 'ánra niz 'æz dæst dadé'st. zíra 'ánce deréxt ke 'æz sabéq budé, væyá dær salháye 'æxír, kašté šodé, dær 'æsére bi'abí, 'æksærén xóšk šodé, væyá dær šorófe xoškídænæst. be'elláte 'ínke hédde 'æqél, dær hæz cehél rúz, yek mærtábé bexaneháye 'an, 'áb dadé mišævæd. zíra, dær tæqsíme 'ab heyfomeylháye šædidi mišævæd.

cænd rúze piš, šæhrdarí, pásæz páxše 'e'lamiyéye por'abotáb, belafaselé beyek yéke xanehá, væsiléye do næfær, 'oltimatóm dadé'st, ke dær suráte 'ædæme pærdáxte beháye 'ab, bærqe mænzelhá qæt' xahæd šod. kási monkére dadéne púle 'ab nist næšrút be'ínke, dær gærdése mo'æyyéni 'áb towzí' bešævæd, væ sániyæn vojúhe pærdaxté šodé baz særfe 'ezdiyáde 'áb gærdæd, væ næ 'ínke téhte 'ænavéne larubí, væ tæ'míre qenát, balá kešidé šævæd.

bérqi ke qorubhá, hæmráhe 'an ceráqe næftí hæm bayæd rowšæn kærd, 'ánhæm beqeymáte kilovátí šiš riyál cendán nowbéri [[sic! read nowbær]] nist. digær 'ínke 'æz mowqé' 'estefadé kærdé, væ 'e'lám midaræd ke karmændán væ mohæsselín ke hævalíye sa'áte dæh hæz rúz dær sære kar hazér mišævænd, 'æz sakeníne yusef'abád budé, væ hæz rúz, dær sa'áte hæft 'æz mænazéle xod hærekæt nemudé, væ pásæz moddæthá 'entezár, 'æz miyáne gárdo qobáre šædid, 'otobúsi peydá mišævæd, ke bayæd bezæhmæt rúye rekáb, væ 'æhyanán, rúye gelgíre 'án, joda'í [[sic! read já'í]] peydá kærdé, væ pásæz yek dówr gærdéš bedówre yusef'abád, 'azéme šæhr mišævæd.

'ínæst, véz'e zendegíye mærdóme mæhællí, ke jæm'íyyáte 'ánra biš 'æz bistopæn j hezár næfær tæxmn mízænænd.

'emzá: mæhfúz. - -

tæneffornamé væ 'este'fáve hoseynéliye xaní 'æz hézbe qéyre qanuní væ monhæléye tudé.

hæmvætænáne 'æzíz, betówrike kolliyéye hæmvætænáne 'iraní vaqéf væ mostæhzær šodænd ke hézbe monhæléye tudé 'æz hæmé jæhæt, šo'úne mellí væ mæzhæbíye 'ín kešvére kohænsál, lætméye jobrannapézíri varéd, væ behicvæjh šo'úne mellí væ mæzhæbíra mohtæræm næšomordé, mæxsusæn, dær 'ín cænd sále 'æxír, bekollí, dín væ 'imánra kenár gozašté, væ 'æfráde sadelówhe 'ín mæzobúmra bepærtgáhe nistí kešandé bud. hézbike mænzure 'án tæhmíle mæráme yek dowláte bigané, bemærdóme næjibe 'ín mæmlekæt bašæd, ce hézbist? joz 'ínke šo'úne mæmlekáte xódra mohtæræn næšomaræd, 'án hézbra nemitæván hézb xand. bel'æxæré 'ínjanéb xoséyn 'ælí, færzænde mohæmmæd 'ælí, šohræt xaní, darændéye šenasnaméye šomaréye bistosé, motævælléde sále hezáro devísto nævædo noh, saderéye 'æz kelaté væramín, šóql, kargære karxanéye šimya'íye sazémáne bærnámé, ke dær sále

the Plan Organization, was indoctrinated by a man called Shirzad and joined the Workers' Council affiliated with the Tudeh Party and I took part [in its activities] in the cell which was first under the supervision of Shureshian and then Shirvani. The party members of my cell were ('consisted of') 1) Mahmude Rezai, 2) Ahmade Baqeri, 3) Mohammad Bidgoli, 4) Reza Khani, 5) Mohammade Mirzai, and 6) myself. Later I was introduced to the Party by the Council and the one responsible for me was first Agha Reza and then a man by the name of Kazemi. The party members of my cell were Kuchekali and Mahmud Kangarlu. For a long time I cooperated with this spy nest but later I realized that the road I followed was against the principles and interests of my beloved country. Now that I have understood the truth, I leave the accursed and dissolved Tudeh party with a feeling of deep shame ('a world of shame') before my compatriots, and I declare my loyalty to the Constitution and the constitutional monarchy and I recommend that others not be deceived by base individuals and xenophiles.

Long live Iran! Long live the beloved Shah! Death to the accursed and dissolved Tudeh party.

Huseynali Khani 'A.15507.

The Resignation of Gholamreza Sadrolashrafi from the Dissolved Tudeh Party and the Letter [expressing his] Disgust.

The crimes and treason of the dissolved Tudeh Party are known to ('are not concealed from') all [my] compatriots. The blows which the treacherous Tudeh Party delivered to [(the body of)] our dear country must not be forgotten. Fortunately, it did not take a long time, owing to the efforts of the officers of the Military government, for the Iranian people to become aware of the filthy and treacherous nature of the Tudeh Party, and their devotion laid bare the true nature of the Tudeh Party as never ('more than') before. It is hoped that some day the files of the Tudeh Party in Iran will be closed forever and my dear compatriots, in particular the deceived youth of our precious Motherland, will be ready to eliminate their past mistakes and to direct [our] beloved Iran on the road to progress. After this introduction, [I state that] I, Gholemreza Sadrolashrafi, son of Mir Jaad, identification card no. 3731, issued in Tabriz, born in 1305 [[1926 A.D.]], occupation - clerk and employee in the Ministry of Labor, joined the illegal and dissolved Tudeh Party in 1330 [[1951 A.D.]] through Mr. Maasum Abadi, a clerk, and took part [in the activities] of the party cell directed by ('under the responsibility of') Mr. Lotfollah Sadjadi Duste Amuzegar. The party members in my cell were ['consisted of'] Messrs. Maasum Abadi, Sadjadi, Duste Rahro and Aliye Behbahani. In conclusion, together with the statement of resignation from and disgust and aversion for the dissolved Tudeh Party, I announce my loyalty to the Constitution and the monarchy of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi.

Gholamreza Sadrolashrafi.

hezarosisædosí bevæsiléye širzád námi, tæbliq, væ varéde šowráye kargerán, vabæsté behézb tudé gærdidé, væ dær howzýike bemæs'uliyáte šurešyán væ bæ'd širvaní, 'edaré míšod, šerkát míkærdæm. 'æfráde hæmhowzýæm 'ebarét budænd 'æz: (1) mæhmúde reza'í, (2) 'æhmáde baqerí, (3) mohæmmáde bidgolí, (4) reza xaní, (5) mohæmmáde mirza'í, (6) xóðæm, væ sepæs 'æz šowrá behézb mo'ærrefí, væ mæs'úlæm, 'ebtedá 'aqa rezá, væ bæ'dæn, šæxsi benáme kazemí bud. 'æfráde hæmhowzýe mæn, kucek'æli, væ mæhmúde kongerelú budænd. moddæti, ba'in lanéye jasusí hæmkarí nemudé, bæ'd fæhmíðæm, ráhike mípeymayæm, bæxeláfe 'osúl væ mæsálæhe kešvære 'æzízæm míbašæd. 'æknún, ke behæqiqæt péybordæm, bayék donyá šærmændegí, 'æz hæmvætænáne xód, 'æz hézbe mænúr væ monhæléye tudé, kenaregiri nemudé, væfadariye xódra nesbæt beqanúne 'æsasí, væ sæltænæte mæšruté 'e'lám, væ towsiyé mínæmayæm ke digær feríbe 'in 'æfráde pæstfetræt væ 'æjnæbipæræstra néxorænd.

zendeবাদ 'irán. payendé bad šahenšáhe mæhbúb. mérg bæx hézbe mænúr væ monhæléye tudé.

hoseyn 'æliye xaní 'a-15507.

'este'fá væ tæneffornaméye qolamrezá sædrolešrafí, 'æz hézbe monhæléye tudé.

jenayát væ xiyamétháye hézbe monhæléye tudé, bæx hickodám 'æz hæmvætænán pušidé nist. zærebátike hézbe xa'éne tudé bæx peykære mihéne 'æzíze ma varéd saxt, færámúš šodæní nist. xošbæxtané díri næpa'id ke dær 'æsære mæsa'íye 'æfsæráne færmandære nezamí, mahiyáte pælid væ xa'éne hézbe tudé, bæx mellæte 'irán, rowšæn gærdidé, væ 'in fædakarihá biš 'æz piš, mahiyáte hézbe tudéra 'oriyán saxt, 'omíðæst, rúzi, pærvændéye hézbe tudé bæxáye hæmišé dær 'irán bæsté gærdid, [[sic! read gærdæd]] væ hæmmihænáne 'æzíz, xosusæn, jævanáne feribxordéye mihéne 'æzíze má, baxiyáli rahæt, dær sædæde ráf'e 'eštebaháte gozæšté, báramæde, væ 'iráne 'æzízra bešahráhe tææqqí béresanænd. bazékre 'in moqæddæmé, 'injanéb, qolamrezá sædrolešrafí, færzánde mirjævád, šenasnaméye šomaréye 3731, saderéye 'æz tæbríz, motævæléde sále 1305, šóql dæbír væ karménde vezaræte kar, ke dær sále 1330, bevæsiléye 'aqáye mæ'súm 'abadie dæbír, varéde hézbe qéyre qanúní væ monhæléye tudé šodé, væ dær howzýike bemæs'uliyáte 'aqáye lotfollæhe sæjjadí dúste 'amuzegár, 'edaré míšod, šerkát, væ 'æfráde hæmhowzé 'æm 'ebarét budænd 'æz 'aqayáne mæ'súm 'abadí, sæjjadí dúst, rahrów, væ 'ælixe behbahaní. dær xatemé, zémne bæváne 'este'fá væ tæneffór, væ 'enzejár 'æz hézbe monhæléye tudé, væfadariye xódra nesbæt beqanúne [[sic! read beqanúne]] 'æsasiye mæšrutiyæt, væ sæltænæte mohæmméd rezašáhe pæhlæví, 'e'lám mídaræm qolamrezá sædrolešrafí.

dirúz šayé' šod ke nameresanháye tehrán qæside 'e'tesáb darænd. ræ'íse towzí', šayé'e [[sic! read šayé'éve]] 'e'tesábra tækzíb kærd væ goft: 'ejtemá'e nameresanhá bæxáye 'e'tesáb næbudæ'st.

There was a rumor yesterday that the Teheran mailmen intend to strike. The Chief of [Mail] Distribution denied the rumor of the strike and said: 'There was no meeting of the mailmen [to call] a strike.'

It was learned yesterday that at 4:30 in the afternoon a number of mailmen of the Teheran postal administration assembled on the premises of the post office and planned to call a strike. Some of the mailmen stated with regard to the cause of the meeting of their coworkers that the conditions for distributing the mail were not satisfactory and that 'we are kept waiting till 4:30 in the afternoon and then they give us the letters and the packages till 10 o'clock in the evening. We now request that the Minister of Post and Telegraph examine our work and order the appropriate chiefs not to keep us waiting.'

According to information, the mailmen, after having a discussion among themselves, decided to continue their work until arrangements ('for their work') are made by the Minister. Today, our reporter contacted the persons who are in charge of the distribution of the mail and asked them for the cause of yesterday's meeting of the mailmen. The Chief of the Distribution Office said that there was no strike yesterday, and he denied the rumors regarding the strike of the mail distributors. The only matter that was discussed yesterday was that ordinarily the mailmen are divided every day into three groups, that the third group comes to the post office from one to three o'clock in the afternoon, and that at 3 o'clock they go out of the post office with letters and packages. Yesterday the number of letters was very great and the mailmen had unavoidably been delayed until 4:30. A number of troublemakers took advantage of this and incited the others to make an uproar, and as a result of the instigation of this group, some mailmen protested, although they had been kept overtime only a little, and then went on to their work.

It is reported that several persons who incited the mailmen to strike yesterday will be prosecuted administratively.

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A Large Number of Cows and Sheep Have Been Vaccinated Against Various Diseases. The People Cooperate Effectively in the Struggle Against the Diseases of Domestic Animals.

The operations of the Veterinary Department of Gorgan for the ('the purpose of') vaccination of domestic animals against various diseases and the thorough examination and inspection of the city slaughterhouses are continuing effectively and fruitfully. Despite ('taking into consideration') the lack of sufficient credit and means of transportation in the five months of the current year, 389,444 heads of domestic animals were vaccinated against various diseases and 22,721 head of cows and sheep were examined in slaughterhouses. The owners of domestic animals who have long since realized the need for fighting diseases of domestic animals, are properly participating by assisting in the useful operations of the Department for during this period they paid the Veterinary Department the sum of 19,968 rials.

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dirúz 'ettelá' dadé šod ke sa'áte caharoníme bæ'dæzzóhr, 'eddéyi 'æz nameresanháye 'edaréye póste tehrán dær mohævvætéye post 'ejtemá' kærdé væ qésde 'e'tesáb daštænd. cænd næfær 'æz 'ín nameresanhá, dær baréye 'elláte 'ejtemá'e hæmkaráne xód 'ezhár daštænd ke vâz'e towzî'e namehá rezayætbæxš nist, væ mára ta sa'áte caroníme bæ'dæzzóhr mo'ættél mígozarænd, væ 'ángah namehá væ mærsulátra jæhæte towzî' bemá míðæhænd, væ má mæjbúrim ta sa'áte dáhe šæb, namehá væ mærsulátra towzî' nemayim, væ 'ækniun tæqazá darim ke 'aqáye væzîre postotelegráf bekåre má residegî nemudé, væ dæstúr dæhænd ke 'owliyáye mærbuté mára mo'ættél nágozarænd.

beqeråre 'ettelá' pæs'æz 'ínke nameresanhá, mozakeråti fimabéyne xod, kærdænd, qerår šod ke bekåre xod 'edamé dæhænd, ta 'aqáye væzîr tærtîbi bæráye kårešan bédæhænd. 'emrúz xæbærnegåre má bamotæssæddiyåne 'edaréye towzî'e post tæmås gereft, væ 'elláte 'ejtemá'e dirúze nameresanhåra so'al kærd. ræ'ise 'edaréye towzî' goft ke dirúz hícgune 'e'tesåbi dær béyn næbude væ šaye'áte mærbút be'e'tesåbe movæzze'ín tækzîb míšævæd, væ tænhá mætlæbåke dirúz mowréde bæhs vaqé' šod, 'ín bud ke mæ'mulæn hæmeruzé nameresanhá besé dæsté tæqsím míšævænd ke dæstéye sevvóme 'anhá 'æz sa'áte yek ta séye bæ'dæzzóhr be'edaréye post míyayænd, væ sa'áte sé banamé væ mærsulát 'æz póst xaréj míšævænd. dirúz meqdåre namehá ziyád budæ'st væ nacår ta sa'áte caroním mo'ættél šodænd, væ 'eddé'i majerajú 'æz 'ín 'æmr 'estefadé kærdé væ bæqiyéra tæhrík kærdænd, ke dadofæryåd nemayænd, væ dær 'æsåre tæhrîke 'ín 'eddé, bæ'zi 'æz nameresanhá be'ínke [[sic! read ba'ínke]] kæmi mo'ættél šodæ'nd, 'e'teråz kærdænd væ 'ángah dombåle kåre xód ræftænd.

beqeråre 'ettelá' cænd næfærike dirúz nameresanhåra tæhrík be'e'tesåb kærdæ'nd, tæhte tæ'qîbe 'edarí qerår xahænd gereft.

te'dåde kæsîri gåvo gosfænd bærzédde bimariháye moxtæléf tælqîh šodæ'nd. 'æhåli dær mobarezé bærzédde bimariháye damí hæmkariye mo'æssér mínemayænd.

'æmæliyåte 'edaréye dampezeškiye gorgån, bemænzúre tælqîhe damhá bærzédde bimariháye moxtæléf væ mo'ayené væ bæresíye dæqîq dær koštargåhe šæhr benéhve mo'æssér væ sæmærbæxši 'edamé daræd. cenånke batævæjjón befoqdåne 'e'tebaråte kafí væ væsayéle næqliyé dær pænjmahéye såle jarí 389444 ré's dâm, bærzédde bimariháye moxtæléf mayekubí šodæ'nd, væ 22721 ré's gåvo gosfænd dær koštargåh, mowréde mo'ayené qerår gereftæ'st.

dandarån niz, ke 'æz moddæthå piš belozúme mobarezé bærzédde bimariháye damí peybordæ'nd, besuråte šayestéyi dær 'æmre komæk be'æmæliyåte mofíde 'edaré, šerkæt míkonænd, betówrike dær hæmín moddæt, mæblæqe 19968 riyål be'edaréye dampezeški pærdåxt kærdæ'nd.

They Regret Having Done It. Our Correspondent from Fumen Writes:

Because the telephone apparatus is in bad order, the state of communication between Fumen and the outside is not satisfactory and people who want to communicate with Rasht or other points regret having tried when they hear unintelligible sounds from this archaic apparatus. For this reason, the people also refrain from installing their own private telephones and expect steps to be taken to repair this apparatus, which is needed by everyone.

The Pharmacies Are Still Closed.

Shahsavār. Our correspondent in Shahsavār, following the news which he sent concerning the closing of the unlicensed pharmacies in Shahsavār and its environs and which was called to the attention of the [(venerable)] readers earlier, writes that Dr. Darafshan, technical supervisor of the Ministry of Health, recently came to Shahsavār to study the matter, and discussions took place in order to establish various committees in the offices of the Governor General and the Department of Health with regard to determining the situation of unlicensed pharmacies and securing the drugs needed by the people. But up until now the unlicensed pharmacies of Khorramabad, one of the most populous suburbs of the city, are still closed and it is not known what should be the proper thing for people to do who need to buy drugs.

'Kuye Khaju' Elementary School Has Been Opened.

According to the invitation issued by Mr. Maasumkhani, Chief of the Department of Education of the Tenth Province, for the opening of 'Kuye Khaju' Elementary School the governor of the province and the heads of the departments and many prominent persons of city were present at the elementary school in order to participate in the [(aforesaid)] ceremonies. In these ceremonies, after the expression of thanks by one of the notables of the locality and after the speech of Mr. Maasumkhani concerning the backwardness of education in that district and the steps to be taken in this field for its elimination, the Governor cut a 3-color tape in the name of His Imperial Majesty, and all those present inspected the building of the said elementary school. According to information the land for this elementary school was donated by Mr. Tuba to the Department of Education of the province.

Appreciation By The People.

Major Edalat Lavai, who for several years has exercised the duty of commander of the independent brigade of the military police in Gorgan, has been transferred to the First Army in Teheran. Since his services and actions during his stay in Gorgan were to the satisfaction of the people, the guilds of Gorgan presented him a silver cup in appreciation.

'æz kærdéye xod pæšimán mišævænd...

xæbærnegáre ma 'æz fumén mínevisæd. be'elláte xærabíye dæstgáhe telefón, væz'e 'ertebatíye fumén baxaréj rezayætbæxš' nist, væ kæsánike bexahænd baréšt ya sayére noqát sohbæt békonænd, bašenidáne sædaháye namæfhúmi 'æz 'ín dæstgáhe qædimí, 'æz kærdéye xod pæšimán mišævænd. behæmín jæhét, 'æhalí niz 'æz nésbe telefonháye 'extesasiye xiš xoddarí kærdé'nd, væ 'entezár darænd bæráye 'esláhe 'ín dæstgáh, ke mowréde 'ehtiyáje 'omúmæst, 'eqdami bešævæd.

daruxanehá kæmakán tæ'tilæst.

šæhsævár. xæbærnegáre ma dær šæhsævár, tæ'qíbe xæbærike dær xosúse tæ'tíle daruxaneháye qéyre mojáze šæhsævár væ nævahiye 'ætráf 'ersál dašté bud, væ qæblæn benezére xanendegáne mohtærém resíd, mínevisæd, 'æciræn bæráye residuegi behæmín mowzú', 'aqáye doktór 'æfšán, bazrése fænníye vezaræte behdarí, bešæhsævár varéd šodé, væ bateškíle komisyonháye moxtælefé dær færmendarí væ behdarí, nesbæt betæ'yíne tæklífe daruxaneháye qéyre mojáz, væ tæ'míne darúye mowréde 'ehtiyáje 'æhalí, mozakeráti suræt gereft, véli takonún daruxaneháye qéyre mojáze xorramabád ke 'æz tævabé'e porjæm'iyáte šæhræst, kæmakán tæ'tilæst, væ mæ'lúm nist, tæklífe mærdómike bexæríde darú 'ehtiyáj darænd, cé xahæd šod.

dæbestáne kúye xajú 'eftetáh šod.

tébqe dæ'vétike 'æz tæræfe 'aqáye mæ'sumxaní, ræ'íse færhänge 'ostáne dæhóm, bemænzúre 'eftetáhe dæbestáne kúye xajú be'æmél 'amédé bud, 'aqáye 'ostandár væ ro'æsáye 'edarát, væ jém'e kæsíri 'æz mæ'arífe šæhr, dær mæhælle dæbestán hozúr yaftænd ta dær mæraséme mæzbúr šerkæt konænd.

dær 'ín mærasém, pásæz 'ezháre tæšækkóre yéki 'æz mo'tæmedíne mæhél, væ soxænraníye 'aqáye mæ'sumxaní dær xosúse 'æqæbmandegíye færhängíye 'ín bæxš, væ 'eqdamátike dær 'ín zæmíne bæráye ráf'e 'án suræt mígiræd, 'aqáye 'ostandár benáme 'æ'lahæzræte homayuní, næváre seréngra qæt' kærdé, væ kolliyéye hazzár 'æz saxtemáne dæbestáne mæzbúr bazdíd kærdænd. beqeráre 'ettelá', zæmíne 'ín dæbestán 'æz tæræfe 'aqáye tubá befærhänge 'ostán 'ehdá gærdidæ'st.

qædrdaniye mærdóm.

'aqáye særgórd 'edaláte levá'i ke cændín sal dær póste færmændehiye dezbáne típe mostæqéle gorgán 'ænjáme wæzifé míkærd, besepáhe yéke mærkæz montæqél gærdíd. cún xædæmát væ 'eqdamáte vey dær moddæte 'eqamæte dær gorgán, mowréde rezayæte 'æhalí bud, bemænzúre qædrdani 'æz vey, 'æz tæræfe 'æsnáfe gorgán, yek goldáne noqré be'ú 'ehdá šod.

Repercussion of the Royal Statement About Linking the Railroads of Iran and Turkey.

Radio Ankara. (Yesterday) The news report from Teheran is that during the opening of the Senate the day before yesterday His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlevi, Shah of Iran, made a statement.

In the course of his royal statement the Shah said that the foreign policy of [(the country of)] Iran is based on the United Nations Charter and it is for this reason that we strive for membership in the Baghdad Pact. The beloved Shah of Iran has again reaffirmed that the hope of Iran is based on the continued strength of the Baghdad Pact. He also pointed out the need for the economic progress [(of the country)] of Iran and stated: 'I hope that the railroads of Iran and Turkey will soon be linked together.' Meanwhile, His Excellency Jelal Bayar, President of Turkey, on his recent journey to parts of eastern Anatolia and southern Turkey also showed great interest in the extension of the Turkish railroad to the border of Iran. The Turkish railroad has reached Nush and will be extended to Lake Van. Its construction has started from three points.

The President asked those in charge for explanations concerning the construction of the Irano-Turkish railroad, which they gave. The budget necessary for completing and extending the Turkish railroad to the border of Iran was approved by the Great National Assembly in its recent sessions during the month of August.

The Meeting Between The Iraqi Ambassador and The Minister of Foreign Affairs.

At 10:30 A.M. yesterday morning the Iraqi Ambassador in Iran met Dr. Ardelan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and discussed with him the relations of the two countries.

The Results of the Competitive Examinations for Entering the Teachers' College have been Announced.

The results of the competitive examinations for entering the teachers' college (General Division) in ten fields: science, literature, and physical culture have been announced in building no. 1 of the teachers' college (Bozorgmehr Avenue).

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Keyhan #3989. 17 Mehr 1335/9 October 1956.

A Frenchman who has not spoken a single word for the last five years and has made his appearance and clothes look like those of Christ, has arrived in Tehran. Mr. André Louis Fernand left France five years ago and by now has traveled through many countries

'en'ekáse býanáte šahané dær baréye 'ettesále ráhe 'ahéne 'irán væ torkiyé.

radiyó 'ankará (diššab). xəbərháye væsilé 'æz tehrán hakíst ke 'æ'lahæzrâte homayuní mohəmməd rezašáhe pəhləví, šahənšáhe 'irán, pərirúz hængáme 'eftetáhe məjlése sená býanáti 'irád fərmudənd.

šahənšáh téyye býanáte molukané fərmudənd ke siyasáte xarejýe kešvəre 'irán mottəki bær 'əsásə mənšúre melále mottəhedé budé, væ behəmin 'ellətəst ke má bəraye 'ozviyáte peymáne bæqdád kušéš mīnema'im. šahənšáhe məhbúbe 'irán bære digər, 'arezúye 'iránra məbní bær 'edaméye qodrəte peymáne bæqdád, tə'yíd fərmudənd væ belozúme pišrəftháye 'eqtesədiye kešvəre 'irán níz 'ešaré nemud, væ 'ezhár daštənd, 'omidvərəm, ráhe 'ahéne 'iráno torkiyé qəribən behəm mottəsəl gərdəd. zemnən həzrəte jəlal bayár, rə'ise jomhuriye torkiyé níz dær siyahəte 'əxíre xod, beqesmətháye šərqe 'anatolí, væ jonúbe torkiyé, 'əlaqəye fəraváni be'emtedáde ráhe 'ahéne torkiyé ta mərze 'irán 'ebráz daštənd. ráhe 'ahéne torkiyé tanúš residé, væ ta sahéle dəryacéye vant kešidé mišəvəd, væ 'æz se noqté šorú' besaxtemán šodə'st.

rə'ise jomhúr dær baréye saxtemáne ráhe 'ahéne 'iráno torkiyé towziháti 'æz mottəsəddiyáne mərbuté xástənd, ke be'ərz resid. 'e'tebaráte lazəm bəraye təknil væ 'emtedáde ráhe 'ahéne torkiyé ta mərze 'irán dær jələsáte 'əxíre máhe 'úte məjlése kəbire melli betəsvib residə'st.

molaqáte səfíre kəbire 'əráq bavəzire 'omúre xarejé.

sa'əte dəhoníme sóbhe dirúz, səfíre kəbire 'əráq dær 'irán, dær káxe vezarəte 'omúre xarejé, ba 'aqáye doktór 'ərdelán, vəzire xarejé, molaqát, væ dær píramúne monasebáte do kešvər mozakeré nemud.

mətijéye mosabəqéye vorudiye danešsəráye 'alí 'e'lám šod.

mətijéye mosabəqéye vorudiye danešsəráye 'alí (qesməte 'omumí) dær dəh reštéye 'elmi væ 'ədəbí væ tərbiyáte bədəni, dær saxtemáne šomaréye yéke danešsəráye 'alí (xiyabáne bozorgmėhr) 'e'lám šod.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3989

17 məhrməhe 1335
9 'oktəbre 1956

yek fəransəví ke 'æz pənj sále piš takonún yek kələmé hərf nəzədé væ qiyafé væ lebáse xódra besurəte həzrəte məsīh dəravərde, varéde tehrán šodə'st. 'aqáye 'andré lu'iz fernánd, pənj sále piš 'æz fəransé həkəət nemudé væ takonún besyári 'æz məmaléke jəhánra siyahət kərdé, væ 1700 kilométr həm páye piyadé rəftə'st. 'əqáye 'andre lu'iz

of the world. He went 1,700 kilometers on foot. Mr. André Louis does not talk to anyone and satisfies all his needs by writing. He says: 'Ever since I stopped talking the feelings of ambition and lust have died within me and I will never take a wife for the rest of my life. I will neither drink alcoholic beverages nor eat meat and will not taste any coffee or tea.' This French ascetic claims that he cures cancer, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, and nervous diseases easily and without using any kind of medicine. Mr. André walks around barefooted in the Hotel Muze and tells everybody: 'Eat only fruit.'

At 8 o'clock on the afternoon of 7/13/1335 Mr. Abhari, manager of the Hotel Muze, located at Muze Square, was informed that a man who seemed to be mute was strolling along the corridor of the hotel and was not speaking to anybody at all. It seemed that this person wanted to stay at the hotel for a few days. Mr. Abhari hurried to the hotel and saw a man of tall stature, with shroudlike clothes, long hair and a long beard, walking in the corridor without talking to anyone. At first he [[the manager]] began to speak to him in French but he noticed that although the Frenchman understood the questions, he refused to answer, and then he got out ('made ready') paper and pencil and informed him [[the manager]] that he was prepared to have a correspondence in place of a conversation. A correspondence began and he introduced himself as follows: 'I am André Louis Fernand, 30 years old, and am from ('of the citizens of') the city of Bonne in the province of Brittany ((located)) in Northern France. My family was half religious. Now I am determined to have the people of the world prepared to face unfortunate ('abnormal') events and direct them on the road to reform ('and put the road of reform before their feet'). It was decided to give him room 35 in corridor 2, and his room was soon ready.

Characteristics of Mr. André Louis.

Now, consider the personal characteristics of Mr. André Louis Fernand according to his writings which he wrote for our correspondent and which were later translated: 'He is a man around 170 centimeters [5'7"] tall, of a pleasant appearance, and his clothes consist of a long robe which resembles the garments of Christ. He has blue eyes, blond hair and a beard. His facial features very much resemble those of Christ, and he insists on imitating the gestures and motions of that prophet. As has been said before, he is a Frenchman and a Catholic. Five years ago he left his country and visited the countries of Sweden, Belgium, Spain, North Africa, Italy, Austria, Greece, Turkey, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, India, Pakistan and Iran, and from here he intends to go to France through Switzerland and Austria. He writes that for five years he has not uttered one word and has satisfied all his needs through writing. His food consists of fruit and bread, and he eats two times a day.

bakási hærif némizænæd, væ tæmáme 'ehtiyajáte xódra baneveštán bærtæræf mikonæd. míguyæd, 'æz véqti hærif næzædá'm 'ehsasáte jahtælæbí væ šæhvæt niz dær mæn mordæ'st, væ ta 'axære 'ómr zæn nêxahæm gereft, mæšrúb nêxahæm nušíd, væ gúšt nêxahæm xord, væ beqæhvé væ cay hæm læb némizænæm. 'ín mortáze færángi moddæ'íst ke særætán, séll, fælæje 'ætfál væ 'æmráze 'æsæbíra ba'asaní væ bedúne 'estefadé 'æz híc now' daru'í mo'alejé mikonæd. 'aqáye 'andré bapáye berehné dær hotéle muzé ráhmírævæd, væ behæmé míguyæd: fæqæt mívé bexoríd.

sa'áte hæšte bæ'dæzzóhre rúze 13/7/35 be'aqáye 'æbhærí, modíre hotéle muzé, vaqé' dær meydáne muzé, 'ettelá' dadænd ke šæxsi mésle lalhá dær koridóre hotél qædæm zædé, væ 'æslæn bakási sohbæt némikonæd. gúya 'ín šæxs míxasté dær hotél bæráye óénd ruz pansyón šævæd. 'aqáye 'æbhærí besor'æt xódra behotél míresanæd væ šæxsira míbinæd ke baqáddi bolænd jaméyi šæbíh bekæfæn, væ muháye bolænde sære suræt, dær koridór qædæm zædé, væ bahíckæs sohbæti némínemayæd. 'ævvæl bazæbáne færansé šorú' bemokalemé mínemayænd, véli motævæjjéh míšævænd ke 'ú badærke mætalébe 'išan 'æz dadáne javáb xoddarí mínemayæd, væ bæ'd kaqæz væ medádi hazér væ be'išan 'ettelá' míðæhæd ke hazéræst bejáye mokalemé, mokatebé nemayæd. sære mokatebé mæftúh míšævæd væ 'ú xódra cenín mo'ærrefí mikonæd: mæn, 'andré lu'íz fernánd sisalé 'æz 'æhaliye šæhre bon, 'æyalæti bretaní vaqé' dær šomále færansé míbašæm. xanevadé'm níme mæzhæbí budé'nd, væ 'æl'án tæsmím daræm mærdóme jæhánra 'amadé, moqabelé bahevadáse sú'e tæbí'æt konæm, væ ráhe 'esláhra jelówe payešan bégozaræm. qarár šod 'išan dær koridóre 2, 'otáqe 35 sokná konænd, væ bezudí 'otáqe 'išan hazér šod.

mošæxasáte 'aqáye 'andré lu'íz.

halá moxtæsáte 'aqáye 'andré lu'íz fernándra 'æz rúye nevešteháye xodešán ke bæráye xæbærnegáre ma nevešté'nd væ bæ'd tærjomé šodé, molahezé nema'id: 'išan mærdi hæstænd, dær hodúde 170 santímétr, baqiyaféye šadáb, væ lebáse 'išanra yek robdešambre bolænd ke šæbíhe jaméye hæzráte mæsíhæst, tæškíl míðæhæd. cešmáni 'abí væ mú væ ríše búri darænd. véz'e qiyaféye 'išan xéyli behæzráte mæsíh šebahæt daræd, væ xéyli hæm 'esrár darænd 'æz žesthá væ hærekáte 'anhæzrát tæqlíd nemayænd. hæmantówrke gofté šod, færansæví væ katulíkæzhæbæst. 'išan 5 sálæst ke 'æz kešvære xód hærekæt nemudé, væ 'æz mæmaléke su'éd, belžík, 'espány, 'efríqáye šomalí, 'italiyá, 'otriš, yunán, torkiyé, lobnán, suriyé, 'æráq, hénd, pakestán væ 'írán díðæn kærdé. væ 'æz 'injá hæm dær næzær darænd 'æz ráhe su'ís væ 'otriš befæransé berævænd. mínevešt ke dær 'ærze 'ín 5 sal, yek kælæmé hæm sohbæt nêkærde væ tæmáme 'ehtiyajáte xódra bevæsiléye neveštán bæraværdé 'æst. qæzáye 'úra mívé væ nán tæškíl míðæhæd, væ dær rúz do væ'dé qæzá míxoræd.

Living Expenses.

In answer to our correspondent's questions he wrote: 'Including the journey that I am about to make, I shall have traveled on foot approximately 1,700 kilometers. I studied for 15 years, 12 years in intermediate schools and three years in college. In answer to 'How do you earn your living?' he did not write anything convincing ('any convincing sentence') and pointed out vaguely: 'I have been living without money for eight days, and the reason for this is that I have been frugal with food and have observed the moral laws. I have earned and will earn my expenses for the rest of the time ('days') by curing mental and physical diseases of children.' With regard to women and marriage he wrote: 'I have never married and I do not want to take a wife or to utter a word for the rest of my life. I run away from lust. I do not say that I have not had any sexual desire, but when five years ago I decided not to speak, my other desires, including ambition, lust and sexual desire, left [me]. As far as sexual lust is concerned, I believe that this action makes a person sick and sometimes weakens his nerves.'

Struggle.

He was asked: 'Sir, what shall we call you?' He wrote in answer: 'Indeed I am a person who fights against unfortunate events which happen to people and which produce complexes in body and soul. I am trying to continue this struggle and cure the people who have been overtaken [by them].

Fruit, Physical Exercise, and Bathing.

Now, here is the information concerning the spiritual conditions and the behavior of this gentleman which was obtained from persons who are in charge of the Hotel Muze. He advises everyone to eat fruit and to take physical exercises and to bathe. His activities are completely natural. He is always busy writing and painting. He says that he himself has worked in the fine arts. When he writes, he does not even use an electric light and he fills many pages ('he makes innumerable pages black') in the dark. When he wants something, he does not use the bell to summon ('and') a servant but does it himself. He is very polite as he bows to everyone. In the hotel he walks barefooted and when he goes out he uses a pair of shoes made [simply] of a sole and a number of strings. He takes a bath very often and washes himself a long time. He uses vegetable soap, keeps a quantity of soap in his room, and advises all those who turn to him to use it. His belongings consist of only one bundle which contains some clothes. His room has two beds and two clothes closets, and he has covered the shelves and the tables of it with placards filled with slogans of his aim [in life].

Important Changes.

This is a summary of Mr. André Louis Fernand's beliefs: 'It is approximately three years since important changes occurred in my life in the sense that I have refrained from

xærje zendegí.

dær jævábe su'æláte xæbarnegáre má nevešt. bamosaferétike dær 'atiyé xahæm kærd, tæqribæn 1700 kilométr ráhra piyadé peymudé'm. panzdéh sal tæhsíl kærdé'm, ke 'æz 'ín moddæt dævazdéh sal motævæsseté, væ sé sál dowréye 'aliye bæ'd'æz 'ánæst. dær jævábe 'ínke xærje xódra 'æz cé rah bedæst 'aværdé'id, jomléye qanè'konændéyi nænevešté, væ særopá šekæsté xaternešan kærd: hæšt rúzæst ke bipúl zendegí mikonæm, væ 'elláte 'án hæm 'ínæst ke særfæju'í dær qezá kærdé væ re'ayáte hoqúqe 'æxlaqíra nemudá'n. bæqiyéye ruzhá, xærje xódra bevæsiléye mo'alejéye 'æmráze ruhi væ jesmiye 'ætfál bedæst 'aværdé, væ xahæm 'aværd. dær baréye zæn væ 'ezdeváj nevešt, tahál 'ezdeváj nækærdé'm, væ míxahæm ta'axére 'omr næ zæn begiræm, væ næ hærif bezænæm. 'æz šæhvæt gorizánæm. némiguyæm méyle jensí nædašté'm, bálke hengámike 'æz pæn j sále piš 'eqdám behærif næzædæn nemudæm, sayére 'æmyále mæn, 'æz jomlé jahtælæbi, šæhvætperæsti, væ méyle jensí, 'æzbéyn næft. dær baréye šæhváte jensí 'æqidé daræm, ke 'ín 'æmfel, šæxsra 'ælíl, væ gáhi 'owqát 'æ'sábra zæ'íf minemayæd.

mobarezé.

so'ál šod: 'áqa, šomára ce benamím; dær jæváb mærqúm færmudænd: mæn, felvaqé' šæxsi hæstæm mobaréz, dær moqabéle hævadése sú'e tæbi'át ke bæráye 'ensán róx midæhæd, væ 'ævarézi dær jésm væ ruh tovlíd mikonæd, væ sé'y daræm, 'ín mobarezéra tæ'qib, væ mærdománi ke mobtælá šodé'nd, mo'alejé konæm.

mivé, værzéš, hæmmám.

væ halá 'ín 'ettela'atíst ke 'æz væz'e ruhiyát væ sækænáte 'ín 'aqá, 'æz mæs'ulíne hotéle muzé kæs b šodé'st. behæmé towsiyé mikonæd, mivé bexorid, værzéš konid væ hæmmám nema'id. karháyeš kamelæn tæbi'íst. hæmišé mæšqúle neveštæn væ næqqašíst, xódeš míguyæd dær sænayé'e mostæzrefé kar kærdé. dær moqé'e neveštæn, hættá 'æz bærq 'estefadé nækærdé, væ dær tarikí sæfæháte bišomári siyáh mikonæd. 'æger hæva'íji daræd, 'æz zæng væ pišxedmæt 'estefadé nækærdé, xód be'ænjáme 'án mobaderæt miværzæd.' besyár mo'æddébæst, betówrike behæmé tæ'zím mikonæd. dær hotél paberehné ráh mirævæd, væ bæráye birun næftæn 'æz yek káfš, ke 'æz yek tæxt væ meqdári næx bæráye ruyéye 'án tæ'biyé šodé, 'estefadé mikonæd. hæmmám ziyád mirævæd, væ xéyli hæm šostošuyéš túl mikešæd, sabúne næbatí mæsræf mikonæd, væ meqdári hæm dær 'otáqe xod gozardé, væ betæmáme moraje'ín towsiyéye 'este'mále 'ánra mínemayæd. 'æsásæ 'úra fæqæt yek boqcé ke dær 'án meqdári lebásæst tæškíl midæhæd. 'otáqeš do tæxtexáb væ do komóde lebás daræd, væ rúye taqcé væ mizháye 'ánra plakatháyike 'æz šo'arháye hædæfe 'ú por šodé, mæmlów kærdé'st. tæqyiráte mohémni.

væ 'ínhæm moxtæséri 'æz 'æqayéde 'aqáye 'andré lu'íz fernáld: tæqribæn se sálæst ke tæqyiráte mohémni dær zendegíye mæn peydá šodé, be'ín mæ'ná ke 'æz xordæne gušte mahí

eating fish and eggs, and drinking milk. I have not smoked any cigarettes for a year and a half, and for the last few months I have not touched any coffee, tea, or [other] drinks, alcoholic or non-alcoholic, including water.'

Curing Diseases.

'I have invented a method for curing diseases by which I can cure all diseases, including cancer, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis, nervous diseases, heart trouble, and contagious diseases. This method is the 'cellulose vibratoire.' In this kind of treatment regular medicines are useless, and only the use of natural food can provide a remedy for disease.

The Future of the World.

'I express my belief concerning the future of the world. I am very much worried about the future of the world. Science and scientific advancement are leading humanity to destruction. It is up to the world leaders themselves ('only') to show some intelligence and to use the existing possibilities for a happy, healthy, and quiet life for the benefit of humanity. In the past I have traveled through many countries to become acquainted with peoples, nations and their various customs, but today I changed my mind and I wish to be able to alleviate human afflictions and pains and to decrease the general poverty.

A Message to the Parents of Children.

Later he sent a message to parents of children and said: 'One must strive for the supervision and good health of children.' And then he said: 'In my opinion, diseases are products of civilization. The smoke of factories and automobiles contaminate the pure air. Drinking water has lost its effect as a result of chemical and diseased matters [contained in it]. Meat and fish in canned form are lacking in essential properties. People are deprived of life-giving sunshine as a result of their living in houses.' It was almost noon when our written conversation with Mr. André Louis Fernand came to an end. With his special gesture of 'the game of the mute' he offered us some of the juicy fruit on the table, and after we had taken advantage of the offer, he once again began to write and meditate. Now, according to the statement of Mr. Abhari, the manager of the Hotel Muze keeps him in the hotel free of charge, and the hotel meets his expenses, amounting to approximately 100 rials a day.

When we were taking leave Fernand came to the door barefooted to wish us farewell and in his ascetic game of the mute he saluted us ceremoniously, turned around, and started to go to his room. When we came out of the door of the hotel, one of the residents of the section brought a mental patient to Mr. Fernand for him to cure with his new method. This was perhaps his first patient.

væ tóxmemorq, væ nušidáne šir xoddarí kærdé'm. yek salonínæst, digær sigár némikešæm, væ óend máhæst ke beqæhvé væ cáy væ mæšrubáte 'ælkolí væ qeyre'ælkolí, 'æz jomlé 'áb, læb næzæddé'm.

mo'alejéye 'æmráz.

mæn bæráye mo'alejéye 'æmráz metódi 'ebdá' kærdé'm ke ba'án mitæván tæmáme bimarihá menjomlé særátán, séll, fælæje 'ætfál, 'æmráze 'æšebí, qalbí, væ mosrira mo'alejé kærd. 'án tæriqéye 'selulos vibratúar' 'æst. dær 'ín nów' mo'alejé daruháye motedavél mowréde 'estefadé qærár némigiræd, væ fæqæt ba'estefadé 'æz qæzaháye tæbi'í mítæván bimarihára dærmán bæxšid.

'ayændéye jehán.

rajé' be'ayændéye jehán 'ezháre 'æqidé mikonæm. mæn, nesbæt be'ayændéye jehán séxt negæránæm. 'olúm væ tæræqqiyáte 'elmí bæšærra besúye 'enhedám mikesšanæd. fæqæt baræhbæráne jehánæst ke kæmi tæ'æqqól konænd væ 'æz 'emkanáti ke bæráye yek zendegiye se'adætæadáne væ salém væ 'arám, benáf'e bæšæriyyæt færahémæst, 'estefadé nemayænd. mæn dær gozæšté bekešværháye ziyádi mosaferæt kærdé'm, ta ba'æqvám væ melél væ tæbayé'e gunagúne 'išán, 'aşná šævæm, véli 'emrúz 'æqidé'æm tæqyír kærdé, væ 'arezumændæm bétævænæm tæxfífi dær mæsa'eb væ 'aláme bæšæri' væ fæqre 'cmumí bevojúd 'aværæm.

pæyám bevalédéyne 'ætfál.

bé'd pæyámi bæráye valedéyne 'ætfál ferestád væ goft, bayæd dær moraqebæt væ behdášte bæcehá békušænd, væ sepæs goft, be'æqidéye mæn bimarihá, movelléde tæmæddón mibašænd. dúde karxanehá væ 'ctomobilhá, hævaýe pákra 'aludé mikonæd. 'ábe 'aşamidæni, bær 'æsére mævádde šiniya'í væ bimari', 'æsére xódra 'æz dæst midæhæd, gúšt væ mahí besuráte konsérv, faqéde xassiyáte 'æšliye xod mišævæd. mærdóm 'æz 'aftábe janbéxš bær 'æsére sokunæt dær mænazél mæhrúm mišævænd.

moqaréne zóhr bud ke mosahebéye kætbiye má ba'aqáye 'andre lu'iz fernáld xatemé pæziroft, væ išán bahærekáte mæxsúse xudešán lalbazi' 'æz miveháye 'abdáre rúye míz bemá hæm tæ'aróf kærdænd, væ bé'd hengáme 'estefadéye má báz šorú' betæhrír væ tæfækkór nemudænd. fe'læn, bænabe'ezháre 'aqáye 'æbhæri', modíre hotéle muzé, 'išán betówre mæjani' dær 'ín hotél pansyón hæstænd, væ mæxaréje 'išánra, ke dær hodúde ruzané sæd riyál mišævæd, hotél tæqæbból mínemayæd.

hengáme xodahafezi', 'aqáye fernáld bapáye berehné ta dæme dær be'esteqbále má 'amæd, væ balalbaziye mortazanéye xiš, bemá tæ'zími kærdé, bérgešt, væ ráhe 'ctáqe xódra dærpíš gereft. mowqé'ike 'æz dære hotél birún mi'amædim, yéki 'æz sakeníne hæmán mæhél,

Keyhan #3990. 18 Mehr 1335/10 October 1956.

The business of the French ascetic is picking up. Today the people of Teheran went in groups to the Hotel Muze in order to see the ascetic. Also a number of sick people turned to the French ascetic for treatment and took prescriptions.

After the publication of the news yesterday about the arrival of Mr. André Louis Fernand, the French ascetic, in Tehran and the description of his said thoughts and beliefs, a great number of the people of the capital went to the Hotel Muze in order to learn about his situation and manner of operation and got in touch with him. During all these interviews not one word was exchanged between Mr. Fernand and those who turned to him, and each problem was discussed ('exchanged') in writing. Fernand acted very cheerfully with all those who came to see him and, after having read the written requests of the sick people and having issued prescriptions, he escorted them to the door and wished them farewell with ceremonious bows.

All this ('this fact itself') was attractive to the people. They could perhaps find a satisfactory remedy for their mental afflictions and also see at close range the new French ascetic. The basic instructions given by Mr. Fernand consist of the avoidance of luxury, egotism, and having recourse to morality and light food, such as fruit and vegetables.

Keyhan #3991. 19 Mehr 1335/11 October 1956.

A Recommendation of the French Ascetic.

Today, Mr. André Fernand, the French ascetic, made a new recommendation for a woman stricken with cancer: 'In order to cure the cancer you shall fast three days, drink lemon juice, say several times 'ani-kani', and do not even step on ants.' Mr. André looked fixedly at the sick woman several times and then made a sign for her to come in. André wrote to our correspondent: 'From the day you printed my picture in the newspaper until now eleven children stricken with infantile paralysis have been brought to me for treatment.' André suggested that the Ministry of Health of Iran pay more attention to children who are stricken with infantile paralysis.

Mr. André Louis Fernand was busy again today. He sat in his room above, dressed in white clothes, and received the patients one by one. Our correspondent says: 'This Mr. Fernand has two names, because you find both André Lugaré and André Louis Fernand on his passport. He himself requests that we call him André Lugaré. He will therefore from now on be André Lugaré, healer of diseases by natural methods.'

Patients.

Last night Lugaré was busy in his room writing a letter, when the manager of Hotel Muze sent him a note in which he wrote: 'Several sick persons wish to meet you.' Lugaré

yek bimáre ruhíra benázde 'aqáye fernánd mibord, ta barævéše jédíde xod, šayéd 'ævválin bimáre xíšra mo'alejé nemayéd.

bazáre mortáze færansæví rownéq migiréd. 'emrúz mærdóme tehrán dæsté dæsté bæráye didéne 'ín mortáz, behotéle muzé miræftænd. 'eddéyi 'æz bimarán niz bæráye mo'alejé bemortáze færansæví moraje'é kærdé, væ nosxé gereftá'nd.

ba'entešáre xebéere dirúz mæbná bær vorúde 'aqáye 'andré lu'íz fernáld, mortáze færansæví betehrán, væ dærje 'æfkár væ 'æqayéde mæzbúr, 'eddéye ziyádi 'æz mærdóme paytáxt jeháte 'ettelá' 'æz véz' væ nów'e káre 'išán, behotéle muzé moraje'é væ ba'išán tæmás gereftænd. dær tæmáme 'ín moraje'át, yek kælamé hæríf béyne moraje'ín væ 'aqáye fernánd rædobædél næšodé, væ tæmáme mæsa'él bevæsiléye mokatebé mobadelé gærcidé'st. fernánd batæmáme moraje'ekonændegán baxošru'í ræftár kærdé, væ pásæz xandéne mætalébe kætbiye bimarán væ sodúre nosxé, 'anhára ta dæme dærb bædræqé nemudé, bayék tæ'zíme qærrá 'æz 'išán xodahafezí mikonéd.

'ín 'æmr xód bæráye mærdóm mowzú'e jalébi šodé, ta bælke hæm betævanéd 'aláme ruhíye xíšra dærmán bæxšænd, væ hæm mortáze jædidolvorúde færansævira 'æz næzdík mošahedé konænd. 'osúle dæsturáte 'aqáye fernándra, durí 'æz tæjæmmól væ xodpæræstí, væ pænáh bær 'æxláq væ qæzaháye sæbók, cun mivé væ sæbziját tæškíl midæhæd.

tæjvíze mortáze færansæví.

'emrúz 'aqáye 'andré fernánd, mortáze færansæví, bæráye yek xanóme mobtelá besæratán, tæjvíze tazéyi kærd: bæráye mo'alejéye særatán, se rúz ruzé bégirid, 'abelimú benušid, cænd mærtæbé begu'íd 'a-ni-ka-ni', væ murceháye zæmínra hæm, zíre pá lægéd nækonid. 'aqáye 'andré, cænd bar hæm zolzól xanóme bimárta negáh kærd, væ bæ'd 'ešaré kærd ke befærma'id. 'andré, bæráye xæbærnegáre má nevešt ke 'æz rúzike 'ækse méra dær ruznamé cap kærdé'id, takonún yazdéh téfle 'eflíjra bæráye mo'alejé næzde mæn 'aværdé 'ænd. 'andré towsiyé mikonéd ke vezaráte behdariye 'irán bayéd betowse'éye bimariye fæláje kudækán tævæjjóh nemayéd.

'emrúz hæm bazáre 'aqáye 'andré lu'íz fernánd gærm bud. 'išán balebáse sefíde xód, baláye 'otáq nešæsté budænd, væ moraje'ínra yek beyék mípæziroftænd. xæbærnegáre má miguyéd: 'ín 'aqáye fernánd, dó 'esm daréd, zíra dær gozærnamé'š hæm 'andré lugaré nevešté, væ hæm 'andré lu'íz fernánd. xódeš xéyli tæqazá mikonéd ke 'úra 'andré lugaré benamim. bænbær'ín, 'æz 'ín pás 'išán mišævænd, 'andré lugaré, šefadæhendéye bimarán, rúye 'osúle tæbi'í.

mærizhá.

dišæb lugaré dær 'otáqe xiš mæšqúle kaqæz siyah kærdæn bud ke modíre hotéle muzé bæráyeš yaddášti ferestadé ke rúye 'án nevešté bud: cænd mæfær bimár, xastáre molaqáte

read it and added under it: 'Please let them come in.' When the manager's note was returned, two men and a veiled woman came to Mr. Lugaré's office. They all sat down and the man who was the husband of the woman wrote the following on [a piece of] paper in French: 'My wife's illness has already been very expensive. It has been said that she has cancer. Electricity has been applied, and many medicines and drugs have been given. She was recently operated on and she now groans day and night, and up until now no remedy has yet had any effect.'

Fasting.

Lugaré took the paper from the woman's husband and began to read it. For approximately five minutes he examined the request and afterwards he wrote the following in reply: 'All your former treatments were useless. The operation which was formerly performed on you in order to heal your sickness has only disturbed the condition bestowed upon you by God and the condition of your body and, what is most important, it has destroyed your appetite. These doctors must in the first place stimulate the patient's appetite so that by complete satisfaction from adequate and necessary food the patients will automatically have the strength to defeat the illness. You all have a yellow complexion, your backs are bent, and your hands are shaky. These are all results of the wrong treatments of the modern world's medicine. Now, do as follows in order to cure your diseases: Your best method of healing is fasting. Fasting for two or three days. It has two advantages. One is that through the pain of hunger you forget your present pain, and the second is that fasting is useful for your body. After that, drink a large amount of lemon juice every day until it satisfies you. Take a walk in the sunshine and breathe in fresh and healthy air. Keep away from eating meat, rice, and drinking tea, milk, and coffee. If you want your illness to be cured completely and rapidly, say 'a-ni -ku-ni' several times, words and letters which themselves have a telepathic effect. I also say another thing which is very important, namely, that when you walk on the road be careful not to step on ants with your feet. Afterwards, he sat on a chair opposite the woman and for five minutes gazed into the eyes of the veiled woman. Then he rose and with a ceremonious bow indicated to the visitors that they should go. They wanted to give him money but André wrote in reply: 'I do my work by the will of God.' Then they went away, and André Lugaré again sat at the table and began to write.

Interesting Statistics.

André Louis Fernand (Lugaré) wrote to our correspondent: 'I have something which you should publish in a newspaper, and your Ministry of Health should pay attention to it. This is dangerous statistics. The first day when you printed my picture in the newspaper and wrote my biography, 13 sick persons applied to me. Eleven of these 13 came

bašomá hestænd. lugaRé xændid, væ zÍre 'án 'ezafé kærd: xahéš mikonæm bÉfærmayænd. yaddášte modÍr ke bærgæšt, do mærd væ yek zæne cadorÍ varéde mætæbbe 'aqáye lugaRé šodænd. hémé nešæstænd væ mærdike šowháre zæn bud, rúye kaqéz bezábáne færansé cenín nevešt: bimarÍye 'ín xanóme mæn, tahál xéyli xærj bærdášté. migoftænd, særatán daræd, hærq gozaštænd. xéyli dævá væ dærmán kærdænd. 'ín 'ævaxér, káreš be'æmél resid, væ halá šæborúz mínalæd, væ 'æz hær modavá'Í hém takonún nætijé negerefté'st.

ruzé.

lugaRé kaqézra 'æz šowháre zæn geréft, væ šorú' kærd bexandæn. moddæti qæribe pænĵ dæqiqé doróst mætálébešra varesÍ kærd væ bæ'd dær jævábe 'án cenín nevešt:

héméye mo'alejáte qæbliye šomá bifayidé budæ'st. 'án 'æ'rálike qæblæn jæhæte modaváye dærde šomá rúye šomá 'ænjam dadæ'nd, fæqæt væz'e xodadádi, væ morættæbe ædæne šomára moxtæl kærdé, væ yek káre 'omdé, 'ínke 'ešteháye šomára 'æzbéyn bordæ'st. 'ín doktorhá dær væhléye 'ævvél bæráye bimar bayæd 'eštehá tovlíd nemayænd, ta mæriz ba'estefadéye kamél 'æz qæzaháye kafÍ væ lazém xodbexód qodræte dæf'e dærdra dašté bašæd. rængháye héméye šomá zærd, poštHayetán xæmidé, væ dæstHayetán lærzánæst. 'inhá hémé nætayéje mo'alejáte qælæte tæbbe 'emruzÍye jæhánæst, væ halá šomá bæráye mo'alejéye nærzæzetán cenín konid: behtærin ráhe 'eláje šomá ruzé'st. dó ta sé ruz, ruzé bégirid. 'ín do fayedé daræd, yeki 'ínke badærde gorosnegÍ, dærde fe'liyetan færamúš mišævæd, væ digær 'ínke xóde ruzé bæráye bædæne šomá mofídæst. bæ'dæzan, hær rúz bemeqdære ziyádi tajá'ike šomára sírkonæd 'ábelimúye xalés bénušid. dær 'aftáb gærdéš konid, væ hæváye tazé væ salóm 'estenšaq konid. 'æz xordæne gúšt, berénĵ, cáy, šír, qæhvé, xoddarÍ konid, væ 'æfær míxahid dærdetán kamelæn væ særi'æn dærmán yabæd, cænd nærtæbé begu'íd 'a-ni-ku-ni', ke kælemát væ horúf xód 'æsaráti telepatík darænd. yek cize digær hém miguyæm ke xéyli mohémæst, væ 'án 'ínæst ke moqwé'e rahræftæn movazéb bašid, murceháye zæmínra zÍre payetán lægæd nænemayid, hæmin. væ bæ'd xódeš rúye sændæli ruberúye xanom nešæst væ moddæti pænĵ dæqiqé dær céšme xanóme cadorÍ zól zæd. bæ'd bærxæst batæ'zím bevaredín fæhmand ke bayæd berævænd. 'anhá xæstænd púli bædæhænd, væli 'andré dær jæváb nevešt: mæn dær ráhe rezáye xodá kær mikonæm væ bæ's. 'anhá hém rahešánra gereftænd væ ræftænd, væ 'andré lugaRé dobaré póšte míz nešæst væ šorú' beneveštæn kærd.

yek 'amáre jaléb.

'andré lu'íz færnánd (lugaRé) bæráye moxbére má nevešt: yek hærif daræm ke bešomá míguyæm ta túye ruznamé bénvisid, vezaræte behdariyetán motævæjjéh šævæd. 'ín 'amár xætærnákišt. rúze 'ævvélike šomá 'ækse méra dær ruznamé 'ændaxtíd, væ šárhe hále méra

for the cure of the infantile paralysis of their children and two for the cure of cancer. Is it not important that you should know that out of 13 sick people, 11 have infantile paralysis? This is dangerous for your people and your country. I said to myself: 'Well really, if your coming here has not reduced our illnesses, at least it so happened that without the help of our Ministry of Health we have become aware of the fact that the disease of infantile paralysis is prevalent in our country.'

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Keyhan # 3993. 22 Mehr 1335/13 October 1956.

The French ascetic has gone on a hunger strike and was moved back to the Hotel Muze. Negotiations are now going on with the French Embassy with regard to his deportation.

Yesterday after Mr. André Louis Fernand (Lugaré) was sent out of the office of the Minister of Health, he was moved again to the Hotel Muze, and today he is resting there. The rumor concerning the closing of the Hotel Muze and the arrest of its manager was not true. As the manager of the Hotel Muze stated: 'From one o'clock in the afternoon yesterday when Mr. Fernand, the French ascetic, returned to the hotel until now he has rested in his room and refused to eat any kind of food. Even last night when steps were taken to help him with the aid of the rest of the hotel employees, he replied to this action by paying no attention to it. He turned his head away from us and pulled the sheet up over himself.'

Since yesterday, according to the order of the representative of the District Attorney's Office and the Ministry of Health meetings with the French ascetic have been forbidden, and no one goes to his room except the employees of the hotel. It has been decided to take steps for his departure abroad and negotiations are going on between the appropriate authorities and the French Embassy. It is predicted that this matter will take five days.

The manager of the Hotel Muze today expressed uneasiness with regard to the French ascetic's not eating food and said: 'It is possible that he ('the aforementioned') has gone on a hunger strike following yesterday's events and, for this reason, my duty and that of the other employees of the hotel will be very difficult in view of this action. We intend to inform the public prosecutor of Tehran of this matter.'

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The Schedule of the President of Lebanon's Trip Will be Published Tomorrow.

As we communicated before, it has been decided that His Excellency Camille Chamoun, President of Lebanon, would arrive in Tehran at the invitation of the Shah on Wednesday, the 25th of Mehr. It has been announced today that the schedule of the trip of the President of Lebanon will be made public tomorrow by the Ministry of the Royal Court of Tehran.

The duration of the President of Lebanon's stay in Iran will be seven days, and Mr. Camille Chamoun will leave Iran next Thursday. His Excellency Camille Chamoun is 55 years

neveštíd, 13 mæriz bemán moraje'é kærdænd. 'æz 'ín 13 næfær 11 næfærešan bæráye mo'alejéye fæláje 'ætfálešan, væ dó næfær bæráye mo'alejéye særætán 'amédé budænd. 'ín mohémm níst ke šomá bédaníd 'æz 13 næfær mæriz 11 næfær fæláje 'ætfál dárænd. 'ín bæráye mærdóm, væ mæmlekæte šomá xætærnákest. píše xódæm góftæm, babá, 'éyvalla, 'æger vorúde jenabe'alí dáróí 'æz rúye dærdháye má bærnædášt, 'æqællán 'ín šod ke bedúne kuméke vezaræte behdariyeman motævæjjéh šævím ke mæréze fæláje 'ætfál hæm, dær kešvære ma šuyú'e kamél darænd.

mortáze færansæví 'e'tesábe qæzá kærdé'st, væ mojjæddædæn 'úra, behotéle muzé 'enteqál dadé'nd. mozakeráti bæráye ferestadéne mortáz bexaréj basefaræte færansé dær jæryánæst.

dirúz pæsæz'ínke 'aqáye 'andré lu'íz færnánd (lugaré) ra 'æz 'otáqe 'aqáye væzíre behdarí xaréj kærdænd, dobaré behotéle muzé montæqél šod, væ 'emrúz dær 'anjá 'esterahét mikonæd, væ šaye'éye tæ'tíle hotéle muzé væ towqífe modíre 'án, sæhíh næbudé'st. betówrike modíre hotéle muzé 'ezhár dašt' 'æz sa'áte yéke bæ'æzzóhre dirúz, ke 'aqáye færnánd, mortáze færansæví, behotél 'owdæt dadé šod, takonún dær 'otáqe xíš 'esterahét kærdé, væ 'æz xordéne hæz nów' xoráki 'emtená' mikonæd, hætta díšáb, ke bakoméke sayére karkonáne hotél 'eqdám bekomæk be'išán šod, 'ú babi'e'tena'í be'ín 'æmél jæváb dadé, væ sérešra 'æz má bærgærdandé, šæmédešra berúye xód kešíd.

'æz rúze gozæšté bæna bedæstúre nemayendéye dædsærá væ vezaræte behdarí, molaqát bamortáze færansæví mæmnú' šodé, væ kási joz mæ'muríne hotél, be'otáqe 'ú ræfto'améd némikonæd. qæráræst, bæráye 'æzimæte 'ú bexaréj moqæddæmáti færahém, væ mozakeráti býne mæqamæte mærbuté væ sefaræte færansé 'ænjam gærdæd, væ pišbiní mišævæd ke 'ín kar ta pæn j rúze díger túl bekešæd.

modíre hotéle muzé 'emrúz 'æz qæzá næxordéne 'aqáye færnánd, mortáze færansæví, 'ezháre narahetí kærdé, væ mígoft: momkénæst nambordé bedombále hævadése dirúz 'e'tesábe qæzá konæd, væ 'æz 'ín jæhét væzíféye mæn væ sayére karkonáne hotél dær qebále 'ín 'æmél besyár došvár xahæd bud, væ dær næzærest, 'ín 'æmrra bedadsetáne tehrán 'ettelá' dæhim.

bærnáméye mosafæréte ræ'íse jomhúre lobnán færdá 'entešár miyabæd.

betówrike qæblæn 'ettelá' dadím, qæráræst ræ'íse jomhuriye lobnán, hæzréte kamíl šæm'ún, rúze cæharšæmbéye bistopenjome mehremáh bedæ'væte šahænšáh, varéde tehrán šævænd. 'emrúz 'e'lám šod ke bærnáméye mosafæréte ræ'íse jomhuriye lobnán, færdá 'æz tærfæ vezaræte dærbære šahænšahí dær tehrán 'entešár xahæd yaft.

moddæte 'eqamæte ræ'íse jomhuriye lobnán dær 'íran héft ruz xahæd bud, væ 'aqáye kamíl šæm'ún rúze pænšæmbéye 'ayændé 'íránra tærk xahæd goft. hæzréte kamíl šæm'ún,

old. In 1934 he was elected as a representative of the Parliament for the first time, and after that in all the legislative periods from 1937 to 1943, i.e., the date of Lebanon's independence, and in the years 1947 and 1951 he was a member of Parliament, and finally on September 23, 1952 he was elected President.

Yesterday Afternoon the Soviet Ambassador Presented a Horse to His Imperial Majesty on Behalf of His Government.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Pekov, Soviet Ambassador to Iran, had an audience with His Imperial Majesty and presented the Shah with a horse, a gift from the Soviet Government. It is of the famous breed called 'Donskaya poroda' and its name is Ballet. The horse's pedigree was also presented to His Imperial Majesty by the Soviet Ambassador.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Independent Department of Irrigation Declared:

'The members of the Iranian delegation to the Soviet Union visited all the irrigation systems and dams of that country. Thirteen other countries participated in the Moscow Conference in addition to the representatives from Iran at the invitation of the World Agricultural Food Organization and discussed problems concerning dam construction. The cost of one dam amounted to 4 billion 500 million rials. This particular dam produces 300 thousand kilowatts of electricity and irrigates one million hectares of land. The length of the reservoir of this dam is 25 kilometers and its width is 15 kilometers. The representatives of Iran prepared new dam-building plans for consideration at the discussions of the Moscow Conference. The good impression made by the trip of the Shah and the Queen was evident everywhere.

At six o'clock in the afternoon yesterday a meeting was arranged for a press interview in the office of Engineer Homayunfar, President of the Board of Directors and Executive Manager of the Independent Department of Irrigation. At first Engineer Homayunfar made a statement with regard to the trip to the Soviet Union and the inspection of the irrigation establishments of that country: I, together with Mr. Morteza Sarmad, member of the Board of Directors, and Engineer Eskandari, Official Government Inspector of the Department, left for that country to participate in a conference and to inspect the various irrigation systems upon the invitation extended by the World Agricultural Food Organization to the representatives of the following states: Iran, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Australia, and the four Soviet republics. The trip lasted 56 days.

During the first week we took part in the Moscow Irrigation Conference, and listened to the interesting and useful reports of Soviet experts on various problems. At the same time, we visited the canal connecting the Moscow River with the Volga as well as the Williams Hydraulic Institute. Later, we made a trip to Tashkent and saw the irrigation

penjahopénj sal dæred. bæráye 'ævvælin bár dær sále 1934 benemayendegiye mæjlés bergozidé šod, væ pæsez'án, dær hæméye 'ædvære qanungozarí 'æz 1937 ta 1943, yé'ni taríxe 'esteqlále lobnán, væ dær salháye 1947, væ 1951, 'ozviyæte parlemánra daštænd, væ sær'ænjam, dær rúze 23 septámbræ 1952, bemæqáme riyasæte jomhurí bergozidé šodænd.

'ésre dirúz sæfíre kæbíre šowræví, yek rá's 'æsb, 'æz tæræfe dowlæte mætbú'e xód, tæqdíme hozúre molukané kærd.

'ésre dirúz, 'aqáye pekóf sæfíre kæbíre šowræví dær 'irán, behozúre molukané báryaft, væ 'ésbe 'ehda'íye dowlæte šowrævira, ke 'æz nežáde mæ'rúfe 'donskáya paroda' 'æst, væ 'balét' nám dæred, behozúre šahané tæqdím kærd. šæjærenaméye 'ín 'æsp niz 'æz tæræfe sæfíre kæbíre šowræví, tæqdíme hozúre molukané šod.

ræ'íse hey'æte modiréye bongáhe mostæqélle 'abyarí 'ezhár dašt:

nemayændegáne 'e'zamíye 'irán bešowræví, 'æz kolliyéye tæ'sisáte 'abyarí væ sadsaziye 'án kešvér, didén kærdænd. dær konfæranse mæskó, 'ælavé bær nemayændegáne 'irán, bedæ'véte sazmáne xarobáre kešaværziye jæhaní, nemayændéye 13 kešvære digær niz šerkát daštænd, væ rajé' be'omúre sædsazí mozakeré šod. hæzinéye yek sádd baléq bær cæhár milyárdo pansæd melyun riyál gærdidé. sádde mæzbúr 300 hezár kilovát bærq midæhed, væ yek melyún hektár zæmínra mæšrúb mikonæd. túle mæxzéne 'ín sádd 25 kilométr, væ 'ærze 'án, 15 kilométræst. nemayændegáne 'irán, batævæjjóh bemozakeráte konfæranse mæskó, bæernameháye jædídi bæráye sædsazí tæhyé kærdé'nd. 'æseráte níkýe mosaferáte šahænšáh væ mæleké bešowræví hæmejá nemudár bud.

sa'æte šíše bæ'dæzzóhre dirúz yek jælséye mosahebéye mætbu'atí dær dæftære 'aqáye mohændés homayunfær, ræ'íse hey'æte modiré, væ modíre 'améle bongáhe mostæqélle 'abyarí tæškíl šod. 'ebtedá 'aqáye mohændés homayunfær rajé'bemosoferát bešowræví, væ bazdíd 'æz tæ'sisáte 'abyariye 'ankešvér, 'ezhár daštænd: 'injanéb, bemæ'íyyæte 'aqáye mortezá særmæd, 'ózve hey'æte modiré, væ 'aqáye mohændés 'eskænderí, bazræse qanuníye bongáh, bæná bedæ'véti ke sazmáne xarobáre kešaværziye jæhaní, 'æz nemayændegáne 'ín dovæl ('irán, hénd, pakestán, seylán, suriyé, mæsr, sudán, tunés, yugoslaví, 'ostraliyá, væ cæhár jomhuriye šowræví) be'æmæl 'æværdé bud, be'án kešvér bæráye šerkát dær yek konfærans væ bazdíde 'æz tæ'sisáte moxtæléfe 'abyarí, 'æzimæt kærdím, ke moddæte 'ín mosaferát 56 ruz betúl 'ænjamid.

hæftéye 'ævvæl, dær konfæranse 'abyariye mæskó šerkát væ gozaréše karšenasáne šowrævira dær mæsa'éle moxtæléf 'estemá' nemudim, ke mowréde tævæjjóh væ 'estefadé bud. zæmnén 'æz kanáli ke rúde mæskóra berúde volgá mottæsél mikærd, væ hæmcenín 'æz 'enstitúye hidrulíke viliyamz, bazdíd be'æmæl 'æværdím, sepæs betaškænd mosaferát kærdé,

installations of the republics of Uzbekistan and Tajikstan which were established on the Zarafshan River and its branches (the Kara Darya and Ak Darya) as well as the earth dam of Kanaguran, the Kheiragum Dam reservoir on the Sir Darya River, the Kampiravat Dam, the great canals of northern and southern Fergana and the Jujik Dam, the hydro-electric station on the said river, and the Farhad hydro-electric station. We also visited the Jeyran Batan Pump Station, as well as the Central-Asian Institute, which is the center of scientific research on irrigation. After having visited the said installations we went by airplane from Tashkent over the Caspian Sea to Baku and there we visited the Hydraulic Institute and drainage systems of Soviet Azerbaijan and the Min Ge Shav Dam over the Kura River and the numerous suspended pumping houses. From Soviet Azerbaijan we traveled through the Black Sea to Sochi, Yalta and the Crimea, and in the Ukraine we saw the Simferopol Dam, the Ingold Pumping House and the Kakhovka Dam. From the Ukraine we returned to Moscow and participated in the last meeting of the Conference.

During this trip the good effect made by the arrival of His Imperial Majesty the Shah and Her Majesty, Queen Soraya Pahlavi, was obvious and evident everywhere.

Three Hundred Thousand Kilowatts [(of Electricity)].

During a discussion concerning the various installations and dams that we visited in the U.S.S.R. the Executive Director of the Irrigation Department mentioned as an example the Kakhovka Dam in the Ukraine built [at a distance of] 83 kilometers from the city of Kherson, partly of concrete and partly of earth. The concrete part is 420 meters long and 37 meters high and has 38 sluice gates each one of them being 12 meters wide. Six turbines have been installed here ('in this part') for the production of electricity, each one having a capacity of 50 thousand kilowatts, totaling 300,000 kilowatts.

Four hundred cubic meters of water per second pass through each turbine. The water chute is 16 meters long. At the same time, a lock was installed for the passage of ships in the concrete part of the dam. The length of the dam over the river is 1,100 meters and its total length is 2,000 meters. The length of its reservoir is 25 kilometers. The width of the reservoir is 15 kilometers and the surface of the lake 220 square kilometers. The cost of the finished dam is two billion 400 million rubles (about 4 billion 500 million rials). Half of it has been spent on building generators. This dam irrigates about one million hectares of land.

Keyhan #3989. 17 Mehr 1335/9 October 1956.

Armanak, The Liquor Seller, Bites Off Abdollah's Ear and Eats It In Lieu of An Appetizer.

væ tæ'sisáte 'abyariye jomhuriye 'ozbekestán væ tajikestánra, ke rúye rúde zærafšán væ šo'béye 'án (qæradæryá, væ 'aqdæryá) 'ehdás šodé bud, mošahedé nemudim, væ hæmcenín sádde xakiye kanagurán, sádde mæxzæniye xiragúm, rúye rudxanéye sirdæryá, sádde kampiravát, kanalháye bozórge færganáye šomali væ jonubi, væ sádde jujik, tæ'sisáte hidro'elektrík rúye rudxanéye mæzbúr, 'estasyóne hidro'elektrike færhád, tolombexanéye jeyrán batan, væ hæmcenín 'enstitúye 'asiyáye mærkæzi, ke mærkæze tæfæhossáte 'elmíye 'abyaríst, mowréde bazdíd vaqé' gærdid. pæs'æz bazdíde tæ'sisáte mæzbúr, 'æz taškend bahævapeymá, 'æz rúye dæryacéye xæzér bebadkubé ræftim, væ dær 'anjá 'æz 'enstitúye hidrolík væ tæ'sisáte zehkešiye 'azærbayjáne šowrævi, væ sádde mingešáv, rúye rudxanéye kurá, væ tolombexaneháye mote'æddéd væ mo'elléq, bazdíd kærdim. 'æz 'azærbayjáne šowrævi væ 'æz ráhe dæryáye siyáh besucí væ yaltá væ krimé mosaferæt nemudé, væ dær 'ukrayín sádde simfiropól, væ tolombexanéye 'ingrólt, væ sádde kaxofká mošahedé šod. 'æz 'ukrayín benæskó moraje'æt, væ dær 'axærin jælséye konfæráns, šerkæt kærdim.

dær 'ín mosaferæt 'æssérate nikúye tæšriffærma'iye 'æ'lahæzræte homayúne šahænšahí, væ 'olyahæzræte mæleké scrayáye pæhlævi 'æz hær læháaz baréz væ 'ašekár bud.

sisædhezár kilovat bærq.

modíre 'améle bongáhe 'abyarí, zémne béhs dær baréye tæ'sisát væ sædháye moxtæléf dær šowrævi, ke mowréde bazdíd qærar gerefté bud, be'onváne mesál motæzækkér šod, sádde kaxofká dær 'ukrayín, ke dær 83 kilometriye šéhre xersón 'ehdás šodé'st, qesmæti bætuní, væ qesmæti xakíst. qesmæti bætuní betúle 420 métr, væ 'ertefá'e 37 metr, væ daráye 38 dæricé, hær yek be'ærze 12 metr mibašed. bæráye tæhsíle bærq 6 turbín, hær yek bezærfiyýæte pænjahezár kiluvát, jem'én sisædhezár kiluvát, dær 'ín qesmæt 'ijád šodé'st.

'æz hær turbín 400 métre mokæ'æb 'áb, dær saniyé 'obúr mikonæd. šúte 'áb 16 métræst. zemnén, 'eklúzi bæráye 'oburomorúre kešti, dær qesmæte bætuniye sádd tæ'biyé šodé'st. túle sádd rúye rudxané 1100 metr, væ tæmáme 'an dóhezár métræst. túle mæxzáne 'án 25 kilométr, 'ærze mæxzæn 15 kilométr, væ séthe dæryacé 220 kilomètre moræbbé'æst. bæháye tæmamšodéye sádd, dómilyardo cæharséd milyún rubl (dær hodúde cæhár milyardo panséd milyún riyál) mibašed, ke ními 'æz 'án bæráye 'ehdáse tæ'æssisáte movælléde 'eneržiye bærq mæsráf šodé'st. 'ín sádd dær hodúde yekmilyún hektár zæmínra 'abyarí mikonæd.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3989

17 mehrmáhe 1335
9 'októbre 1956

'armenáke 'æræqforúš, gúše 'æbdolláhra badændán kænd, væ bejáye mæzéye 'æræq xórd.

Abdollah Yusefi came to the public prosecutor's office today with a bleeding face and complained that Armanak Keshishian, a liquor seller on Pahlevi Avenue, came to his store yesterday afternoon with Qara Khan and after using some bad language they attacked him with their fists and kicked him, and Armanak cut his ear with his teeth. Abdollah stated that Engineer Taqi Shahpar owes Armanak money. 'Sometime ago Armanak happened to come to my store and said: 'This man is a neighbor of yours. In case the engineer does not pay the money ('refrains from paying the amount'), you have undertaken to pay the amount personally.' However, I did not undertake such a thing by any means and I did not give him my word. At any rate, yesterday Armanak badly wanted to collect the money and since the engineer was not there ('isn't here'), he came straight to my store and demanded [the payment of] his debt and since he had no proof that I would pay the debts of others, it was natural that he became angry. I requested that he stop making trouble but Armanak with the help of Qara Khan attacked me and, as you see, Armanak cut my ear with his teeth.' However, Armanak Keshishian claims that Abdollah went to his store yesterday and after drinking a great deal of araq, making noise and causing an uproar, he wanted to leave the liquor store without paying for his araq. 'When I demanded money from him, he began to use bad indecent language and as a result a fight began.' While confirming Armanak's statements, Qara Khan also added that 'Abdollah started to fight first, and I wanted to intervene and stop the fight. Then he began to beat and insult me.'

Finally, after much discussion, these three fellows made peace with each other and were satisfied, though Abdollah lost half of his ear.

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'æbdolláhe yusefí 'emrúz, basærosuráte xunalúd bedadsærá 'amædé, væ moddæ'í bud ke 'armænák kešišyán 'æræqforúše xiyabáne pæhlæví, be'ettefáqe qæræxán, dirúz bæ'dæzzóhr bedokkáne vey 'amædé, væ pæs'æz 'ædá'e kælemáte rækík, bamóšto lægéd bejáneš 'oftadé, væ 'armænák badændán gúše véyra boridá'st. 'æbdolláh 'ezhár midašt ke mohændés tæqiye šæhpær be'armænák bedehkárest. moddætist ke 'armænák gæhgáhi bedokkáne mæn 'amædé væ mígyæd, 'ín šæxs bató hæmsayé'st, væ tó tæ'æhhód kærdé'i, dærsurátike mohændés 'æz pærdáxte véjh xoddarí konæd, 'ín mæblæqra šæxsén bepærdazí, dærsurátike behicvéjh cenín tæ'æhódi nækærdé væ qówli hæm bevéy nædadá'm. behærhál, dirúz hæm 'armænák behævæse vosúle 'ín pul 'oftad, væ cún mohændés dær 'injá nist, mostæqimæn bedokkáne mæn 'amædé, væ motalebéye tælébe xódra kærd. væ cun dælíli nædašt ke mæn doyúne digæránra pærdáxt konæm, tæbi'íst ke 'æšebaní šodé væ dærxást kærdæm ke ræf'e mozahemétrá konæd, véli 'armænák bekonæke qæraxán bejáne mæn 'oftadænd, væ betówrike múbínid 'armænák badændán gúše méra borid. 'æmma 'armænák kešišyán 'edde'á míkærd ke dirúz 'æbdolláh bemæqazéye vey ræfté, pæsæz'ínke 'æréqe mofæsséli míxoræd ba'ærbædé væ dadobidád mixahæd bedúne púle 'æréq 'æz 'æræqforuší xaréj šævæd. véqti 'æz vey motalebéye pul kærdæm, šorú' benasezá, væ bædobiráh goftæn kærd, væ dær nætijé nezá' dærgereft. qæraxán hæm zémne tæ'yíde 'ezharáte 'armænák, 'ezafé kærd ke 'æbdolláh 'ævvél šorú' bekotækkarí kærd, væ mæn hæm dær sædáde miyanjgírí væ ræf'e nezá' budæm, ke méra bebáde fóhš væ koták gereft.

bel'æxaré, pæs 'æz jærobéhse ziyad, 'ín se næfár bahæm 'ašti kærdé, væ rezayæt dadænd, dær hálike 'æbdolláh ními 'æz gúše xódra 'æz dæst dadé'st.

'Ettelaat' #9135. 16 Mehr 1335/8 October 1956.

Abdul Nasser compared the nationalization of Iranian oil with the nationalization of the Suez Canal. The President of Egypt declared: 'The United Nations must either be dissolved or must respect the rights of the small nations.' The British Foreign Minister said: 'Abdul Nasser speaks about the oil of the Middle East in such a way that it becomes clear he dreams of an Arab empire.' A great deal of political activity has begun in the Security Council, and today the foreign ministers of Egypt and the Soviet Union will deliver important speeches. The chairman of the Egyptian Suez Canal Company stated: 'The American oil companies want to organize a consortium similar to the one on Iranian oil, with a capital of a billion five hundred [million] dollars in order to manage the Suez Canal.'

United Nations - Associated Press.

Dulles, Secretary of State of the United States of America, continued his activities yesterday in the United Nations and the Security Council in order to establish an appropriate basis for the beginning of direct negotiations between Egypt and the great powers. In this connection he went to meet Selwyn Lloyd, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, yesterday and had a long discussion with him. At this meeting, which lasted about half an hour, Dulles informed Selwyn Lloyd of the content of his discussions with Mahmud Fawzi, Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

So far, only Dulles, Secretary of State of the United States of America, has had a private meeting with Mahmud Fawzi. Selwyn Lloyd and Pineau, Foreign Minister of France, have not yet had any meeting or discussion with Dr. Mahmud Fawzi.

This morning, at 11:30 local time (equivalent to 14:30 Greenwich time), Dr. Mahmud Fawzi will deliver a speech at the meeting of the Security Council concerning the position of Egypt and the solution of the problem of the Suez Canal. Informed circles have stated that Shepilov, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union, will deliver an important speech following the speech by the Foreign Minister of Egypt and will support the views of Egypt. The two governments of France and Great Britain requested the Security Council that it base its discussions on the London Conference concerning the internationalization of the Suez Canal. The Egyptian Government rejected the proposal of the Western powers. The representatives of the Security Council stated that until Tuesday the discussions and the opening speeches will be suspended and the representatives will arrange their private, closed ('secret') meetings. In the first instance, the discussions will be in connection with the consideration of British and French complaints. France and Great Britain claim that by this action the Government of Egypt has endangered the peace of the world.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 mēhre 1335
8 'oktōbre 1956

'æbdolnasér melli šodáne nēfte 'iránra bamelli kerdéne kanále su'éz moqayesé kerd. ræ'ise jomhúre mēsr 'e'lám kerd, sazemáne meléle mottæhéð, ya bayæd monhél šævæd, ya hoqúqe meléle kucékra mohtærám šomaræd. væzîre xarejéye 'ingilís goft, 'æbdolnasér tówri 'æz nēfte xavére miyané sohbéð mîkomæd, ke mæ'lúm mišævæd xábe 'emperaturiye 'æræbra mîbinæd. dær šowráye 'æmniyyæt fæ'aliyyæte siyasiye šædid šorú' šodé, væ 'emrúz vozæráye xarejéye mēsr væ šowræví notqháye mohémni 'irád mîkonænd. ræ'ise šerkæte mesriye kanále su'éz, 'ezhár kerd: 'šerkætháye nēfte 'emriká mîxahænd, konsorsyómi šæbihe konsorsyóme nēfte 'irán basærmayéye yek milyárdo panséd [melyun] dolár bæráye 'edaréye kanále su'éz tæškíl dæhænd.'

sazemáne meléle mottæhéð - 'asošyæted prés.

dalés, væzîre xarejéye 'emriká, dirúz befæ'aliyyæte xód, dær sazemáne meléle mottæhéð væ šowráye 'æmniyyæt, bæráye bedæst'aværdéne yek zæminéye monaséb, bæráye šorú'e mozakeráte mostæqím býne mēsr væ kešværháye bozórg 'edamé dad. vey behémin monasébæt dirúz bemolaqáte selvinlóyd væzîre xarejéye 'ingilís ræft, væ moddæti bavéy bemozakeré pærdáxt. dalés dær 'in molaqát selvin lóydra 'æz mætne mozakerátæš bamehmúd fowzí, væzîre xarejéye mēsr, ke dær hodúde nimsa'æt betúl 'ænjamid, mottælé' saxt.

takonún, fæqæt dalés væzîre xarejéye 'emriká bamehmúd fowzí jælséye mozakeráte xosusí dašté'st, væ selvinlóyd væ pinó, væzîre xarejéye færansé hænúz badoktór mæhmúd fowzí molaqát, væ mozakeré'i be'æmél næyaværdé'nd.

'emrúz sobh, dær sa'æte yazdæhoním bevæqte mæhællí (motabéqe cardæhoním, bevæqte girinvíc) doktór mæhmúd fowzí dær jælséye šowráye 'æmniyyæt, nótqi rajé' bemowqe'iiyyæte mēsr, væ hælkerdéne mæs'æléye kanále su'éz, 'irád xahæd kerd. mæhaféle mottælé' 'ezhár mîdarænd ke šepilóf, væzîre xarejéye šowræví, pás 'æz væzîre xarejéye mēsr, nótqe mohémni 'irád xahæd kerd, væ 'æz næzæriyyæte mēsr poštibaní be'æmél xahæd 'aværd. dowlætéyne færansé væ ingilís, 'æz šowráye 'æmniyyæt dærxast kærdé'nd, ke šowráye 'æmniyyæt 'æsáse mozakeráte xódra bær rúye konfæranse lændæn da'ér bær beynolmelæli budáne kanále su'éz, qærár bédæhæd. dowlæte mēsr 'in pišneháde dovæle qærbra ræd kærdé'st. næmayændegáne šowráye 'æmniyyæt 'ezhár mîdarænd ke tarúze sešæmbé mozakerát væ notqháye 'eftetahiye xatemé xahæd kerd, [[sic! read yaft]] væ næmayændegán jælæsáte xosusí væ serríye xódra tæškíl xahænd dad. dær væhléye 'ævvél, mozakerát mærbúte beresidegí bešekayæte 'ingilís væ færansé xahæd bud. færansé væ 'ingilís 'edde'á darænd ke dowlæte mēsr ba'in 'amæle xod, sólhe jehaníra bexættær 'ændaxté'st.

It has been decided that the Security Council, after having considered the complaints of France and England, should consider the complaint of Egypt. It has also been decided that Dr. Mahmud Fawzi, Foreign Minister of Egypt, should declare in his speech, which he will deliver this morning at the Security Council meeting, whether or not the Government of Egypt is prepared to base the discussions on the proposal of the eighteen countries which participated in the London Conference and whether that country will reject that proposal or will agree to a part of it.

Statements of the TASS Correspondent.

While broadcasting his news, the TASS correspondent declared that France and Britain are trying to impose their views on the Government of Egypt and that they want to do something to induce the Security Council to recognize the Egyptian Government as responsible for the recent events. This source added that American propaganda concerning the fact that it ('that government') has in mind the preparation of a proper basis for direct negotiations with Egypt is a lie and is nothing but propaganda ('has a propaganda nature').

Dulles stated in New York that the operations of the Canal and the supervision and control of the waterway must be kept out of the political game and that the governments of Great Britain, France, and Egypt must not bring the case of the Canal under their political influence in order to prove their views but should solve their problem in a friendly and cooperative spirit. One reliable source has stated that Great Britain and France have possibly adjusted their resolution so that the Government of Egypt might be prepared to accept some of their proposals. Another reliable source in New York stated that, as a matter of fact, the British and French resolution would not be put to a vote in the Security Council.

Abdul Nasser's Statements.

Cairo. - Jamal Abdul Nasser, President of the Egyptian Republic, said during a press interview that, as a result of the nationalization of the Suez Canal, the fate of the Security Council and the United Nations was at a special parting of the ways. He said that the correct choice of one of these two roads would give glory and world fame to the United Nations. In case the choice is wrong, the United Nations will gradually lose its good name, just as the League of Nations did after the First World War, and the peace-loving nations of the world will have no more respect for the United Nations. Abdul Nasser said: 'The Security Council will show to what extent the responsible authorities are neutral.' He said: 'I hope that a situation does not arise in which the small nations recognize the United Nations and the Security Council as a pawn in the political game of the big powers.' Abdul Nasser said that the governments of France and Britain have invented the word 'international' in the case of the Suez Canal in order to impose their ideas of violence and colonialism on Egypt. He said that the Western powers now

qeráræst, šowráye 'æmniyyát, pés 'æz residegi bešekayáte færansé væ 'ingilís, bešekayáte mésr residegi konæd. qeráræst doktór mæhmúd fowzí, wézire xarejéye mésr, dær mótqe xod ke 'emrúz sóbh dær jælséye šowrá 'irád xahæd kærd, 'e'lám konæd ke 'áya dowláte mésr hazéræst, mozakerátra bær 'æsáse pišnæháde hijdáh kešvér, ke dær konfæránse lændæn šerkát kærdé budænd, qerár dæhæd ya né, væ 'áya 'án dowlét 'ín pišnæhádra rád xahæd kærd, ya 'ínke baqesméti 'æz 'án movafeqét be'æmél xahæd 'aværd.

'ezharáte xæbærgozariye tás.

xæbærgozariye tás zémne péxše 'æxbáre xod, 'e'lám dašt, ke færansé væ 'ingilís sáy' darænd næzæriyyáte xódra bedowláte mésr tæhmíl nemayænd, væ míxahænd kári konænd ke šowráye 'æmniyyát dowláte mésrra mæs'úle jæreyanáte 'æxír béšnasæd. 'ín mænbé' 'ezafé kærd ke tæbliqáte 'emrika'ihá da'ér bær 'ínke 'ándowlæt dær næzér daræd zæminéye monasébi bæráye mozakeráte mostæqím bamésr færahém 'aværd, dorúq budé, væ jæmbéye tæbliqatí daræd.

dalés dær niyorórk 'ezhár kærdé' st, ke 'æmæliyáte kanál, væ nezarét væ kontoróle 'ín ráhe 'abí, bayéd 'æz baziye siyasét dúr bašæd, væ dovæle 'ingilís væ færansé væ mésr, næbayæd bæráye 'esbáte næzæriyyáte xod, mowzú'e kanálra téhte nofúze siyasiye xod qerár bedæhænd, .bælke bayéd 'ín moškélra 'æz tæriqe rúhe dustí væ hæmkarí, hællofæsl nemayænd. yek mænbé'e movæsséq 'ezhár dašté' st, 'ingilísso færansé momkénæst qætnameye xódra tæ'díl kærdé, ta dowláte mésr hazér beqæbúle bá'zi 'æz pišnæhadátešan šævæd. yek mænbé'e movæsséqe digér, dær niyoyórk 'ezhárdašt ke 'osulæn qætnameye 'ingilísso færansé dær šowráye 'æmniyyát bæráye gereftáne ré'y næxahæd 'amæd.

'ezharáte 'æbdolnasér.

qahéré. jæmal æhdolnasér, ræ'ise jomhúre mésr dirúz téyye mosahebéye mætbu'atí goft, ke særnevéšte šowráye 'æmniyyát væ sazémáne melæle mottæhéd bær 'æsére melli šodéne kanále su'éz dær sære dorahiye mæxsúsi qerár gerefté' st. véy goft, 'entexábe sæhihe yeki 'æz 'ín doráh bæráye sazémáne melæle mottæhéd, mowjebáte kæsbe 'eftexár, væ šohréte jæhaní, xahæd šod, væ dær surétike 'entexábe qælát 'ænjám šævæd, sazémáne melæle mottæhéd, cun jame'éye melæl, bæ'd 'æz jänge beynolmelæliye 'ævvæl, 'ehteráme xódra motedærrején 'æz dáest xahæd dad, væ digér mellætháye solhdúste jæhán bæráye sazémáne melæle mottæhéd, 'ehterámi qa'él næxahænd šod. 'æbdolnasér goft, šowráye 'æmniyyát nešán xahæd dad ke tacé héd mæqamate mæs'úl bitæréf hæstænd. véy goft, 'omidvárem væz'i piš néyayæd ke dowlætháye kucék sazémáne melæle mottæhéd væ šowráye 'æmniyyátra, bazicéye dáeste kešværháye bozórg béšenæsænd. 'æbdolnasér goft, dovæle færansé væ 'ingilís, loqéte beynolmelæliira dær mowréde kanále su'éz 'exterá' kærdé'nd, ta næzæriyyáte zúr, væ 'este'margúye [[sic! read 'este'mariye]] xódra tæhmíle mésr bænemayænd. véy goft, dovæle qærbí 'æknun hes kærdé'nd ke 'æhæmniyyát væ bozorgiye 'anhá vabesté benasional-isme 'ærabíst, ke 'æz xælije fárs ta dæryáye mediterané kešidé šodé' st.

feel that their importance and greatness depend on Arab nationalism which extends from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean Sea.

What's in the Newspapers?

The independent newspaper 'Viyaryanuti Siya' publishes in today's issue an interview of its correspondent with Abdul Nasser, President of the Republic of Egypt, and writes that in answer to a question as to whether a decision of the Security Council, whatever it may be, would be accepted or not, Abdul Nasser stated that a decision of the Security Council would be accepted by Egypt and added: 'I hope that the decision of the Security Council will not be contrary to the sovereignty of Egypt.'

Cairo - The newspapers of Egypt wrote yesterday about an interesting case concerning maneuvers of the joint land, sea, and air forces of Egypt which took place in the western desert of Egypt and stated that in these maneuvers new Egyptian tanks, built in Russia and of the Stalin type, with armored cars built in Czechoslovakia, took part in the defensive operations. In these maneuvers the attacking forces attacked the western ports and coasts of Egypt and the defensive forces frustrated their attacks and forced them to retreat.

Cairo - Reuter. - The widely published newspaper 'Al Akhbar', which ordinarily publishes the thoughts and views of Abdul Nasser, wrote yesterday in its editorial that the solution of the problem of the Suez Canal will be possible by means of direct negotiations with Egypt outside of the sessions of the Security Council.

Menon and Dr. Badawi.

London - Reuter. - Krishna Menon, Minister without portfolio of India, arrived in London yesterday after having stayed two days in Cairo and Rome and having a discussion with Abdul Nasser. On the airfield he refused to give any explanation concerning the future program of his trip to America and the progress of his discussions with Abdul Nasser.

New York - Dr. Badawi, Head of the Egyptian Company of the Suez Canal, stated a week ago that some of the great oil companies in America are conducting negotiations concerning the organization of a consortium with capital of more than one billion five hundred million dollars for managing the Suez Canal affairs. He, who has now gone to America with the Egyptian Delegation, confirmed his statement and said that he had contacted American authorities [and requested] that new privileges be granted to oil tankers which are prepared to pass through the Suez Canal. He said that these large and active oil companies, Standard Oil, Mobiloil, and Gulf City, will form a consortium for the Suez Canal.

Karachi - Associated Press. - Muhammad Ikramullah, High Commissioner of Pakistan in London, left London by airplane for Karachi yesterday. As soon as Muhammad Ikramullah arrived [in Karachi], he hurried to meet Suhrawardy, Prime Minister of Pakistan. Informed circles state that the meeting of Ikramullah with Suhrawardy is connected with the problem

mondærejáte ruznamehá.

ruznaméye mostæqéle 'viyar yunuti siya' dær šomaréye 'emrúze xód jæræyáne yek mosahebéye noxbére xódra ba'æbdolnasér ræ'ise jomhúre mésr montæšér kærdé, cenín mínevisæd, ke 'æbdolnasér dær pasóxe so'álike 'æz 'ú šod, mæbni bær 'ínke, 'áya tæsmíme šowráye 'æmniyyætra hærce bašæd qæbúl xahæd kærd ya xéyr, 'ezhár dašt, tæsmíme šowráye 'æmniyyæt mowréde qæbúle mésr vaqé' xahæd šod, væ 'ezafé nemud ke 'omidváræm tæsmíme šowráye 'æmniyyæt bær xæláfe hæqpe hakemiyyæte mésr nébašæd.

qaheré - dirúz ruznameháye mesrí mætalébe jalébi rajé' beyék manóvre niruháye moštæréke zæminí, væ dærya'í, væ hæva'íye mésr, ke dær sæhráye qærbíye mésr suræt gereft, nevešté, væ 'ezhár kærdé'nd ke dær 'ín manóvr, tankháye jædíde mésr, ke sáxte rusíyæ budé, væ 'æz nów'e 'estalín míbašænd, ba'otomobilháye zerepúš, sáxte cekoslovakí dær 'æmliyyæte tædafo'í šerkæt daštænd. dær 'ín manóvr, qováye mohajém, bænadér væ sævahéle qærbíye mésræ mowréde hæmlé qærar dadé bud, væ niruháye tædafo'í hæmæláte 'anhára xonsá kærdé, mæjbúr be'æqæbnešinišan kærdænd.

qaheré.roytér - ruznaméye kæsirol'entešære 'æl'æxbár, ke mæ'mulén našére 'æfkár væ næzæriyyæte 'æbdolnasér míbašæd, dær særmæqaléye dirúze xód nevešté'st ke hælle mæs'æléye kanále su'éz 'æz tæriqæ mozakeráte mostæqím bænæs xaréj 'æz jælæsáte šowráye 'æmniyyæt, 'emkanpæziræst.

menón væ doktór bædvi.

lændæn,roytér - krišna menón, væzire mošavére hénd, ke pás 'æz do rúz 'eqamæt dær qaheré væ róm væ mozakeré ba'æbdolnasér, dirúz varéde lændæn šod, væ dær forudgáh 'æz dadæne hærgune towzih dær mowréde bærnáméye 'ayændéye mosaferæte xod be'emriká, væ jæræyáne mozakerátæš ba'æbdolnasér, xoddarí nemud.

niyoyórk - doktór bædvi, ræ'ise šerkæte mesríye kanále su'éz, hæftéye qæbl 'ezhár dašt, ke bæ'zi 'æz kompaniháye bozórgæ næft dær 'emriká, mæšqúle mozakeré væ goftegú bæráye tæškíle yek konsorsyóm ke særmáyé'i bíš'æz yek milyárdo pansæd melyún dolár bæráye 'edaréye 'omúre kanále su'éz dašté bašæd, míbašænd. véy, ke 'æknun bahey'áte nemayændegiye mésr be'emriká næfté'st, gofteháye xódra tæ'yíd kærdé, goft, bænæqamáte 'emrika'í tæmås gerefté, ta'emtiyazáte jædídi, bæráye keštiháye næftkéš ke hazérænd 'æz kanále su'éz 'obúr konænd, qa'él šævæd. véy goft, kompaniháye næftíye 'estandard'óyl, mobil'óyl væ golfsití, se kompaníye bozórg væ fæ'ál, bæráye tæškíle konsorsyóme kanále su'éz míbašænd.

kerací - asošyeted prés - mohæmméde 'ekramolláh, komisære 'aliye pakestán dær lændæn, dirúz bahævapeymá lændænra beqæsde kerací tærk goft. mohæmméde 'ekramolláh, beméhze vorúd, bemolaqáte sohreværdí, næxost væzire pakestán, šetáft. mæhaféle mottælé' 'ezhár mídarænd, molaqáte 'ekramolláh basohreværdí, mærbút bemæs'æléye kanále su'éz míbašæd.

of the Suez Canal. Ikramullah participated in the London Conference on behalf of the Government of Pakistan.

New York - Reuter. - Jamal Abdul Nasser, President of Egypt, stated in an interview on film and television that the nationalization of oil in the Middle East is an entirely separate matter and is vastly different from the nationalization of the Suez Canal. Edward Murrow, a radio and television commentator in America, asked Abdul Nasser whether the nationalization of the Suez Canal would cause the rest of the Arab states to nationalize their oil industries. Abdul Nasser stated that there is a great difference between the nationalization of oil and the nationalization of the Canal. Abdul Nasser mentioned the oil of Iran and the nationalization of the oil industries and said that when a country nationalizes its oil, it has to look for a customer to buy its oil, whereas the nationalization of the Canal is not like this, because ships have to pass through the Suez Canal in order to reach the centers of oil in the Middle East and therefore Egypt does not need to look for customers. Then Edward Murrow arranged an interview on television with Lloyd, British Foreign Minister. He asked Lloyd whether the two states, Great Britain and France, want to cause Jamal Abdul Nasser's government to fall or whether their purpose is the free passage through the Canal. In his answer, Lloyd said that their aim was free passage through the Suez Canal. In reply to an answer of the radio commentator, Selwyn Lloyd stated that the arms which the Communist states sent to Egypt were, no doubt, the cause of the extraordinary influence which these states have on Egypt, particularly the Soviets. He said that the nationalization of the Suez Canal, as carried out by Abdul Nasser caused the Communist influence to take deeper root in Egypt. Then Edward Murrow asked the British Foreign Minister in case the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt is carried out, and Abdul Nasser's views prove to be victorious, whether or not the rest of the countries in the Middle East will nationalize their oil? Selwyn Lloyd said: 'I myself am interested in knowing what Abdul Nasser's views are concerning this matter and what he says about it.' He said: 'We do have oil interests in the Middle East region but we did not know that Egypt also had oil in their own territory. I do not know which country's oil Abdul Nasser has in mind when he speaks about oil. Therefore, it is clear that Nasser is dreaming of an Arab empire; otherwise, he would not have spoken about Middle Eastern oil in this manner.'

Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation in Moscow.

Paris. Agence France.

The Indonesian Parliamentary Delegation, which had been invited to the Soviet Union for an official visit, was received yesterday by Anastas Mikoyan and Michael Pervukhin members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

'ekramolláh, 'æz tærafæ dowlæte pakestán, dær konfærançe lændæn šerkæt kærð.

niyoyórk, royter. jæmal'æbdolnasér, ræ'ise jomhúre mész, 'emrúz dær yek mosahebéye filmo televizyón, 'ezhár dašt ke melli kærdæne næft dær xavære miyané, mowzú'e kamelæn jodagané'st, væ bamelli kærdæne kanále su'éz, færqe fahéši daræð. 'edvard morów, mofæssere radió væ televizyóne 'emriká, 'æz 'æbdolnasér porsid, ke 'áya melli kærdæne kanále su'éz mowjéb xahæð šod, ke sayere dovæle 'aræbí sænayé'e næfte xóðra melli komænd?

'æbdolnasér 'ezhár dašt ke melli kærdæne næft bamelli šodæne kanál, færqe fahéši daræð. 'æbdolnasér 'ešaré'i benæfte 'irán, væ melli kærdæne sænayé'e næft kærð, væ goft, væqti yek kešvær, næfte xóðra melli mikonæð, bayæð bedombåle moštæri bæråye xæride næfte xóð bærævæð, dær surætike melli šodæne kanál, 'intówr níst, zíra, keštíhá mæjbúreðnd ke 'æz kanále su'éz bæråye residæne bemærakéze næftiye xavære miyané, 'obúr konænd, væ digér mész 'ehtiyáji bæråye peyða kærdæne moštæri náðaræð. 'edvard morów šepæs yek bærnámeye mosahebéye televizyoní, balóyd, væzire xarejéye 'ingilís tærtíb dad. véy 'æz loyd so'ál kærð ke 'áya dowlætéyne 'ingilís væ færansé míxahænd hokumæte jæmal 'æbdolnaserra saqét sazænd, ya 'ínke mænzurešan 'oburomorúre 'azád 'æz kanál míbašað? lóyd dær jæváb goft, ke mænzure má 'oburomorúre 'azád 'æz kanále su'éz míbašæð. selvin lóyd dær jævåbe yek so'åle mofæssere radio'í 'ezhár dašt ke bedúne šák, 'æslæhé'ira ke dovæle komonistí bemész ferestadæ'nd, mowjéb šodæ'st, ke 'ín dovæl, bexosús šowrævihá, dær mész nofúze fowqol'adé'i peydá konænd. véy goft, melli kærdæne kanále su'éz betæriqike 'æbdolnasér 'ænjam dadé'st, mowjéb šodé ke 'ín nofúze komonistí dær mész bištær rišé bedævanæð. šepæs 'edvard morów 'æz væzire xarejéye 'ingilís, so'ál kærð, ke 'ægér melli kærdæne kanále su'éz tævæssóte mész 'æmelli šævæð, væ 'æbdolnasér dær næzæriyyáte xod fatéh gærðæð, be'æqidéye 'ú, sayere dovæl, dær xavære miyané sænayé'e næfte xóðra melli xahænd kærð, ya næ. selvin lóyd goft, mænham 'ælaqerænd budæm ke bédanæm næzæriyyáte 'æbdolnasér rajé' be'ín mowzú' císt, væ gofteháyeš rajé' be'ín mowzú' 'æz cé qaráræst. véy goft, má dær mænteqéye xavære miyané mænafé'e næftí ðarim, 'amma némíðanestæm ke mész hæm dær xåke kešvære xóð, næft daræð. némíðanæm væqti 'æbdolnasér rajé' tæræft sohbæt mikonæð, mænzuræš næfte kodám kešværást? lezá mæ'lúm míšævæð ke nasér, xåbe 'emperaturíye 'aræbra míbinæð, vægærné 'intówr dær bæråye næfte xavære miyané sohbæt némikærð.

hey'åte parlemániye 'andunezi dær mæškó.

parís. xæbærgozariye færansé.

hey'åte parlemániye 'andunezi ke bæråye yek mosaferæte ræsmí dær šowræví dæ'væt šodé budænd, dirúz 'æz tærafæ 'anastas mikuyán væ mišel pærvuxín, 'æ'záye perezidiyóme komitéye mærkæziye hézbe komoniste šowræví pæzira'í šodænd.

Air Accident in New York.

Hampstead, New York. Agence France. The First Lieutenant [pilot] of a jet plane was killed while landing at Mitchell Airport. The [(aforesaid)] plane went off the runway, destroyed the airport fence and collided with an automobile on the highway. Three occupants of the car were injured and are now confined to bed in a hospital.

Haile Selassie Goes to Japan.

Tokyo. Agence France. Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Abyssinia, will arrive in Japan on the 19th of November for an official ten day visit.

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Ettelaat #9135. 16 Mehr 1335/19 October 1956.

Soviet Armed Forces in Poland Have Been Doubled After the Events In Poznan.

London. Agence France. The newspaper, Daily Telegraph, the organ of the British Conservative Party, writes in its today's issue: For three months, i.e., since the occurrence of the events in Poznan, the Soviet Russian armed forces in Poland have been more than doubled. The above mentioned newspaper adds that according to the reports reaching London the number of Russian divisions in Poland was increased from three to seven during recent months. These four new divisions consist of three Panzer divisions transferred to Poland from East Germany, and a division sent to that country from the Soviet Union itself. According to the Daily Mail the sending of new armed forces to [(the soil of)] Poland shows that the Government of Soviet Russia is determined not to let that country, a country in which the people's resistance to the domination by the Soviet influence is growing every day, slip out of its grip. Otherwise ('because in that case') the position of the Soviets in East Germany would also be weakened and the strategic plans of that country in Europe would be completely ruined.

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Ettelaat #9135. 16 Mehr 1335/8 October 1956.

Krishna Menon, or The Resolver of The Political Problems of the World.

While a problem remains unsolved the eyes of the [entire] world are directed towards him. This is a man who can always give an order of cease fire in battles. A few years ago the Korean War threatened world peace, and in the face of this war mankind was divided into two groups. The United Nations decided to form ('saw the solution of helping it in forming') a Commission to investigate the matter and could not find anyone

hadeséye hævayí dær niyoyórk.

hompstéd niyoyórk. xæbærgozariye færansé. xælábáne yek hævapeymáye jét, dær mowqé'e forúd 'amédéne dær forudgáhe micél beqáatl resid. hævapeymáye nambordé 'az bándé forudgáh xaréj šod, væ nærdéye forudgáhra dærhám šekæsté, væ rúye jaddé bayék 'otomobil tæsadóf kærd. senæfær særnešináne 'otomobil mæjrúh šodænd, væ fe'læn dær bimarestán bæstæri hæstænd.

heyłaselasí bežapón mirævæd.

tokyó. xæbærgozariye færansé. 'emperatúre hæbæšé heyłaselasí rúze nozdæhóme novámbr, bæráye yek mosafæráte ræsmíye dæhrúzé varéde žapón xahæd šod.

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'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 méhre 1335
8 'októbre 1956

niruháye šowræví dær læhestán, pás'æz hadeséye poznán, dobærabær šodé'st.

lændæn. xæbærgozariye færansé. ruznaméye déyli telgeráf 'orgáne hézbe mohafezekáre 'inglís, dær šomaréye 'emrúze xód, minevisæd: 'æz se máhe piš, yæ'ri 'æz hengáme voqú'e hadeséye poznán, šomaréye niruháye rusiyéye šowræví dær læhestán, bíš 'æz dobærabær 'æfzayéš yafté'st. ruznaméye mæzkúr 'ezafé mikonæd, tébqe gozarešháyike belændæn residé, dær mahháye 'æxír, te'dáde læškærháye rusí dær læhestán, 'æz sé behæft læškær 'æfzayéš yafté, væ 'ín cahar læškære jædíd, se læškære zerehpuşæst ke 'æz 'almáne šærqí belæhestán 'enteqál yafté, væ yek læškære digær 'æz xóde šowræví be'ín kešvær 'e'zám gærdidé'st. benæzære ruznaméye déyle telgeráf 'e'záme niruháye jædíd bexáke læhestán, nešán midæhæd ke dowláte rusiyéye šowræví mosæmmæmæst, behíc qeymæt, 'ín kešvær [ra] ke moqavenæte nærdóme 'án, dær bærabære 'estilá'e nofúze šowræví, ruzberúz 'æfzayés miyabæd, 'æz dást nádæhæd, zira dær cenín suræt, væz'e šowræví dær 'almáne šærqí niz docære zæ'f šodé, næqšeháye sowqoljeyšíye 'ín kešvær dær 'urupá bekollí behém xahæd xord.

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'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 méhre 1335
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krišna menón, ya hællále moškeláte siyasiye jehán.

hengámike moškéli layænhél mímanæd, céšme jehán besúye 'ú duxté mišævæd. mærdist ke mítavæmæd da'emæn dær jænghá færmáne 'atešbæs dæhæd. cænd sále piš, jänge koré sólhe jehánra tæhdíd mikærd væ donyá dær bærabære 'ín jæng bedó dæsté tæqsím šodænd, væ

except him who would be worthy of heading this Commission as chairman. He made several proposals in this Commission, which later on became the basis of the cease fire agreement in Korea. His efforts in Geneva in 1954 resulted in extinguishing the fire of war in Indochina.

Two years ago the relations between Egypt and England became strained ('dark') with regard to the evacuation of the military base at the Suez Canal, and Krishna Menon acted as an unofficial mediator between the two countries. His activity at the London Conference attracted more attention than that of any other of its members and nowadays when the problem of Suez Canal has come to a dead end, once again all eyes are directed towards Krishna Menon [expecting him] to take steps to solve it.

On the third day of the month of May, 1897 a child was born ('set foot on the surface of existence') in Madras State. His father was a rich attorney at law who was in opposition to the British. Thus Krishna Menon was brought up in a family, all the members of which were patriots who strove for the liberation of their country.

Krishna completed his primary studies in Madras, then entered a college. Still later he entered the College of 'The Church of Christ' and completed the course of study of this college with [(a rate of)] distinction. In 1922 he was attached to one of the government offices in Madras and was transferred in 1925 to the Foreign and Political Department. Krishna Menon was the first Hindu who was employed in this position. When he reached the age of 27 he decided to go to London in order to observe at firsthand the country that dominated India. This stay in London was extended. During the years of his stay in London he was engaged in studying, teaching and open and secret opposition work. The first job that Krishna had in London was teaching history, since he had received a special degree in this field at Saint Christopher School in Leachworth. At the same time he worked nights studying economics at the London School of Economics and finally obtained a B.S. degree in Economics. Krishna also obtained a M.A. degree in psychology from the University of London. He then became a close friend of Doctor Harold Laski who at that time was one of the most prominent members of the Labor Party of England and was considered as one of the best known professors of Economics. Krishna then succeeded in obtaining a M.Sc. in [(the field of)] Economics, also. At this occasion Dr. Harold expressed his pride in having a student like Krishna and said: I was Krishna's teacher, but Krishna could not always be considered as my pupil. At night Krishna stayed awake till after midnight and prepared articles, speeches and writings necessary for the defense of the independence of India. With an extraordinary perseverance that he possessed [(in himself)] he succeeded in making it clear to the British people that they should without any delay give immediate consideration to the four hundred million Hindus who were desperately fighting against poverty and misery. Thus 'The India League' which was organized in London, can be considered the central factor in the struggle of India to achieve her

sazemáne melále mottæhéd, caréra dær 'ín díđ, ke komisyúni bæráye residegí be'ín mowzú' tæškíl dæhæd, væ bejoz 'ín mærd, bæráye riyasæte 'ín komisyún, šæxse digærira layéq nædid. véy dær 'ín komisyún pišnæhadáti dad ke bæ'dæn 'æsáse qærardáde 'atešbæse koré gærdid. mæsa'íye vey dær sále 1954 dær ženév ba'és šod ke 'atése jæng dær hendocín forúneširæd.

do sále piš rævabæte mæsr væ 'engelestán bær sære tæxliyéye paygáhe kanále su'éz tiré šod, væ krišna menón betówre qéyre ræsmí miyáne do dowlæt miyanjigerí kærđ. fæ'aliyætháye véy dær konfæránse lændæn biš 'æz bæqiyéye 'æ'zá jælbe tævæjjóh kærđ, væ dær 'ín ruzhá ke moškéle kanále su'éz bebombæst residé'st, báre digær cešmhá besúye krišna menón motævæjjéh šodæ'st, ta bæráye hælle 'án 'eqdám nemayæd.

rúze sevvóme máhe méye sále 1897 dær 'eqlíme mædræs, téfli pa be'ærséye vojúd gozašt. pedæræš 'æz vokæláye dadgostæriye særvætæmænd bud, væ ba 'inglíchá mobarezé mikærđ. bedín tærtíb krišna menón dær danáne xanevadéyike tæmáme 'æfráde 'án 'æz vætænxahán budænd, væ bæráye 'azadiye vætáne xiš fæ'aliyæt mikærđænd, tærbiyæt šod. krišná tæhsiláte moqæddæmatiye xódra dær mædræs téyy kærđ væ sepæs varéde daneškedé šod, væ bæ'd varéde daneškedéye kelisáye mæsih gærdid, væ badærejéye montáz dowréye 'ín daneškedéra bepáyán resanid.

dær sále 1922 beyéki 'æz 'edaráte dowlætiye mædræs molháq šod, væ dær sále 1925 beqesmæte xarejé væ siyasí montæqél gærdid. krišna menón 'ævvælin hendí bud ke dær 'ín šóql mæšqúle kar šod. hengámike vey besénne bistohæft salegí resid, tæsmím gereft ke belændæn bærævæd væ 'æz næzdík kešværirra ke bær hénd færmanræva'í mikonæd, mošahedé nemayæd. 'eqamæte véy dær lændæn betúl 'ænjamíd, væ dær salháye 'eqamæte dær lændæn betæhsílo tæ'lim væ mobarezéye 'ælæní væ mæxfí 'ešteqál dašt. 'ævvælin kárike krišná dær lændæn 'ænjam dad, tædrise tærix bud, zira véy dær mædreséye sant kristovér dær licvórt dær 'ín rešté dærejéye tæxæssosí gerefté bud, dær hæmán 'æyyám, šæbhá dær mædreséye 'olúme 'eqtesadiye lændæn befæragereftáne 'élme 'eqtesád mæšqúl šod, ta 'ínke dærejéye lisáns dær 'eqtesád gereft. krišna menón hæmcenín dærejéye mafówqe lisánsra dær rævašenasí 'æz danešgáhe lændæn bedæst 'aværd, væ yéki 'æz dustáne næzdíke doktór harold laskí, ke dær 'án mowqé' 'æz 'æ'záye bærjestéye hézbe kargære 'engelestán mæhsúb mišod, væ 'æz 'ostadáne mæ'rúfe 'eqtesád bešomár míræft, gærdid.

krišná sepæs movæffæq šod dær reštéye 'eqtesád niz dærejéye mafówqe lisáns bedæst 'aværdé, væ 'ín 'æmr' ba'és šod ke doktór harold bedaštáne šagérđi manánde krišná mobahát konæd væ béguyæd: mæn mo'ælléme krišná budæm, væli krišná hæmišé šagérde mæn mæhsúb némišod. krišna, šæbhá, ta pási gozæšté 'æz nimešæb bidár mínešæst væ mæqalát væ notqhá væ ketabháyike bæráye defá' 'æz 'esteqlále hénd lazém bud, tænzím mínemud. bapoštekáre 'æjíbike dær xod dašt, movæffæq šod, ke bemærdóme 'engelestán befæhmanæd, ke bayæd bæráye caharsæd miliyún hendí ke bafæqro bædbæxtí dæst begeribán hæstænd, fékre 'ajelanéyi kærđ. bedín tærtíb jem'iyæte hénd ke dær lændæn tæškíl šod, hæstéye

independence, and through the services he rendered to this League Krishna Menon was able to persuade his people to follow him.

At the Municipality of London.

The name of Krishna Menon became known throughout England and Europe. He attracted the attention of Englishmen by the force of his speeches and lectures. He became an active participant in English life ('he entered the daily life of the English people') and succeeded in being elected a member of the City Council of London. The Lord Mayor of London said about Krishna Menon: 'Krishna Menon's versatile mind could tackle any problem which we were unable to solve.'

Menon and Nehru.

The first meeting between Krishna Menon and Nehru took place in London in 1935 when Nehru visited England. At this meeting the two Hindu leaders became aware of each other's ideas and promised each other help and friendship ('joined hands and friendship') in winning freedom for India. From this day on Krishna became a personal adviser of the Indian leader, i.e. Nehru, and the spokesman of the Congress Party in matters of foreign policy.

Krishna Menon cannot be considered as a political figure only, for he has many [other] outstanding characteristics. In addition to this he is an able writer and a prominent man of letters. For a long time Krishna Menon was the editor of well known publications in India, such as 'Pelican' books and the 'Twentieth Century' library.

In 1943 he became envoy of the Indian Government in China. In 1945, after the world war, the representatives of [various] countries assembled in San Francisco in order to lay the foundation for the United Nations. Krishna Menon was the chairman of the Indian delegation at these meetings. In 1946 Krishna Menon signed the Charter of the United Nations on behalf of the government of India, and was appointed a member of the Indian Delegation at the Permanent Council of the United Nations. At that time, after the Declaration of Independence of India, the Provisional Government of India was established. Krishna Menon was chosen by the Provisional Government to visit European nations in order to establish diplomatic relations with those countries.

In the beginning of 1947 he was appointed as the first Ambassador of India to Peking and in the month of August of the same year the rank of Indian Representative in England was assigned to him. He remained at this post for several years, and later was appointed Ambassador of India to Ireland. In the meantime he was elected by the United Nations in 1947 as the Chairman of the Korean Commission, and during the time he worked on it he rendered valuable services.

mobarezáte hénd bəráye bedəst 'avərdəne 'esteqlále xód, məhsúb mišəvəd, və krišna menón ba xədəmátike dər 'ín jəm'iyət kərd, təvanəst 'əfráde melláte xódra baxiř həmráh sazəd.
dər šəhrdariye ləndən.

náme krišna menón dər sərasəre 'engelestán və 'urupá picid, və be'elláte qodrátike dər nótqo xətabé dařt, təvəjjóhe 'inglishára bexód mə'túf saxt, varéde zendegiye ruzmərréhe mərdóme 'inglís gərdid, və movəffəq šod ke besemáte nemayəndéye 'ənjoməne šəhre ləndən 'entexáb šəvəd. rə'ise 'ənjoməne šəhre ləndən dər bəráye krišna menón goft: hər moškélira ke nemitəvanestím həll konim, fékre sərsəre krišná, 'ánra həll mīnemud.

menón və nehrú.

'əvvəlín molaqát miyáne krišna menón və nehrú dər sále 1935 həngámike nehrú be'engelestán mosafərət nemud, dər ləndən dəst dad. dər 'ín molaqát do rəhbəre hendí 'əz 'əqayéde həmdigər 'agáh šodənd, və bəráye kəsbe 'azadiye hénd dəste dustí behəmdigər dadənd, və 'əz 'án rúz bebə'd, krišná mořavəre šəxsiye rəhbəre hendustán, yé'ni nehrú, və zəbáne hézbe kongeré dər məsa'əle siyasiye xareji gərdid.

krišna menónra nemitəvaním fəqət mərde siyasət bédanim, zira véy daráye səfáte bərjestéye motə'əddədíst. véy, 'əlavé bər'ín, nevisəndéyi təvaná və 'ədibi bərjesté məhsúb mišəvəd. krišna menón, moddəti sərdəbire nəřriyáte mə'rúfi dər hénd, 'əz qəbīle ketabháye belikán, və ketabxanéye qərne bistóm bud.

dər sále 1943 nemayəndéye dowláte hendustán dər cín gərdid. dər sále 1945 nemayəndegáne dovəl pəs 'əz jənge jəhár, dər sanferansískó gərdehəm jəm' šodənd ta payeháye sazəmáne meléle mottəhédra bərizənd. krišna menón dər 'ín jələsát semáte rə'ise hey'áte nemayəndegáne héndra dařt. dər sále 1946 krišna menón 'əz tərəfe dowláte hendustán mənšúre sazəmáne meléle mottəhédra 'emzá kərd, və besemáte 'ózve hey'áte nemayəndegiye hendustán dər šowráye da'imíye sazəmáne meléle mottəhəd tə'yín gərdid. dər 'án 'əyyám, pəs 'əz 'e'láne 'esteqlále hendustán, hokumáte movəqqəte hénd təškíl šod, və krišna menón 'əz tərəfe hokumáte movəqqət 'entexáb šod, ta bekeřvərháye 'urupa'i mosafərət nemayəd, və rəvabéte siyasi ba'án keřvərhá bərqərar sazəd.

dər 'əvayéle sále 1947 besemáte 'əvvəlín səfíre hénd dər pekén tə'yín gərdid və dər máhe 'úte hémansál məqáme nemayəndegiye hendustán dər 'inglistán be'ú mohəvvəl gərdid, və moddəte cənd sál dər 'ín məqám baqí mand. və sepəs sefarəte hendustán dər 'irlənd níz be'ú mohəvvəl šod. zemnən dər sále 1947 'əz tərəfe sazəmáne meléle mottəhəd besemáte rə'ise kondisyúne koré 'entexáb šod, və dər 'ín bərə fə'aliyəthá və xədəmáte geranbəhá'i nemud.

Five years later, when the Seventh Session of the U.N. General Assembly met in Geneva, Krishna Menon took part in this meeting as the Indian delegate. He presented a plan for the solution of the Korean problem. This plan was accepted by the important diplomatic and military circles of the world, and became the basis of the truce in Korea. The next year, i.e. in 1953, Krishna Menon was the Head of the Indian Delegation at the 8th Session of the U.N. General Assembly. In January 1954 he organized a meeting with the heads of the world powers in Geneva and discussed with them how to solve the international problems which threatened world peace. Many times Menon got in touch with the heads of both Eastern and Western blocs, trying to resolve international differences, and he achieved some success in this. The same year he was appointed by Nehru as the permanent Indian delegate to the United Nations and on the third of February of this year as Minister without Portfolio.

Man of Mystery.

Up to now no one has been able to unveil the private life of Krishna Menon, because he has always liked to live alone and has never married ('he has always lived without a spouse'). He is therefore a hardworking man who can sit at his desk and work for 18 hours a day. In the same way that Krishna Menon has been solving the majority of the world's diplomatic problems, he is now stepping forward to solve the problem of the Suez Canal, and the eyes of the diplomatic circles of the world are fixed on him.

The Crisis In Eastern Europe and the Differences in the Kremlin are Today's Topic in the English Press.

London. Agence France. In today's London newspapers, the problem of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and the Suez Canal issue were in the spot light, and most of these papers were discussing Marshal Tito's trip to Crimea.

The independent newspaper, The Times, writes: 'Marshal Tito's rest in Crimea will by no means pacify the greedy East European countries'. On the other hand, The Daily Telegraph, the official organ of the Conservative Party, compares the problem of the Suez Canal with Tito, and states that Tito has forced the government of the Soviet Union into a difficult predicament, similar to that which the Suez Canal has created for the western governments.

Marshal Tito hopes to create a Federation of Balkan countries, which would be totally separate from Soviet control. This has frightened and worried the Kremlin, just as the Suez Canal issue and Col. Nasser's ambition to establish an Arab Empire have created difficulties.

pæs 'æz pænĵ sál, ke hæftomín dowréye 'ejlasiyéye mæj'mæ'e 'omumiye sazemáne meléle mottæhéð dær ženév tæškíl šod, krišna menón benemayendegiye hendustán dær 'ín mæjmæ' šerkát jost, væ tárhi bæráye hälle mæs'æléye koré, tæqdím dašt, væ 'ín tárh dær mæhaféle siyasi væ nezamiye jəhán ba'æhæmmiyát tælæqqí šod, væ 'æsásæ motarekéye jänge koré gærdíd. dær sále bæ'd, yé'ni dær sále 1953, krišna menón, ræ'ise hey'áte nemayendegiye hendustán dær hæštomín dowréye 'ejlasiyéye mæjmæ'e 'omumiye sazemáne meléle mottæhéð bud, væ dær žuiyyéye 1954 baseráne jəhán dær ženév jælæséyi tæškíl dad, væ bæráye hälle moškeláte beynolmeléli ke sólhe jəhánra bexætær 'ændaxté'st, mozakeré kærd.

menón, bæráye 'æz beynbordáne 'extelafáte beynolmeléli baseráne do blúke šærqo qærb tæmasháye mote'æddédi gereft, væ dær 'ín rah movæffæqiyæthá'i kæs b nemud.

dær hæmán sál 'æz tæræfe nehrú besemáte nemayendéye da'imíye hendustán dær sazemáne meléle mottæhéð tæ'yín šod, væ rúze sevvóme fevriyéye sále jarí, besemáte væzire mošavér tæ'yín gærdíd.

mærde 'æsrár.

takonún kæsi nætævanestæ'st pærdé 'æz zendegiye xosusiye krišna menón bærðaræð, zira vey hæmišé dúst daræð tænhá zendegí nemayæð, væ bedín jæhæt hæmišé bedúne hæmsær besær míbæræð. ba'ín væsf, véy mærdé kæræst, væ mítævanæð dær šebanerúz hiždéh sa'æt pošte miz bénešínæð væ kár konæð. krišna menón hæmantówrike 'æqlábe moškeláte siyasiye jəhánra bafékre sa'éb háll míkonæð, 'æknún bæráye hälle mæs'æléye kanále su'éz qæðém jelów gozaštæ'st, væ céšme mæhaféle siyasiye jəhán besúye 'ú duxtæ'st.

mondærejáte 'emrúze jærayéde 'inglís dær baréye bohráne 'urupáye šærqí, væ 'exteláfe kremlín.

lændæn. ræbærgozariye færansé. dær ruznameháye 'emrúze lændæn mæs'æléye rævabéte rusiyéye šowræví væ jugosláví, qæziyéye kanále su'ézra tæhtoššo'á' qærár dadé væ 'æqlábe 'ín ruznamehá bebéhs dær baréye mosaferáte 'æxíre maršál titó bekrímé pærdaxté'nd.

ruznaméye mostæqéle táyms mínevisæð: 'esteraháte maršál titó dær krimé behíc væjh mellætháye hæriše 'urupáye šærqíra sakét næxahæð kærd. 'æz tæræfe digær, ruznaméye deyli telgeráf 'orgáne hézbe mohafezekár, mæs'æléye kanále su'ézra bamowzú'e titó moqayesé kærdé, mínevisæð, ke titó dowléte 'etteháde jəmahíre šowrævira dær moqiyáte væxími næzire 'ánce mæs'æléye kanále su'éz, bæráye dowlætháye baxtærí piš 'æværdé, qærár dadé'st.

maršál titó míxahæð federasyóni 'æz kešværháye balkán tæškíl dæhæð ke kamelæn 'æz kontróle rusiyéye šowræví bærkenár bašæð, væ 'ín mowzú' behéman 'ændazé ke mæs'æléye

The Daily Mail, another organ of The Conservative Party, writes that Marshal Tito has been victorious in his first campaign against the Kremlin. The victory of the President of Yugoslavia will have a great effect on the Soviet Satellite countries. The newspaper Daily Mail believes that in the end Khrushchev, the First of the Communist Party, will fall, and the pillars of the Soviet Imperialistic Empire will crumble. This newspaper adds: Stalin was right in his belief that the only possible way to preserve a communistic regime is by means of toughness, terror, fear and murder. Any other method would make people demand more freedom, which has actually ('and this fact has') happened in the Soviet Union at the present time. The western countries must persist in furthering this movement. In the past, the loss of power of the leaders of the communist governments, was gradual and underwent different stages. In other words a leader, whose 'lucky star' was setting, would gradually be removed from sensitive posts, as in the case of ('like') Kostov, the Bulgarian Minister of the Interior, who before being summoned before the court and executed, was demoted from ministerial rank to become the head of the public library. Also, Rykoff, Lenin's successor, who was the head of the Soviet Government, was first assigned to the Commissariat of Post, Telegraph, and Telephone, and after that was killed during the period of the purge. This year the People's Democracies have adapted a new method; in other words, those individuals who became the victims of Stalinist policy, are in a number of cases being gradually reinstated ('make restoration of reputation'). The reinstatement of Kostov was announced last April, and made official in September. However, the government of Hungary proved that these people, after the restitution of their prestige, can expect to receive more honors. Thus on Saturday Rajk and three of his co-workers, after seven years, were buried with great fanfare and military honors. It is evident that the purpose of these ceremonies was not solely to retrieve past mistakes done to the victims of Stalinist Policy, but these events must be related to the recent meeting which occurred between Marshal Tito, the President of Yugoslavia, and Gerö, the first secretary of the Hungarian communist party.

The honorary state funeral ceremonies arranged for [the burial of] Rajk are in reality a new sign of the strengthening of anti-Stalinist policy. The Hungarian Government wanted in this way to show the leader of Yugoslavia that it ('this Government') would pursue this policy as before, because it seems that Marshal Tito is somewhat dissatisfied with the lack of progress of this policy in the communist countries. At the same time the Hungarian Government wanted in this way to attract the public opinion of those countries to its position ('side'). Last May Rajk's widow blamed [(and reproached)] the Government officials of Hungary, in particular Mr. Rákosi, for postponing the ceremonies of reinstatement of her husband's prestige, and some of the Hungarian organizations [(also)]

kanále su'éz wæ jahtælæbiye særhæng nasér bæráye tæškile yek 'emperaturiye 'aráb moškeláti 'ijád kærdæ'st, kremlínra docáre bím wæ 'ezteráb kærdæ'st.

ruznaméye déyli méyl 'orgáne digære hézbe mohafezekár, mínevisæd ke maršál titó dær næxostín mosabeqé 'aléyhe kremlín pirúz šodæ'st. piruziye ræ'ise jomhuriye yugoslavi dær kešværháye dæstnešandéye rusiyéye šowrævi 'en'ekáse šadici xahæd dašt. ruznaméye deyli méyl mo'tæqédæst ke sær'ær.jám xruščóf, dæbire 'ævvæle hézbe komonist, soqút xahæd kærd, wæ payeháye 'emperaturiye 'este'mariye šowrævi 'æzhæm pašidé xahæd šod. 'ín ruznamé 'ezafé mikonæd ke 'estalin dær 'æqidéye xód, da'ér bær'ínke tænhá væsiléye héfze režime komonism 'æz ráhe xošunát wæ terór wæ wæhšát wæ koštár 'emkanpæzíræst, hæq daštæ'st, wæ 'ægær qéyrez'ín bašæd, mærdóm, dær sædæde kæsbe 'azadiye bištári bærmi'ayænd, wæ hæmin 'æmr 'áknun dær rusiyéye šowrævi piš 'amædá'st. dowlætháye baxtæri bayæd kušæs konænd ke 'ín nehzátra biš 'æz piš tæhrík konænd. dær gozæšté, zævæle qodræte zæmam-daráne dovæle komonistí dær mærahéle moxtæléf wæ betædrij, surát migereft, yæ'ni, zæmamdári ke setaréye 'eqbáleš ru be'ofúl míræft, betædrij 'æz postháye hæssás bærkenár míšod. cenánke kustéf, wæzire daxeléye bolqarestán, qæblæz'ínke bepáye míze mohakémé 'ehzár wæ 'e'dam šævæd, 'æz mæqáme vezaræt bemodiriyyæte ketabxanéye mellí tææzzóle mæqám yaft. hæmcenín rikóf, janešine lenín, ke dær rá'se hokumæte šowrævi qærár dašt, 'ebtedá, bemæqáme komisærháye pósto telefóno telegráf mænsúb gærdíd, wæ pæs'æz 'án, dær jæræyáne tæsfiyéye bozórg 'æz béyn bordé šod. 'emsál, demokrasiháye tudeyi, ráhe digærrira dær piš gereftæ'nd, be'ínmæ'ni 'æšxásira ke qorbaníye siyasæte 'estalinism šodæ'nd, dær mærahéle moxtæléf betædrij 'e'adéye heysiyyæt mikonænd. 'e'adéye heysiyyæte kustéf dær máhe 'avrile gozæšté 'e'lám šod, wæ 'ín 'æmr dær máhe septámbr ræsmæn 'æmæli šod. væli dowlæte mæjarestán nešán dad ke 'ín 'æšxás, pæs 'æz 'e'adéye heysiyyæt momkænæst 'entezære kæsbe 'eftexaræte bištærrira dašte bašænd. be'ín tærtíb ke hæft sál bæ'd rúze šæmbé, rajík wæ se næfær 'æz hæmkaráne vey, batæjlíle færaván, wæ ba ehteramæte nezamí bexák sepordé šodænd. vazéhæst ke hædæfe 'ín tæšrifát tænhá bæráye jobráne 'eštebaháte gozæšté nesbæt beqorbaníane siyasæte 'estalin níst, bælke bayæd 'ín jærýanátra bamolaqátike 'æxirén býne maršál titó, ræ'ise jomhuriye yugoslavi wæ gru'é, dæbire 'ævvæle hézbe komoniste mæjarestán rúy dad, mærbút danest.

tæšyí'e jenazéye mellí wæ tæjlíli ke 'æz rajék be'æmæl 'amæd, dær hæqiqæt nešanéye jædidi 'æz tæ'yíde siyasæte zédde 'estalinist, wæ be'ín tærtíb dowlæte mæjarestán xastæ'st beræhbære yugoslavi nešán dæhæd ke 'ín dowlæt kæmakán 'ín siyasætra dombál xahæd kærd, cún 'æz qærære mæ'lúm, maršál titó 'æz 'ædæme pišræfte 'ín siyasæt dær kešværháye komonistí, tahæddi narazíst. dær 'éyne hal, dowlæte mæjarestán xasté 'æfkære 'omumiye mærdóme 'án kešvæ [ra] be'ín væsilé betæráfe xod jælb konæd. hæmsære rajék 'æz máhe méye gozæšté, mæqamæte dowlætiye mæjarestán, mæxsusæn šæxse rakušira 'æz 'ínke tæšrifæte 'e'adéye heysiyyæte šowhære véyra betæ'víq 'ændaxté, mowréde særzanéš wæ

supported Mrs. Rajk in this matter. It is possible that these attacks resulted in the firing of Rákosi, but no major change took place in the general policy of the Hungarian Government.

Meanwhile Hungarian writers and scientists demanded freedom of speech and expression of opinion and wanted the return of Nagy, the former Prime Minister of Hungary who had been expelled from the Communist Party because of deviation. The rulers of Hungary did not pay any attention to the request of this group and did not answer them, but about two weeks ago the newspaper 'Gazette Literaire' wrote on behalf of the Party officials that if Nagy should acknowledge his errors and if he should collaborate with the other Hungarian rulers in eliminating the difficulties faced by the country, he could once again be admitted to the Communist Party. At the present time Nagy has the same position in Hungary as Gomulka had in Poland up until last August. He does not see any reason for acknowledging his errors because he is sure that his former co-workers will eventually need him ('will discover the necessity of his person').

In reality, in addition to the current political and ideological problems, Hungary is faced with a violent economic crisis which cannot be kept secret by the Government. The shortage of coal and oil in Hungary created extraordinary restrictions. As far as agriculture is concerned, the situation in that country is also very serious and uncertain. On September 21 Mr. Matulski, the Minister of Agriculture, told newspapermen that compared to 1945 [[sic! read 1955]] the area under cultivation has decreased, and as a result, that country's grain crop, compared to the year 1955, decreased 16 to 18 percent. The rice crop is also 25 percent less this year than that of last year. In order to put an end to this situation some responsible high officials presented [some] daring plans. For instance Ápró, one of the leaders of Hungarian syndicates, proposed that a great number of farmers should be accepted as members of the People's Front. This is exactly what Nagy intended to do in 1955. However, ('and') since Nagy's downfall not a single word had been mentioned about the People's Front, and now when this matter is being discussed once again, it has become very significant and interesting.

The Trial of Stalin.

In order to crush the Stalinists Khrushchev is personally organizing the preliminaries of Stalin's trial. A committee has been formed by him to investigate Stalin's crimes.

Marshal Tito will be present as a witness at Stalin's trial. Today the question of dissension in the Kremlin, and the East European crisis overshadow the important Suez Canal issue in all the English papers.

The London edition of the Daily Mail writes: The Soviet Empire is on the threshold of its desintegration and Khrushchev will fall.

məlamət qərār mīdad, və bə'zi 'əz sazmanhāye məjarestān nīz dər 'īn rāh 'əz həmsəre rajək poštibanī mikərdənd, gū'inke 'īn mobarezāt sər'ənjām be bərkenariye rakoši monjār šod, vəli dər siyasəte kollīye dowlāte məjarestān təq'yīri mohəmmi hasəl nəšode bud.

dər 'īn bəyn, nevisendegān və danešməndāne məjarestanī, təqazahāyi dər barəye 'azadiye goftār və 'ezhāre əqidə nemudə, və xastāre səre kar 'amədəne nagī, nəxostvəzīre sabəqe məjarestān budənd, ke be'ettehāme 'enherāf, 'əz hēzbe komonīst 'exrāj šodə bud. zəmandarāne məjarestanī bəmostəd'iyāte 'īn 'eddə təvəjjōhi nəkərde, və be'ān pasōxi nədadənd, vəli ta do həftəye qəbl, ruznaməye gazət literér 'əz qōwle məqamāte hēzb, nevešt, dər surətike nagī be'eštebahāte xod 'e'terāf koməd və bəxahəd, basayere zəmandarāne məjarestān dər bərtəraf saxtāne moškelātike kešvər ba'ān movajəhest, həkārī konəd, mītəvanəd mojdəddən behəzbe komonīst daxəl šəvəd. 'əknun najī həmān vəz'ira ke gumulkā ta māhe 'ūte gozəštə dər ləhestān dašt, dər məjarestān dərəd, və hicgunə 'elləti bəraye 'e'terāf be'eštebahāte xod nēmibinəd, zīra yəqīn dərəd ke sər'ənjām həkārāne sabəqeš bevojūde vey 'ehtiyāj peydā xahənd kərd.

dər həqiqət, gozəštə 'əz moškelāte siyasi və 'ide'oloži, 'əknun məjarestān babohrāne 'eqtesadiye šədidi movajəhest ke dowlət nēmītəvanəd 'əz 'ān pərdepuši konəd. kəmbūde zoqāl və nəft dər məjarestān, məhdudiyəthāye fowqol'adə šədid piš 'avərdə'st. dər mowrəde kešavərzi nīz vəz'e 'īn kešvər besyār vəxīm və mobhəmest. rūze 21 septāmr, matuləski, vəzīre kešavərzi, bəxəbərnegarāne jərayəd 'ezhār dašt ke sətə zəminhāye kešt šodə nesbət besāle 1945 kahəš yaftə, və dər nətijə, məhsulāte qəllāte 'in kešvər, nesbət besāle 1955, 16 ta 18 dərsəd təqlīl yaftə'st. məhsūle berənj nīz dər sāle jarī 25 dərsəd kəmtər 'əz sāle gozəštə mībašəd. bəraye payān dadāne be'īn vəz' bə'zi 'əz məqamāte məs'ūl pišnəhadhāye jəsuranə kərdə'nd, məsələn 'aprū, yəki 'əz rəhbərāne səndikahāye məjarestān pišnəhad nemudə ke 'eddəye ziyādi 'əz kešavərzān be'ozviyyəte jəbhəye mellī pəziroftə šəvənd və 'īn karīst ke nagī dər sāle 1955 mīxast 'əməli konəd və 'əz hengāme soqūte nagī digər sohbəti 'əz jəbhəye mellī nəbud, və 'əknun, ke 'īn mowzū' dobarə bər səre zəbanhā 'oftadə, besyār mohəmm, və jaləbe təvəjjōhest.

mohakeməye 'estalin.

xrušof, bəraye xord kərdəne hərifāne 'estaliniye xod, moqəddəməte mohakeməye 'estalinra tərīb dadə, və komitəyi 'əz tərəfe [ú] mə'mūre residegi bejenayāte 'estalin šodə'st.

maršāl titó be'onvāne šahəd dər mohakeməye 'estalin hozūr xahəd yaft. 'emrūz məs'ələye 'extelāf dər kremlīn, və bohrāne 'urupāye šərqi, dər təmāme jərayədə 'inglīs, məs'ələye mohəmme kanāle su'əzra, təhtoššoā' qərārdad.

dəyli məyl cāpe ləndən mīnevissəd. 'emperaturiye 'sowrəvi dər 'astanəye 'ezmehlāl qərār gereftə, və xrušof soqūt mikonəd.

On the other hand a group of Stalin's followers opposed to Khrushchev, demand that he be tried by the Party tribunal. Should Khrushchev be recognized as responsible for the occurrence of the events in Poznan, he will have the same fate as Beria who was responsible for what happened in Berlin. In order to consolidate his position Khrushchev wants to organize a new Comintern consisting of the independent nations of Eastern Europe under the leadership of Tito.

Red Army generals warn that they cannot tolerate the formation of a group of Titoist countries around the Soviet Union.

London. Associated Press. - A new struggle for power has started inside the Kremlin in which Tito is playing the main role. Marshal Tito now wants to strengthen Khrushchev's position inside the Soviet Union and inside the Kremlin, because he is convinced that the weakening of Khrushchev's position would be in fact the weakening of his own position in the communist world and the defeat of his policy in the East European countries. Khrushchev is now facing great difficulties because he has to reconcile his policy of de-Stalinization, according to which the Soviet Union made peace with Tito, with the warnings made by the chiefs and generals of the Red Army that they would not tolerate the formation of a group of neutral Titoist countries around the Soviet Union.

'Neuer Kurier' Writes:

The 'Neuer Kurier', an independent Viennese paper, wrote today that, according to a highranking official in Belgrade, as Khrushchev was busy negotiating with Tito in Belgrade, he was suddenly summoned by the rulers of the Kremlin to appear before the Party Tribunal immediately in order to give a report on the present situation in Eastern Europe as well as on the results of his policy. Khrushchev, who almost became panicky because of this recall, took Tito along with him to the Soviet Union in order to have his support, and to explain to the Soviet rulers the difficulties which have arisen because of the change in policy.

The Cause of the Discord.

It is not yet clear what is the subject which is being discussed at the Party Tribunal. In general, the information received in regard to this is ambiguous. The above-mentioned newspaper writes: 'It is possible that this Tribunal will convene upon the request of Khrushchev's opponents who believe that his policy presents a danger to the Soviet Union. There are speculations that Khrushchev himself is willing that such a Tribunal should be convened so that he may defend his thesis, [show] the progress achieved in this field and explain Tito's position, as well as that of the other Soviet leaders, to his colleagues in the Kremlin.

Western diplomats in London state that in any case there is new discord between the Kremlin and Tito, who had once [before] rebelled against Moscow.

Other reports indicate that these differences actually came from the Red Army leaders, because the leaders of the Red Army were the ones who forced the Communist Party to write

gorúhe moxaléfe xrušóf vë tærafðære 'estalin níz tæqazá kærðænd ke véy ðær yek dadgáhe hezbí mohakemé šævæd. 'ægær xrušóf mæs'úle borúze hadeséye poznán šenaxté šævæd, besærnevéšte beriyá, ke mæs'úle hadeséye berlén bud, docár xahæd šod. xrušóf bæraye tæsbíte véz'e xód mixahæd komintérne jæðídi morekkæb 'æz kešværháye xodmoxtære 'urupáye šærqí beræhbæriye titó tæškíl ðæhæd.

ženeralháye 'artése sórx 'extár kærðænd ke némitævanænd tæškíle yek gorúhe kešvære tito'ístra ðær 'ætráfe šowræví tæhæmmól konænd.

lændén, 'æsošyeted prés. yek mobarezéye jæðíd ðær daxeléye kremlín bæ sære qodrát šorú' šodé, ke titó ðær 'án næqše 'æsasíra bazí mikonæd. maršal titó 'inék méyldaræd ke véz'e xrušófra ðær daxeléye šowræví vë kremlín tæqviyæt konæd, zíra cenín 'æqidemændæst ke tæz'ífe véz'e xrušóf ðær vaqé' tæz'ífe véz'e xóde 'ú ðær donyáye komonísm vë šekæste siyasæte 'ú ðær kešværháye 'urupáye šærqí xahæd bud. 'inék xrušóf ba'eškále bozórgi ruberú šodé, zíra nacárest ke siyasæte zédde 'estaliníye xódra, ke bemowjébe 'án, šowræví batitó 'aští kærð, ba'extære særán vë ženeralháye 'artése šowræví mæbní bæ 'ínke némitævanænd tæškíle yek gorúhe kešvære bitærafæ tito'ístra ðær 'ætráfe šowræví tæhæmmól konæd, [[sic! read konænd]] sazešðæhæd.

mondærejáte nover kuryér.

'emrúz ruznaméye mostaqélle vién, benáme nover kuryér neveštæ'st ke bemowjébe goftéye yek mæqáme 'alírotbé ðær belgrád, hengámíke xrušóf ðær belgrád batitó mæšqúle mozakeré bud, nágehan særáne kremlín 'úra 'ehzár kærðænd ke fowrán ðær jælæséye dadgáhe hezbí hozúr peydá konæd, vë ðær baréye véz'íke ðær 'urupáye šærqí piš 'amædé, vë netayéje siyasæte xod gozaréš bedæhæd, vë xrušóf ke 'æz 'ín ehzár tæqribæn bevæhšæt 'oftadé bud, titóra baxód bešowræví bord, ta 'æz'ú poštibaní nemayæd, vë 'eškaláte tæq'yíre siyasætra bæraye særáne šowræví towzih ðæhæd.

ðelayéle tæšennój.

hænúz mæ'lúm nist ke mowzú'íke ðær dadgáhe hezbí mætréh míšævæd císt, vë 'osulén 'æxbárike ðær 'ín baré residé mobhæmæst. ruznaméye fowqozzékr minevisæd, monkénæst 'ín dadgáh betæqazáye moxalefíne xrušóf ke mo'tæqédænd siyasæte véy véz'e šowrævira bæxætær miyændazæd, tæškíl šævæd, vë 'ín 'ehtemál hæm hæst ke 'osulén xúde xrušóf mayélæst ke cenín dadgáhi tæškíl šævæd, ta vey betævanæd 'æz téze xod, vë pišræfthá'íke ðær 'ín zæminé hasél šodé, defá' konæd, vë næzæriyyáte titó vë sayére ræhbæráne šowrævira bæraye hæmkaráneš ðær kremlín tæšríh nemayæd.

diplomatháye qærbí ðær lændén 'ehzár mídarænd ke ðær hær hal béyne kremlín vë titó ke rúzi 'æléyhe mæskó toqyán kærð, mojæddædén tæšennóji rúy dadé'st.

gozarešháye digær hakíst ke 'osulén 'ín 'exteláf 'æz tærafæ særáne 'arteše sórx ðamén zædé míšævæd, zíra særáne 'arteše sórx budænd ke hézbe komonístira vadár kærðænd,

a letter to the communist parties of Eastern Europe warning them against imitating Tito's attitude. Following this letter Khrushchev flew to Yugoslavia to inform Tito ('him') about the [new] course of the anti-de-Stalinization policy which is now being adopted.

Twelve weeks ago, when Tito returned from his visit to the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav diplomats in western countries revealed certain information quoting Tito's statement that there was a violent dissension among the Soviet leaders inside the Kremlin concerning pro- or anti-Stalinist policy. This dissension, which had been decreasing a little during the last few months, has again increased. Meanwhile Tito sent a message through his ambassadors to the leaders of western countries [warning them] that if they attempt to weaken the supporters of the de-Stalinization policy, among them Khrushchev, he may fall and the Soviet Government may adopt a tougher policy in regard to international problems.

The New Alliance.

London. United Press. - It is now clear, that a major part of the discussions between Tito and the leaders of the Soviet Union concerned the policy pursued by Khrushchev and Tito in the fight against the cruel Stalinist regime. The presence of Ernő Gerő, the Hungarian leader, at the Yalta discussions is evidence in itself that the communist leaders of Eastern Europe, who are engaged in a de-Stalinization campaign, have discussed this matter with each other, as to how to maintain the power and influence which they gained as a result of opposing Stalin and his regime. Gerő took Rakosi's place, and Rakosi was one of Stalin's friends. His removal from this important post, as first secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party, was one of Tito's conditions [presented] to the Kremlin [as a basis] for reconciliation. This reconciliation finally took place, and Rakosi was removed from his position. It now seems as if, once again, certain individuals such as Rakosi have gained some power; it is therefore probable that Tito, Gerő, and their supporters in Poland will establish an alliance. Naturally, Khrushchev, who has pursued such a policy inside the Kremlin and has condemned Stalin's policy, will support this alliance. It is because of this that the disagreement has reached a critical point, both in the Communist world and in the government. It is possible that it would result in an open struggle, because certain Soviet leaders definitely believe that if Khrushchev's policy should continue, the Soviet government will fall apart, or at least will lose a great deal of its influence and power.

naméyi be'æhzábe komoníste 'urupáye šarqí bénevisæd væ 'anhára 'æz tæqlíde ræviyyéye titó [bær] hæzær daræd, væ bedombále 'ersále 'ín namé, krušóf beyugoslaví pærváz kærð, ta 'úra 'æz jæryanátike 'æléyhe siyasæte zédde 'estaliní dær hále tækvínæst, mottælé' sazæd.

dævazdæh hæftéye qábl, hengámike titó 'æz mosaferéte šowræví bazgæšt, diplomatháye yugoslaví dær kešværháye qærbí mætalébi 'æfšá kærðænd, hakí 'æz 'ínke titó 'ezhár daštæ'st ke dær daxeléye kremlín dær mowréde siyasæte zédde 'estaliní væyá siyasæte 'estaliní 'exteláfe šædídi býne særáne šowræví vojúd daræd, væ 'ín 'exteláf ke dær mahhaye 'æxír 'ændæki 'arám šodé bud, dõbaré šeddæt peydá kærðæ'st. titó zemnæn besæráne kešværháye qærb beväsiléye sofæráye xod pæyám ferestadé bud, ke 'ægær 'anhá bæráye tæz'ífe tærafðaráne siyasæte zédde 'estaliní væ 'æz 'án jomlé xrušóf, kušëš konænd, momkénæst véy saqét šævæd, væ dowlæte šowræví siyasæte xæšæntéri dær baréye mæsa'éle beynolmelæli piš begiræd.

'ettehadiyéye jædíð.

lændæn. yunayted pres. 'ínek rowšæn šodé'st ke yek qesmæte mohémme 'æz mozakeráte titó væ særáne šowræví mærbút besiyasæti budé ke 'æz tæréfe krušóf væ titó bæráye mobarezé barežime biræhmanéye 'estalin piš gerefté šodé. hozúr yaftæne 'ernést gru'é, ræhbære mæjarestán dær mozakeráte yaltá, xód dællil bær 'ínæst, ke særáne komoníste kešværháye 'urupáye šarqí ke dær mobarezéye zédde 'estaliní šerkæt darænd, bayek digær tæbadóle næzær kærðæ'nd ke cequné mibayést qodræt væ nofúzira ke bær 'æsære mobarezé ba 'estalin, væ režime 'ú tæhsíl kærðæ'nd, héfz nemayænd. gru'é, janešine rakuši šodé, væ rakuši yéki 'æz dustáne 'estalin bud, væ xorúje 'ú 'æz póste mohémme dæbire kólle hézbe komoníste mæjarestán, yéki 'æz šærayéti bud ke titó bæráye 'ašti kærðæne bakremlín pišnehád kærð. 'ín 'ašti bel'æxæré suræt gereft, væ rakuši 'æz póste xod bærkenár šod. 'ínek cenín benæzær míresæd ke báz kæsáni mësle rakuši qodræti peyda kærðæ'nd, væ be'ín jæhæt bæ'id níst ke titó væ gru'é væ tærafðaráne 'išan dær læhestán 'ettehadiyé'i tæškíl dæhænd væ 'ælbætté xrušóf niz ke dær daxeléye kremlín cenín siyasætira piš gerefté, væ siyasæte 'estalinra tæqbíh kærðé bud, 'æz 'ín 'ettehadiyé hemayæt xahæd kerd, væ 'æz 'ín rú kære 'exteláf dær daxeléye donyáye komonísm, væ dær dowlæt, bemærhæléye hæssás kešidé, væ momkénæst be kešmekešháye 'ælæní mobæddæl šævæd, zíra bæ'zi særáne šowræví jedðæn 'æqidé darænd ke 'ægær siyasæte xrušóf 'edamé peyda konæd, dowlæte šowræví 'æzhæm xahæd pašid, væyá hæde 'æqáll qesmæte 'omdéye qová væ nofúze xóðra 'æz dæst xahæd dad.

Keyhan #3992. 21 Mehr 1335/13 October 1956.

The Chairman of the Tenth General Assembly of the United Nations said: 'The members of the Security Council must be increased from 11 to 15. The small nations are not pleased with the veto but the United Nations would not exist without the veto.'

New Delhi - Reuter. Dr. José Maza (sic!), Chairman of the Tenth General Assembly of the United Nations, proposed today at a press conference that the number of the members of the Security Council be increased from 11 members to 15 members. He said that this number was set at the time when the United Nations had only 50 members. The United Nations now has 76 members. If four other members were added to the number [(of members)], the areas would then have an entirely different representation in the Security Council from a geographic point of view. He added that the Charter of the United Nations would have to be amended for this purpose.

He said: 'It is true that none of the small nations is pleased with the veto, but without the veto the United Nations would not exist. It is my opinion that we should accept it until we reach a real peace, and then there will be no need for a veto.' He was asked whether he agrees to Communist China's membership in the United Nations. He replied: 'In my opinion, all peace-loving nations must participate in the United Nations.' Yesterday Maza was the guest of the President of India.

Concentration of the Military Forces of Iraq on the Jordan Border.

Israel. Great Britain and the United States have announced that they support the concentration of Iraqi forces in order to prevent the fall of the government of Hashemite Jordan and in order to carry out their own obligations. A spokesman of the British Foreign Office announced yesterday in a press interview: - In case of war Great Britain will not hesitate in any way to carry out its obligations with regard to Hashemite Jordan and to give aid to that country. - The government of Jordan again asked the Arab states for military aid in order to strengthen the National Guard. - The forces of Israel and Jordan are now on the border of the two countries in a state of preparedness.

Baghdad - Reuter. High authorities of the government of Iraq announced yesterday that Iraqi forces took positions near the borders of Jordan in order to enter the land of Jordan at the first ('slightest') signal. The said sources added - The arrival of Iraqi forces on Jordanian territory in order to join the Jordanian forces will take place only with the full consent of both governments and upon Jordan's request. Authorities of the government of Iraq refused to give an answer to the question as to whether such a request had been made by the government of Jordan. Iraqi military airplanes also continued to carry arms and equipment for the Jordanian forces yesterday. The said arms and equipment have been sent as a gift by King Faisal to the Jordanian forces. Brigadier General Abdulkerim Shakir, a high-ranking officer on the staff of the Iraqi army, is now visiting Amman, the capital of Jordan. His mission is to co-ordinate military matters and the

'æz ruznaméye keyhán šomaréye 3992

21 méhre 1335
13 'októbře 1956

ræ'ise dæhomín mæjmé'e 'omumiye melále mottæhéð goft: bayéd 'æ'záye šowráye 'æmniyyæt 'æz 11 be 15 næfær 'ózv 'æfzayéš yabéd - kešværháye kucék 'æz vetó razí nistænd, væli bedúne vetó, sazemáne melále mottæhéð hám vojúd næxahæð dašt.

dehliye jædíð - royter - doktor xoze hazá, ræ'ise dæhomín jælséye mæjmé'e 'omumiye sazemáne melále mottæhéð, 'emruz, dær yek konfæranse mætbu'atí pišnehád kærð, ke te'dáde 'æ'záye šowráye 'æmniyyæt, 'æz 11 'ózv be 15 'ózv 'æfzayéš dadé šævæð, véy goft, 'ín 'eddé mowqé'i tæ'yín šod, ke sazemáne melále mottæhéð fæqæt 50 'ózv dašt. 'æknún sazemáne melál 76 'ózv darad. 'ægær 4 'ózve digær bete'dáde 'æ'zá' 'æfzudé šævæð, 'anvæqt nævahíye kamelán moxtæléf, 'æz næzære væz'e joqrafiya'í dær šowrá næmayændé xahænd dašt. véy 'æfzúd, ke bayéd mænšure melále mottæhéðra bedín mænzur 'esláh kærð.

véy goft, doróstæst ke hícyek 'æz kešværháye kucéke sazemáne melál, 'æz vetó razí nistænd, væli bedúne vojúde vetó, sazemáne melál vojúd næxahæð dašt, væ be'æqidéye mæn, behtæræst, 'ínra qæbúl konim ta besólhe vaqe'í béresim, 'anvæqt vetó lozúmi næxahæð dašt. 'æz 'ú so'al šod, ke 'ayá ba'ozviyæte cine komuníst, dær sazemáne melále mottæhéð, movaféqæst? vey jæváb dad, 'be'æqidéye mæn, tæmáme mellætháye solhdúst, bayésti dær sazemáne melál šerkát dašte bašænd.' hazá, dirúz, mehmáne ræ'ise jomhúre hénd bud.

tæmærkóze niruháye nezamíye 'æráq dær mærze 'ordón

'esra'il. 'englís væ 'emriká 'e'lám kærðænd ke bæráye jelowgiri 'æz soqúte dowlæte 'ordóne hašemí, væ 'ejráye tæ'æhhodáte xod, 'æz tæmærkóze qováye 'æráq poštibaní mikonænd.

soxængúye vezaræte xarejéye 'englís, dišæb, dær yek mosahebéye mætbu'atí 'e'lám dašt, dær surétike [[sic! read suræte]] jæng, 'englís, dær 'ejráye tæ'æhhodáte xod, dær bæráye 'ordóne hašemí væ koméke be'án kešvæð, kucektærin tærdídi næxahæð kærð. dowlæte 'ordón mojàddæðæn, 'æz dovæle 'æréb tæqazáye koméke nezamí, bæráye tæqviyæte gærde mellíye 'ordón kærð. niruháye 'esra'il væ 'ordón, 'æknún dær mærze do kešvæð dær hále 'amad-ebáš hæstænd.

bæqdád - royter - dirúz mæqamáte dowlætiye 'æráq, 'e'lám nemudænd ke niruháye 'æraqí, næzdíke mærzháye 'ordón, mowzé gerefté 'ænd, ta bemæhze kucektærin 'ešaré'i, varéde xáke 'ordón béšævænd. mænabé'e mæzkúr 'æfzúdænd, vorúde niruháye 'æraqí, bexáke 'ordón, bæráye peyvæstæn beqováye 'ordón, fæqæt bamovafeqæte kaméle do dowlæt, væ bæná bedærxáste 'ordón, suræt xahæð gereft. mæqamáte dowlætiye 'æráq, 'æz dadáne jæváb be'ín so'al ke, 'áya cenín dærxásti 'æz tæréfe dowlæte 'ordón be'æmél amædé'æst, xoddarí nemudænd. dirúz níð, hævapeymaháye nezamíye 'æráq, behémle 'æslæhé væ mohemmát, bæráye niruháye 'ordón 'edamé dadænd. 'æslæhé væ mohemmáte mæzbúr, be'onváne hædiyéye mælek feysél, beqováye 'ordón dadé mišævæð. særtíp 'æbdolkærím šeykær, 'æfsære 'alirotbéye setáde artéše 'æráq, hæv 'æknún dær 'ommán, paytæxte 'ordón, besér

kind of military aid which Jordan needs. Brigadier General Shakir together with Major General Ali Abunawar, Chief of Staff of the Jordanian army, will arrange the said matters.

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British Support.

Washington - Reuter. Political circles in Washington declared yesterday that Great Britain and America would support the movement of Iraqi forces in Jordan which take place at the request of Jordan. A report has arrived to the effect that British authorities told the State Department of the United States of America that, in the opinion of London, the stationing of Iraqi forces in Jordan would stabilize the disturbed situation of the Middle East. It is understood that King Hussein of Jordan requested Iraq to send three battalions of Iraqi forces to Jordan to be stationed there. Yesterday morning the State Department of the United States of America refused to make any comment on the news [published by] the newspaper New York Times. The information of the New York Times says: 'Great Britain and the United States will support the movement of Iraqi forces to Jordan which take place for the purpose of preventing the fall of the Government of Jordan.'

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Great Britain Fulfills Its Obligations.

London - Reuter. A spokesman of the Foreign Office of Great Britain said yesterday: 'Great Britain has informed both countries, Jordan and Israel, that it would certainly fulfill the obligations which it undertook according to the 1948 agreement.' A spokesman of the Foreign Office of Great Britain made the aforementioned announcement at a daily session of the press conference of the British Foreign Office in answer to a question asked by journalists as to whether the Government of Jordan had asked for help from Great Britain during the past few days in accordance with the said agreement.

It must be said that political representatives of Great Britain in Amman and Tel-Aviv, the capital of Israel, have pointed out the agreement between Great Britain and Jordan several times since the beginning of the war between Jordan and Israel which started Wednesday night and early Thursday morning. A spokesman for the British Foreign Office said: 'We have informed both the government of Israel and the government of Jordan that the government of Great Britain does not have ('does not allow to itself') any doubt or hesitation with regard to the fulfillment of the articles of the Agreement between Great Britain and Jordan.' One of the correspondents asked him whether the idea of the said agreement was that in case of an attack on Jordan by Israel, the British government would give aid to Jordan. The spokesman for the Foreign Office replied: 'I think that the matter is very clear and self-evident.' He said: 'We warned both parties of the importance we attach to their measures of controlling the borders.' He added: 'The Israelis are aware of our policy with regard to these events.' The said spokesman avoided stating the official view concerning the recent attack launched by Israel against the Jordanian

mibæræd. mæ'nuriyyæte mošaron'eláy 'ínæstke 'omúre nezamí, væ nów'e komæke nezamíra, ke 'ordón be'án 'ehtiyáj daræd, hæmaháng konæd. særtíp šeykær be'ettefáqe særleškær 'æliye 'æbunævár, ræ'ise setáde'artéše 'ordón, karháye mæzbúrra feysále mibæxšæd.

poštibaníye 'englís.

vašængtón - roytér - dirúz mæhaféle siyasiye vašængtón, 'ezhár daštænd, 'engelestán væ 'emriká, 'æz hærekæte qováye 'æráq be'ordón, ke bedærxæste 'ordón surát mígiræd, poštibaní xahænd nemud. gozaréš residé 'æst ke mæqamate 'englísí, bevezaræte xarejéye 'emriká gofté 'ænd, ke benæzære lændæn, 'esteqrære qováye 'æráq dær 'ordón, ba'ése 'esteqrár væ sokúne væz'e ašoftéye xavære miyané xahæd šod. cenín fæhmidé mišævæd, ke mælek hoséyn, padešáhe 'ordón 'æz 'æráq dærxæst kærdé'æst, sé gordán 'æz qováye 'æraqíra bæráye mostæqár šodæn dær xáke 'ordón, be'án kešvâr 'e'zám daræd. sóbhe dirúz, vezaræte omúre xarejéye 'emriká 'æz tæfsíre xæbære ruznaméye niyoyórk táyms, xoddarí nemud. xæbære niyoyork táyms míguyæd, britanyá væ 'emriká, 'æz hærekæte qováye 'æráq be'ordón, ke bemænzúre jelowgirí 'æz soqúte dowlæte 'ordón be'æmæl miyayæd, poštibaní xahænd kærd.

'engelestán betæ'æhhodæte xód 'æmæl mikonæd.

lændæn - roytér - dirúz soxængúye vezaræte 'omúre xarejéye 'engelestán, goft, britanyá, bedowlætéyne 'ordón væ 'esra'íl 'ettelá' dadé 'æst, 'mohæqqæqæn betæ'æhhodæte xód, ke bemowjébe peymáne 1948, 'englestán væ 'ordón be'ohdé gerefté'æst, 'æmæl xahænd nemud'. bæyanæte fówqra, soxængúye vezaræte 'omúre xarejéye 'engelestán, dær jælæséye ruzanéye konfæránse mætbu'atiye vezaræte xarejéye britanyá, dær jævåbe so'ále xæbærnegarån ke 'æz'ú porsidænd, 'áya dowlæte 'ordón, dær 'árze cænd rúze gozæšté, bemowjébe peymáne mæzbúr, 'æz 'engelestán komæk xasté 'æst, 'irád nemud.

bayæd goft, ke nemayændegáne siyasiye 'engelestán, dær 'ommán væ telævív, paytæxte 'esra'íl, pás'æz šorú'e jänge 'ordón væ 'esra'íl, ke šábe caharšæmbé væ 'ævayéle sóbhe pænšæmbé šorú' šodé 'æst, cánd bár, bepeymáne 'englestán væ 'ordón 'ešaré kærdé 'ænd. soxængúye vezaræte xarejéye 'engelestán goft, hævæm bedowlæte 'esra'íl, væ hævæm bedowlæte 'ordón 'ettelá' dadé 'im ke, dowlæte 'engelestán, dær baréye 'æmæl kærdæn bemævådde peymáne 'englís væ 'ordón, hícgune šæk væ tærdídi, bexód rah némidæhæd. yéki 'æz xæbærnegarån 'æz vey porsid, 'áya mæfhúme peymáne mæzbúr 'ínæst ke, dær suræte hæmléye 'esra'íl be'ordón, dowlæte 'engelestán, be'ordón komæk xahænd kærd? soxængúye vezaræte 'omúre xarejé jæváb dad, fékrmikonen 'in mowzú' besyár bædihí væ rowšænæst. vey góft, behér do tæréf rajé' be'æhæmmiyætike, má bæráye 'eqdamæte 'išán, bemænzúre kontorol nemudæne særhæddát qa'elím, 'extár nemudé 'im. mošaron'eláy 'æfzúd: 'esra'ilihá, 'æz ræftære má nesbæt be'in hævadés, 'agáhænd. soxængúye mæzbúr, 'ezhære næzære ræsmí, dær

military fortress located in Qalqilya and added only that the Israelis were well aware of the British attitude with regard to a policy of revenge.

The British Foreign Office has lately condemned the aforementioned policy. He said in reply to other questions of correspondents: The behavior of Great Britain in Tel-Aviv and in Amman was one-hundred-percent British [(action)]. Then the correspondents asked him whether there have been any discussions among the three great powers (Great Britain, France, and the United States of America) concerning, and on the basis of, the three powers' declaration of 1950.

He said that by no means would the declaration of the three powers be detrimental to Great Britain's obligations which it undertook according to the agreement between Britain and Jordan. British obligations based on the said agreement are 'direct and unilateral.' The correspondents asked him whether he would confirm the information that Iraqi forces are ready to enter Jordan upon the request of the government of Jordan.

A spokesman of the Foreign Office replied: 'I do not confirm these reports. According to Article 3 of the Alliance Agreement of 1948 between Great Britain and Jordan, if one of the countries goes to war, the other country will immediately rush to its aid for the common defense. However, this article of the agreement depends on and is related to the subjects which were taken into consideration by Article 4.'

Article 4 of the Agreement states: 'No article in the Treaty shall in any way be detrimental or prejudice the obligations undertaken by either one of the two countries under the Charter of the United Nations or [other] international agreements, conventions, or treaties.' The agreement under discussion, which was signed on March 15, 1948 in Amman and is valid for twenty years, permits Great Britain to station military forces in Jordan.

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An Article of the Al-Massa.

Cairo - Reuter. Al Massa, a newly established newspaper, wrote yesterday afternoon: 'The call of Nuri Said, Prime Minister of Iraq, for a peaceful solution of the Arab-Israeli dispute, was intended to serve the interests of a special bloc, and he wants the Arabs to make peace in the case of Israel but does not want to support Egypt in the Suez crisis.' The Al-Massa then writes: 'The latest treacherous attack on Jordan by Israel makes clear the aims of the states which are members of the Baghdad Pact and also the aims of General Nuri Said. We must say that the General's call is out of proportion and inconsistent.'

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Communiqué.

London - Reuter. The Jordan Embassy in London declared yesterday in a press statement that world public opinion must give serious consideration to the recent attack by the military forces of Israel on the city of Qalqilya, Jordan. These attacks brand

baréye hæmléye 'æxíre 'esra'íl beqæl'éye nezamíye 'ordón, vaqé' dær 'kalkiliyé' xoddarí nemud, væ fæqæt 'ezafé kærð ke, 'esra'ilihá, 'æz ræftáre britanyá, dær mowréde siyaséte 'enteqamgírí, bexubí 'agáhænd. vezaráte 'omúre xarejéye 'engelestán, 'æxíræn, siyaséte mæzkúrra, mæhkúm nemud. véy, dær jævábe porsešháye digére xæbærnegarán goft: ræftáre 'engelestán dær telævív væ 'ommán, yek 'eqdáme sæddærsæd 'englísí budé 'æst.

sepés xæbærnegarán 'æz 'ú porsídænd, 'áya dær miyáne se dowláte bozórg ('engilis, færansé, væ 'emriká) dær baré, væ bær 'æsáse 'e'lamiyéye 1950, se dowlát, mozakeráti surát gerefté 'æst? véy goft, 'e'lamiyéye se dowlát behicvæjh betæ'æhhodáte 'engelestán, ke bemowjébe peymáne 'englís væ 'ordón be'chde daræd, xelæli varæd némisazæd. tæ'æhhodáte 'engelestán, bænábær peymáne mæzbúr mostæqím væ yekjanebé 'æst. xæbærnegarán 'æz 'ú porsídænd, 'áya 'ín xæbær mowréde tæ'yíde 'ú hæst, ke niruháye 'æráq bená betæqazáye dowláte 'ordón 'amadéye vorúd bexáke 'ordón mibašænd?

soxængúye vezaráte xarejé jæváb dad, 'ín gozarešhára, tæ'yíd némikonæm. bemowjébe maddéye sevvóme peymáne 'etteháde 1948 'englestán væ 'ordón, hárgah yéki 'æz do kešvár, varéde jængi beševæd, kešváre digér be'onváne defá'e dæste jæm'í, belafaselé, bekoméke 'ú xahæd šetaft. væli 'ín maddéye peymán, mænút væ vabæsté bemowzu'átist ke, maddéye caharóm dær næzær gerefté 'æst.

maddéye caharóme peymán míguyæd, hícyek 'æz mævádde peymán, behíc tæríq, mozérr væ moxélle tæ'æhhodátike háryek 'æz do kešvár, bemowjébe mænšúre melæle mottæhéd, væyá qærardadhá væ peymanhá, væ movafeqætnameháye beynolmelæli, be'ohde darænd, náxahæd bud. peymáne mowréde báhs, ke dær taríxe panzdæhóme máhe mársæ sále 1948, dær 'ommán, be'emzá resid, væ bæráye bíst sal mo'tæbæræst, bebritanyá 'ejazé midæhæd, ke dær 'ordón niruháye nezamí negáh daræd.

mæqaléye 'ælmesá

qaheré - royter - ruznaméye jædidottæ'síse 'ælmesá, 'æsre dirúz nevešté 'æst, dæ'væte nurisæ'id næxostvæzire 'æráq, bæráye hälle mosalemætamíze kære 'æ'ráb væ 'esra'íl, berænzúre xedmæt bemænafé'e belóke xassi[st] ke surát gerefté, [væ] mayélæst, 'æ'ráb, dær qæziyéye 'esra'íl, sólh konænd, væli méyl nædaræd, dær bohráne su'éz 'æz mésr tæræfdarí nemayænd. 'ælmesá sepés mínevisæd, hæmléye xa'enanéye 'æxíre 'esra'íl, be'ordón, mæqaséde mæmaléke 'ózve peymáne bæqdád, væ níz, mæqaséde ženeral nuri sæ'idra rowšæn mikonæd. bayæd bégu'im ke, dæ'væte ženeral, sedáye namowzún, væ nahæmahængíst.

bæyaniyé.

lændæn - royter. sefaráte 'ordón dær lændæn, dirúz dær yek bæyaniyéye mætbu'atí, 'ezhár dašt, 'æfkære 'omumiye jæhán bayæsti, bajeddiyáte tæmám, motevæjjéhe hæmléye 'æxíre qováye nezamíye 'esra'íl bešéhre galiliyáye 'ordon, šævæd. 'ín hæmlehá,

the policy of Israel as a policy of aggression. This open aggression against world peace was a violation of the armistice agreement, and was contrary to the tripartite declaration of Great Britain, France, and America of May 1950 whereby they guaranteed the peace between Israel and Jordan.

Military Cooperation.

Amman - Reuter. Arms and equipment are in this way coming from Iraq and Jordan and the military heads of Iraq and Jordan are conferring on military co-operation. However, a spokesman of the Jordan government today denied the rumor of the arrival of Iraqi forces in Jordan. The Jordan government renewed its request to the Arab countries for military and financial aid in order to strengthen the national guard of that country. The said request was renewed after an extraordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of King Hussein. The aforementioned spokesman said that Auni Abdulhadi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan, who is in Egypt, will meet President Nasser tomorrow (today). Abdulhadi also went to Syria and Iraq to ask for aid.

Israel Does Not Accept the British Explanation.

Tel-Aviv - Reuter. An informed source stated yesterday that the government of Israel had declared to the diplomats of the United States and France that that government does not accept the British explanation stating that the stationing of Iraqi forces in Jordan makes no change in the truce agreement between Jordan and Israel. Mrs. Hoguld [[sic! read Golda]] Meir has informed diplomats of the United States and France of the Israeli view.

Delivering an Answer.

Cairo - Reuter. Last night Auni Abdulhadi, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Jordan, delivered a message from King Hussein to President Nasser. It was the fourth time that he had met the President of Egypt and it was the second message which he had delivered to President Nasser from King Hussein. From Cairo he will go to Saudi Arabia and from there to Beirut. An informed source stated last night that for a month now Egypt has officially been sending arms and military equipment to Jordan. The same source added that Egypt would always be a supporter of Jordan.

Inspection.

Amman - Reuter. King Hussein, Hashemite King of Jordan, made an inspection of the district of Qalqilya which the other ('past') day was the center of [one of] the bloodiest battles between the forces of Jordan and Israel. After this inspection, King Hussein immediately returned to Amman and invited the members of the Jordan cabinet to organize another special meeting in order to investigate the situation.

siyasáte 'esra'ílra, ke siyasáte tæjavožkarané'ist mošaxxæs mikonæd. 'în hæmléye tæjavožasá[(ra)] besólhe jəhán, náqze qærardáde motarekéye jáng, və moxalefát be'e'lami- 'eye sejanebéye 'englís færansé və 'emriká, dær máhe méye 1950 ke sólhe 'esra'íl və 'ordónra zemanæt kærdé 'ænd, budé'æst.

hæmkariye nezamí.

'ommán - roytér - 'æsləhé və tæjhizát hæmcenán 'æz 'æráq varéde 'ordón míšævæd, və səráne nezamíye 'æráq və 'ordón, dær xosúse hæmkariye nezamí, mozakeré mikonænd, váli soxəngúye dowláte 'ordón, 'emrúz šaye'eye vorúde niruháye 'æráqra, be'ordón tækzíb nemud. dowláte 'ordón 'emrúz tæqazáye xódra 'æz kešvərháye 'ærəbí, bəráye koméke nezamí və malí, bəmənzúre tæqviyát kərdáne gárdə melliye 'án kešvər, tæjdíd nemud. tæqazáye məzbúr, pəs'æz jəlséye fowqol'adéye šowráye vəzirán, bariyasáte məlek hoséyn, tæjdíd gærdid. soxəngúye məzbúr goft, ke 'ówni 'æbdolhadí, vəzire xarejéye 'ordón, ke dær məsræst, fərdá ('emrúz) baprezident nasér molaqát mikonæd. 'æbdolhadí, bəráye tæqazáye komæk, besuriyé və 'æráq hæm ræfté'æst.

'esra'íl tæfsire 'englísra némipæziræd.

teləviv - roytér - dirúz yek məqáme mottəlé' 'ezhár dašt ke dowláte 'esra'íl, benemayəndegáne siyasiye 'emriká və færansé 'ettelá' dadé 'æst, ke 'án dowlət, tæfsire 'englísra, ke 'esteqrəre niruháye 'æráq dær 'ordón tæqyiri dær qærardáde, motarekéye jánge 'esra'íl və 'ordón némidəhæd, némipæziræd. xanóme hogoldmayér, 'în nəzəre 'esra'ílra, be'ettelá'e nemayəndegáne siyasiye 'emriká və færansé resandé 'æst.

təslime pasóx.

qaheré - roytér - 'ówni 'æbdolhadí, vəzire xarejéye 'ordón, dišəb pəyámi 'æz məlek hoséyn, beprézident nasér, təslim kærd. 'în cahoromín bári bud ke vey barə'ise jomhúre məsr molaqát míkærd, və dovvomín pəyámi bud, ke 'æz məlek hoséyn təslime prezident nasér nemud. véy 'æz qaheré be'ærəbestáne so'udí, və 'æz 'anjá bebeyrút mírəvæd. yek məqáme mottəlé' dišəb 'ezhár dašt, ke 'æz máhe qəbl, məsr rəsmén 'æsləhé və tæjhizáte nezamí be'ordón ferestadé 'æst. məqáme məzbúr 'ezafé kærd, ke məsr hæmvaré 'æz 'ordón janəbdarí xahæd kærd.

bazdíd.

'omman - roytér - məlek hoséyn padešáhe hašemiye 'ordón, 'æz mənteqéye qəlqiliyé, ke rúze gozəšté, mərkəze xunintərin nəbærdháye niruháye 'ordón və 'esra'íl bud, bazdíd be'əməl 'aværd. məlek hoséyn biderəng, pəs'æz 'în bazdíd, be'ommán bázgəšt, və 'æz 'æ'záye kabinéye 'ordón də'væt kærd, ke jəlséye fowqol'adéye digəri bəráye residegi be'owzá' tæškíl dəhænd.

A reliable source of the government of Jordan said that in the last 12 hours the King of Jordan had constantly been in touch with His Majesty, King Faisal of Iraq, and Shukri al-Quwatly, President of Syria, and described to them the Jordan situation and the circumstances of the recent events on the border.

Losses.

Tel-Aviv. It has been officially announced that during the battles that took place between the forces of Israel and the forces of Hashemite Jordan in the vicinity of Qalqilya, 16 Israeli soldiers were killed and 12 others were wounded.

The Danger of Clashes.

Jerusalem - Reuter. Observers of the U.N. Cease Fire Commission [[i.e. the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization]] in Palestine have announced that although apparently calmness prevails on the borders between Israel and Jordan, the forces of the two hostile countries are nevertheless still in a state of readiness, and it is possible that during tonight or tomorrow morning bloody clashes will take place between them. The said observers added that they probably face defeat in their activities of preventing the forces of both sides from taking military action.

Announcement from Army Headquarters.

Amman - Reuter. The Army Headquarters of Hashemite Jordan issued the following announcement about the attack of Israeli forces in the area of Qalqilya: 'Twenty minutes after midnight a large group of Israeli troops supported by artillery fire and armored vehicles suddenly attacked Jordanian villages, and Jordanian forces immediately came to the defense and replied to the Israeli Connonade. As a result, an intense struggle took place between the two sides which continued till 4:30 in the morning with great severity.'

Other news from Amman states that in the said combat 40 Jordanian soldiers were killed. However, official statistics of the losses have not yet been made public.

The Gathering of the Bodies.

Jerusalem - Reuter. Observers of the United Nations Cease Fire Commission in Palestine have announced that last night 43 bodies of soldiers of the Arab Legion who were killed in the past combats were gathered from the battlefield. The said bodies were carried to Amman for burial.

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Keyhan #3988. 16 Mehr 1335/8 October 1956.

Owing to the fact that its assets in pounds sterling and French francs had been frozen, the Egyptian Government decided to buy its imports from Japan and East European countries.

yek 'mænbé'e movæssáqe dowláte 'ordón goft, ke padešáhe 'ordón dær 12 sa'áte 'æxír, da'emén ba'æ'lahæzrâte mælek feysál, padešáhe 'arâq, væ šokrí 'ælqutlí, ræ'ise jomhuriye suriyé, dær tæmâs budé'æst, væ 'cwzá'e 'ordón, væ cegunegiye hævadése mæzriye 'æxírra, bæráye 'anhá, tæšríh kærdé'æst.

tælæfát.

dær telævív ræsmén 'e'lám šod, ke téyye næbærdhá'ike béyne niruháye 'esra'íl væ niruháye 'ordóne hašemí, dær nahiyéye qælqiliyá dær gerefté, 16 tæñ 'æz særbazáne 'esra'íl košté, væ 12 tæne digær, zæxmí gærdidé 'ænd.

xætére zædoxórd.

'uršælim - roytér - nazeríne komisyúne 'atešbæsse melæle mottæhéd, dær felestín 'e'lám kærdænd, ba'ánke zaherén 'araméš dær mæzrháye 'esra'íl væ 'ordón hokmfærmást, mæ'æzalék, niruháye do kešvære moxasém, hænúz dær haláte 'amadebáš, besær mibærand, væ 'ehtemál mîrævæd, zérfe 'emšæb væya færdá sóbh, zadoxórde xuníni béyne 'anhá dærgíræd.

nazeríne mæzbúr 'æfzúdænd, ke dær fæ'aliyæte xód, bæráye monsæréf kærdáne niruháye dotæréf 'æz 'æmæliyyáte nezamíye'ehtemalí, bašekæst movajéh šodænd.

'e'lamiyéye setáde 'artéš.

'ommán - roytér - setáde 'artéše 'ordóne hašemí, 'e'lamiyé'i be'ín šærh dær baréye hamléye niruháye 'esra'íl, bærentaqéye qælqiliyá sadér kærdé'æst. 'bist daqiqé bæ'd'æz níme šæb, nágæhan, gorúhe ziyádi 'æz niruháye 'esra'íl, bapoštibaníye 'atéše tupxané, væ væsayéte zerepúš, dæháte 'ordónra mowréde hæmlé qarár dadænd. væ niruháye 'ordóní, bideræng, dær sædáde defá' dæramædé, væ bešelíke tupxanéye 'esra'íl pasóx dadænd, væ dær nætijé næbærde šædídi béyne tærféyn dærgereft, ke ta sa'áte caharoníme bamdád, bešeddæt 'edamé dašt' .

yek xæbére digær 'æz 'ommán hakíst, ke dær næbærde mæzbúr ceheltán 'æz særbazáne 'ordóní košté šode 'ænd, væli hænúz 'amære ræsmíye tælæfát 'entešár néyafætæ'st.

gærdæværiye 'æjsád.

'uršælim - roytér. nazeríne komisyúne 'atešbæsse melæle mottæhéd dær felestín, 'e'lám kærdænd, ke dišæb jæséde 48 tæñ 'æz særbazáne ležýone 'æráb, ke dær zædoxórde rúze gcæšté košté šodé budænd, 'æz mevdáne jæng jæmaværi šodé 'æst. 'æjsáde mæzkúr, bæráye tædfín, be'ommán hæml šodé 'æst.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán šomaréye 3988

16 mehré 1335
8 'oktobré 1956

dowláte mæsr, be'ellæte motevæqqéf šodáne mowjudiháye liré væ feránke færansé, tæsmím gereft, ke 'æjnáse varedatiye xódra, 'æz žapón væ kešværháye 'orupáye šærqí, xæridarí konæd.

Cairo - Agence France. After numerous meetings held in participation with the representatives of the Egyptian Ministries of Commerce, Industry and Production, the Egyptian Ministry of Finance has succeeded in taking a series of new decisions which completely reversed the present state of Egyptian trade.

These decisions have been taken in order that Egypt can acquire the goods which it would obtain with difficulty on the world market after the freezing of its assets in pounds sterling and French francs (i.e. after the nationalization of the Suez Canal). Our Middle East correspondent reports the main decisions taken by Egypt which have just now been put into effect, as follows: The most important decision taken is that more consideration will be given to the importation of goods from Japan and Eastern Europe. East European countries have recently concluded trade agreements with Egypt, and at the present time only imports from the aforesaid countries have been freely permitted. The Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria have trade agreements with Egypt. The majority of these countries have recently renewed their agreements or are in the process of negotiating their renewal. On the other hand, in accordance with the new regulations, import licenses will be also granted for goods imported from Switzerland, Canada and Holland.

As far as Canada is concerned these licenses will be limited to [the importation of] pharmaceutical products, agricultural machinery, newspaper paper and various canned food for daily usage. As to East Germany and Italy, a new importation system will be applied, i.e. the system based upon a barter transaction or upon a tripartite treaty for the payment of the sums which Egypt must pay to Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Poland and Greece. Another decision taken by the ministry of Finance is the authorization of barter transactions of cotton and Egyptian textiles in exchange for foreign goods up to 100 per cent of the value of the cotton and textiles. For all other Egyptian exports the new barter system allows up to 5 per cent of the value of these goods [to be paid in Egyptian money] and the rest must be paid in foreign currency.

In this way the list of goods which can be imported into Egypt must be previously established by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance in accordance with this agreement.

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Ettelaat #9138. 19 Mehr 1335/11 October 1956.

A Japanese navigation company has established a direct line for the transportation of goods between the ports of Iran and Japan - Two completely new and modern ships will operate on this line.

qaheré - xæbærgozariye færansé - vezarâte dara'íye mész, pás'æz jælæsáte mote'æddédi ke bašerkâte nemayændegáne vezarâte bazerganí, væ sænayé', væ towlidáte mész, tæškil dad, movæffáq šod, yek serí tæsmimháye tazé'i bégiræd, ke režime bazerganiye mészra kamelán zirorú kærdé'æst.

'ín tæsmimát, 'æz 'án leház 'ettexáz šodé 'æst, ke mészr bétævanæd kalahá'ira ke pás 'æz motevæqqéf saxtáne mowjudiháye liré væ færánke færansé (pás'æz melli šodéne kanále su'éz) dær bazarháye jehán besæxtí bedæst miyaværæd, tæhsíl nemayæd. xæbærgozariye xavære miyané, tæsmimáte 'omdéye mészra ke 'æz hæm'æknún bemæ'ræze 'æmæl gozašté šodé 'æst, bešúrhe zír montæšér misazæd.

mohemtærín tæsmíme mottæxezé, 'ánæstke bevaréd kærdéne kalá 'æz žapón væ 'orupáye šærqí tævæjjóhe bištéri šævæd. kešværháye 'orupáye šærqí 'æxirén bamészr qærardadháye bazerganí mon'æqéd saxté 'ænd, væ fe'lán varéd kærdéne 'æjnás fæqát 'æz dovæle mæzbúr 'azád gozašté šodé'æst. šowræví - lehestán 'almáne šærqí - cekoslovakí - romaní - mæjarestán, væ bolqarestán, movafeqætnameháye tejaræti bamészr darænd. besyári 'æz 'ín kešværhá 'æxirén qærardadháye xódra tæjdíd kærdé 'ænd, ya dær hále mozakeré bæráye tæjdíde 'án míbašænd. 'æz tæréfe digær pærvaneháye varedkærdéne 'æjnás bær hæsbe moqærræráte jædí, bæráye kalaháye varedé 'æz swís - kanadá - væ holénd niz dadé xahæd šod. dær mowréde kanadá, pærvaneháye vagozarí, mæhdúde bedarú, væ mašine kešaværzi - kaqéze ruznamé, væ færaværdeháye mæsaréfe xorakí, mæ'mulí xahæd bud. nesbét be'almáne šærqí væ 'italyá, režime jædíde varedati, bær mæbnáye yek mo'ameléye kalabekalá, ya qærardáde sejanebé, bæráye pærdáxte mæbaléqike mészr bayæd behesábe mæjarestán, yugoslavi, romaní, lehestán, væ yunán, bepærdazæd, 'ænjám xahæd šod. tæsmimáte digærike tævæssóte vezarâte dara'í gerefté šod, mo'ameléye kalabekaláye næx, væ mæsnu'áte parce'íye mészra dær moqabéle kalaháye xarejí, ta mizáne sæd dær sæde 'ærzéše næx, væ mænsuját, mojáx midaræd. bæráye tamáme kalaháye saderatiye digære mészr, režime jædíde mo'ameléye kalabekalá, ta mizáne pæn j dær sæde 'ærzéše 'anhára, mojáx midaræd væ bæqiyé, bayésti be'ærze xarejí pærdáxt šævæd.

ba'inhál líste kalaháye qabéle vared kærdén, bemowjébe 'ín qærardád, bayésti qæblán, 'æz tæréfe vezarâte dara'íye mészr, tæ'yín šodé bašæd.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9138

19 méhre 1335
11 'októbre 1956

yek šerkâte kæštiraniye žaponí xætte mostæqími bæráye hámle kalá
béyne benadére 'irán væ žapón tæ'sís kærd. do kæšti, kamelán nóv
væ modérn dær 'ín xætt bekár xahæd 'oftád.

A Japanese navigation company named 'Nippon Yusen Kisha', which is one of the large Japanese companies, has established a navigation line between the ports of Iran and Japan, and two large cargo ships will be put in operation on this line. Each of these two ships has a capacity of more than 8,000 tons and will also load and unload in the ports of Karachi and Bombay, in addition to the port of Khorramshahr. These ships are the latest type of vessel and are now going through the final stages of construction. They will therefore be absolutely new when they come [into use] on the Iranian-Japanese line.

Considerable Amounts of Credit have been Secured for Asphalted Roads in Order to Facilitate the Traffic of Goods.

This week more than 5,200,000 rials have been allocated ('paid') for the advancement of the work of road building and for changing ordinary highways into first-class asphalt roads. Of this amount 3,400,000 rials are allotted for asphalt roads which are in the process of construction in this country, and 1,873,000 rials will be spent on asphalted streets in the city of Esfahan. Today information was received that important credits have been secured for asphalted roads between cities, city streets and state roads under the plans for the development and the building of cities. With the help of these new modern roads the transportation of goods will become inexpensive and rapid and will prevent high prices. People in the cities will also be protected against clouds of dust.

Preliminaries for Buying 970 Freight Cars.

Since the railroads of Meshed and Tabriz will open in the year 1336, the Iranian State Railroads has arranged for bids for the purchase of 970 freight cars and a number of passenger cars so that each company which builds cars according to the specifications of the Iranian Railroads may participate in this bidding. Yesterday representatives of 16 railroad car manufacturing companies of Europe and Japan submitted their offers to the Iranian State Railroads.

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Keyhan #3988. 16 Mehr 1335/8 October 1956.

Turkish road-building experts come to Tehran this month. The first steps have been taken for the linking of the railroads of Iran and Turkey, and the final project will be arranged within a month.

An informed source stated today that, as His Majesty announced during the opening of the Senate, steps have been taken to link the railroads of Iran and Turkey, and Iranian

yek šerkáte kəštiraniye žaponi benáme 'nipun-yusen-kiša' ke 'æz šerkáte bozórge žaponi mibašæd, yek xátte kəštirani býne bənadére 'irán væ žapón tæ'sis kærdé, væ do kəštiye bozórge barí dær 'in xátte bekár mi'ændazæd. 'in do kəšti, hæryék biš 'æz hæšthezar tón zærfiyæt daræd, væ 'ælavé bær bənadére xorræmšáhr, dær bənadére keraci væ bæmbéy níz bargiri væ tæxliyé xahæd kærd. 'in kəštihá, jædidtærin 'ænvá'e kəštihást, væ fe'læn mærahéle næha'iye saxtemánra migozarænd [[sic! read migozæranænd]], væ be'intærtíb hengámike varéde xátte 'irán-žapón bešævæd, [[sic! read bešævænd]] kamelæn nóv xahæd [[sic! read xahænd]]bud.

bəráye tæshíle hæmlonáqle jéns, 'e'tebaráte gabéle tævejǰohi, bəráye 'esfálte rahhá tæ'mín šodé'st.

bəráye pišréfte 'æmæliyáte rahsazi, væ tæbdíle rahháye šoséye 'adí betoróqe 'esfaltéye dærejéye yék, dær 'in hæfté biš 'æz pænǰ miliyúno devisthezár riyál pærdaxt šodé'st. 'æz 'in mæbláq, semiliyúno cæharsædhezár riyál, bəmæsrfæ 'esfálte rahháye kešvæ, ke dær dæste saxtemán mibašæd, miresæd, væ yekmiliyúno hæštsédo hæftádo séhezár riyále 'án, særfæ 'esfálte xiyabanháye šáhre 'esfáhán migærdæd. 'emrúz 'ettelá' hasél šod ke 'e'tebaráte mohémni dær zémne bæernameháye 'omrani væ šæhrsazi, jahéte 'esfálte rahháye býne šæhrhá væ xiyabanhá væ šæhrestanhá tæ'mín šodé'st, ta bekoméke 'in rahháye modérn væ jædid, hæmlonáqle kalá 'ærzán væ særi' surætpezir šævæd, væ 'æz gerani jelowgiri be'æmæl 'ayæd, væ hæm mærdóm dær daxéle šæhrhá 'æz gærdoxák mæhfúz bašænd.

moqæddæmáte xæride 970 vagóne barí.

cún dær sále 1336 'æz rahe'ahænháye mæšháð væ tæbríz bæhrebærdari xahæd šod, rahe'-ahéne dowlætiye 'irán bəráye xæride 970 vagóne barí væ te'dádi vagóne mosafærbæri, monaqesé'i tærtíb dad, ta hæz kompaníke vagonhá'i motabéqe mošæxxæsáte rahe'ahæniye [[sic! read rah'ahéne]] 'irán misazæd, dær 'in monaqesé šerkát juyæd. dirúz nemayændegáne šanzdæh kompaniye vagonsaziye 'urupa'i væ žaponi, pišnehadáte xódra tæslíme rahe'ahéne dowlætiye 'irán kærdænd.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3988

16. mehrmáhe 1335
8 'októbre 1956

karšenasáne rahsaziye torkiyé dær 'in máh varéde tehrán mišævænd. moqæddæmáte 'ettesále rahe'ahéne 'iráno torkiyé færahæm šodé, væ prožéye qæt'iye 'án ta yek máhe digær tænzím migærdæd.

'emrúz yek mæqáme mottælé' 'ezhár dašt, hæmantówrike záte molukané, dær mowqé'e 'eftetáhe mæjlése sæná færmudé'nd, bəráye 'ettesále rah'ahéne 'irán betorkiyé 'eqdamáti

experts are now busy preparing the plan necessary for this work. It is believed that the necessary plan will be ready by next month.

The Turkish experts prepared their plan which had the consent of the president of that country. A part of the construction work of the said route has now been started, and it has been decided that a group of experts from the Turkish Ministry of Roads will come to Iran this [(current)] month in order to inspect the aforementioned railroad. Mr. Göynür, Under-Secretary for Economic Affairs of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was recently in Tehran, stated that the linking of the railroad line of Iran and Turkey would take about three years and, as the experts have estimated, the cost of linking the railroads of Iran and Turkey would be about 300 million rials.

The rates of transportation of commercial goods by truck from Tehran to the provinces and vice versa (in tons):

Tehran - Port Pahlevi	300	rials	Port Pahlevi - Tehran	600	rials
Tehran - Rasht	350	"	Rasht - Tehran	500	"
Tehran - Amol	400	"	Amol - Tehran	550	"
Tehran - Gorgan	500	"	Gorgan - Tehran	1,000	"
Tehran - Tabriz	800	"	Tabriz - Tehran	850	"
Tehran - Hamadan	300	"	Hamadan - Tehran	800	"
Tehran - Kermanshah	300	"	Kermanshah - Tehran	550	"
Tehran - Khorram Abad	400	"	Khorram Abad - Tehran	900	"
Tehran - Khorramshahr	600	"	Khorramshahr - Tehran	1,300	"
Tehran - Shiraz	800	"	Shiraz - Tehran	1,100	"
Tehran - Esfahan	350	"	Esfahan - Tehran	800	"
Tehran - Meshed	1,000	"	Meshed - Tehran	1,250	"

For several weeks transportation rates have steadily risen. This is due to the increase of commercial goods.

Timetable of the Arrival and Departure of Commercial Vessels.

The vessel Lagekirk [[?]] left Khorramshahr for Bushire on October 2, and after having loaded in Bushire, sailed for Europe.

The vessel Asum arrived in Basra on September 17, and on October 4 will arrive at Bandar Shahpur. On October 5 it will leave for Europe.

The vessel Traverlag will arrive at Bandar Shahpur on October 11. The vessel Luzdrecht will arrive at the ports of Iran in the second half of the month of October.

suræt gereftá'st, væ karšenasáne 'irani 'áknun mæšqúle tæhiyyéye prožéye lazém bæráye 'in kár mibašænd, væ tæševvór mirævæd ta yekmáhe digær prožéye lazémé tæhiyyé gærdæd.

karšenasáne tórk prožéye xódra tæhiyyé nemudé'nd væ mowréde movafeqáte ræ'íse jomhúre 'ankešvæer vaqé' gærdidé'st. qesméti 'æz 'amæliyáte saxtemaniye ráhe mæzbúr hæm 'áknun šorú' šodé, væ qaráræst yek dæsté 'æz karšenasáne vezaráte ráhe torkiyé hæm bæráye bazdide 'in ráhe mæzbúr dær máhe jarí be'irán beyayænd. 'aqáye guynúr, modíre kólle 'eqtesáde vezaráte 'omúre xarejéye torkiyé, ke cándi qábl dær tehrán bud, 'ezhár dašt, 'ettesále xætte rahe'aháne 'irano torkiyé tæqribán dær hodúde se sál tul xahæd kešid, væ betóvrike karšenasán bæraværd nemudé'nd, hæzinéye 'ettesále rahe'aháne 'irán betorkiyé dær hodúde sisæd melyún riyal xahæd bud.

nérxe hæmlonæqle kalaháye tejari bevæsiléye kamyún 'æz tehrán bešehrestanhá væ bel'áks (bær hæšæbe ton):

tehrán-bændære pæhlæví	300	riyál	bændære pæhlæví-tehrán	600	riyál.
tehrán-ræšt	350	"	ræšt-tehrán	500	"
tehrán-'amól	400	"	'amol-tehrán	550	"
tehrán-gorgán	500	"	gorgán-tehrán	1000	"
tehrán-tæbríz	800	"	tæbríz-tehrán	850	"
tehrán-hamedán	300	"	hamedan-tehrán	800	"
tehrán-kermanšáh	300	"	kermanšah-tehrán	550	"
tehrán-xorræmabád	400	"	xorræmabád-tehrán	900	"
tehrán-xorræmšæhr	600	"	xorræšæhr-tehrán	1300	"
tehrán-širáz	800	"	širáz-tehrán	1100	"
tehrán-'esfæhán	350	"	'esfæhán-tehrán	800	"
tehrán-mæšháed	1000	"	mæšháed-tehrán	1250	"

cænd hæfté'st ke morættæbæn nerxháye hæmlonæql 'æfzayéš miyabæd. 'in 'æmr be'elláte 'ezdiyáde malotejaré pišæmæd'é'st.

bærnaméye vorúdo xorúje kæštiháye tejari

kæštiye lagekærk, dovómo 'októbr 'æz xorræmšæhr bemæqsæde bušæhr hærekæt kærdé, væ pás 'æz bargirí dær bušæhr bemæqsæde 'urupá hærekæt nemudé'st.

kæštiye 'asúm, 17 septámbr bebæsré residé, væ taríxe cæharóme 'októbr bebændær-šahpúr xahæd resid, væ pænjóme 'októbr be'urupá hærekæt nemudé'st[[sic! read minemayæd]].

kæštiye traværlás, rúze 11 'októbr bebændæršahpúr xahæd resid. kæštiye luzdrex, dær niméye dovómo máhe 'októbr bebænadére 'irán xahæd resid.

The vessel Vanugiri arrived at the port of Khorramshahr on the 2nd of October and now it is busy unloading at that port.

The vessel Tanuri arrived at the port of Beirut on September 19 and will arrive at the ports of Iran in the 2nd half of October.

The vessel Rupat arrived at Beirut on September 28 and will arrive at the ports of Iran during the last days of October.

The vessel Nanusa will arrive at the port of Khorramshahr about October 13.

Flight Schedule of Foreign Airlines.

	<u>Hour of Arrival.</u>	<u>Hour of Departure.</u>
Pan American	4:25 a.m.	21
L.A.I.	8:30 a.m.	10:15
	Day after tomorrow (Saturday)	
K.L.M.	11:25	-----
Bandarshah - every day	21	8:40 a.m.
<u>Shahrud</u>	19:30	7:30 a.m., Sunday
	Monday, Wednesday,	Tuesday, and
	and Friday	Thursday
<u>Mianeh</u>	20	8:30 a.m.
	Tuesday, Thursday and	Monday and Wednesday
	Friday	
	<u>Air mail flights (tomorrow)</u>	
Foreign	No timetable	
Domestic	Esfahan - Abadan	
	<u>Day after tomorrow (Saturday)</u>	

Foreign: The Netherlands, France, Egypt, Turkey, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Kuwait.

Domestic: Abadan, Yezd, Kerman, Ahvaz, Esfahan, Shiraz, Zahedan.

Keyhan #3989. 17 Mehr 1335/9 October 1956.

Become acquainted with the representatives of the automobile Izabella in the provinces.

Isabella has representatives all over Iran. Buyers will share the special advantages of free service and special technical insurance wherever they go in Iran.

kæštiye venogiri, dær tarixe dovvóme 'októbr bebændære xorremšáhr residé, væ 'áknun dær bændær, mæšqúle tæxliyé mibašæd.

kæštiye tamurí, dær tærixé 19 septámbr bebændære beyrút residé, væ dær niméye dovvóme 'októbr bebændære 'irán xahæd resid.

kæštiye rupát, dær tarixe 28 septámbr bebændære beyrút residé, væ 'ævaxére máhe 'októbr bebændære 'irán miresæd.

kæštiye nanusá dær hodúde rúze 13 'októbr bebændære xorremšáhr xahæd resid.

bærnaméye hærekæte hævapeymaháye xarejî.

	<u>sa'æte vorúd.</u>	<u>sa'æte pærváz.</u>
pan 'amerikæn	4:25 sóbh	21:00
lay	8:30 sóbh	10:15
	<u>pæsfærdá (šæmbé)</u>	
K.L.M.	11:25	-----
bændæršáh, hæmeruzé	21:00	8:40 sóbh.
<u>šahrúd</u>	došæmbé, cæharšæmbé, jom'é, sa'æte 19:30	ruzháye yekšæmbé, sešæmbé, pænjšæmbé sa'æte hæftoníme sóbh.
<u>miyané</u>	sešæmbé, pænjšæmbé, jom'é, sa'æte 20:00	došæmbé væ cæharšæmbé sa'æte hæštoníme sóbh.
	<u>hærekæte póste hæva'í (færdá)</u>	
xarejé	bærnamé nædaræd	
daxelé	'esfæhán - 'abadán <u>pæsfærdá (šæmbé)</u>	

xarejé: holánd, færansé, méser, torkiyé, cekoslovakí, belžík, kuvéyt.

daxelé: 'abadán, yæzd, kermán, 'æhváz. 'esfæhán, širáz, zahedán.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3989

17 méhre 1335
9 'októbre 1956

banemayændegáne 'otomobile 'izabelá dær šahrestanhá 'ašená šævid.

'izabelá dær hæméye noqáte 'irán daráye nemayændé'st. xæridarán 'æz næzayáye 'extesasi servise mæjjaní væ biméye næxsúse fænní behærkojáye 'irán ke bærævænd bæhremænd xahænd šod.

Esfahan: Mr. Hasan Montasar, Darvaze Dowlat. Repairshop in Esfahan: Ashot Auto Service, Meydane Mojassame.

Shiraz: Mr. Ali Daqiqi, Saraye Zendi. Repair shop: Karagin Auto Service, Zend Street.

Khorramshahr and Abadan: Kashanchi Commercial Firm, Mr. Sokut.

Ahvaz: Mr. Mohammad Ali Chitsaz, Bistocharmetri Avenue.

Kermanshah: Mr. Ranian Zadeh. Repair shop: Mahmudi Auto Service.

Hamadan: Mr. Salmasi, Chehar Khane. Repair shop: Ram Auto Service.

Mashed: Mr. Mahmud Ghafuri, Tehran Avenue.

Tabriz: Mr. Khodkar. Repair shop: Khodkar Auto Service, Pahlevi Avenue.

Kerman: Engineer Rafsanjani, Pahlevi Avenue.

Ardabil: Mr. Ezzet Samadi Selamat Co., exclusive representative in Iran, the Ardakani Kar Co., Inc., Saadi Avenue, Telephone - 35009, 36949, 39576.

DKW 1956 is all steel but very flexible ('shakes like mercury'). The chassis is all steel and the matchless springs are unbreakable. The brakes were built for the heaviest duty. Its speed downhill is controlled by a simple lever, at the will of the driver. It is so economical that it satisfies even a Scotchman. Seats and interior are beyond expectation as to comfort and space. DKW is the most perfect automobile in the world. In order to see it and obtain information, apply to the exclusive representative. Address - Mokhberoddowle Showroom, Tile Number 320.

[There is a] repair shop on Ashraf Street, west of the 500 Bed Hospital.

Ettelaat #9135. 16 Mehr 1335/8 October 1956.

The new Studebaker.

Those interested in economical, beautiful, and comfortable automobiles are invited to visit and try out the new and beautiful Studebaker automobiles located opposite the Sabet Pasal Co. and see their countless advantages. Sabet Pasal Co, Saadi Avenue.

The new DKW.

It is the most perfect automobile in the world and is an assemblage of the latest scientific inventions in car manufacturing. In order to see it and obtain information, apply to the exclusive representative.

Address: Mokhberodowle Showroom, Tile Number 320 (Telephone - 33645 and 38852).

'esfəhán: 'aqáye həséne montəsér, dərvasé dowlét. tə'mirgáh: 'esfəhán, 'otoservíse 'ašút, meydáne mojəssəmé. širáz: 'aqáye 'əliye dəqiqí, səráye zəndí, tə'mirgáh: 'otoservíse karagín, xiyabáne zənd.

xorrəmsəhr və 'abadán. tejarətxanéye kašancı, 'aqáye sokút.

'əhváz. 'aqáye mohəmməd'əliye citsáz, xiyabáne bistocəharmetrí.

kermanšáh. 'aqáye raniyanzadə. tə'mirgáh: 'otoservíse məhmudí.

həmedán: 'aqáye səlmasí, cəharxané. tə'mirgáh: 'otoservíse rán. məšhəd: 'aqáye məhmúde qəffurí, xiyabáne tehrán.

təbríz: 'aqáye xudkár. tə'mirgáh: 'otoservíse xudkár, xiyabáne pəhləví.

kermán: 'aqáye mohəndes rəfsənjani, xiyabáne pəhləví.

'ərdebíl: 'əqáye 'əzzəte səmədí, kompaníye səlamət. nemayəndéye 'enhesarí dər 'irán, šerkəte səhamíye 'ərdekanikár, xiyabáne sə'dí, telefón 35009, 36049, 39576.

dekáve 1956 sərəpá foládəst, vəli mészle jivé miləqzəd. šasí təmám fulád və fənrháyə binəzire 'án, šekəstəni nistənd. tormóze 'an bəráyə sənəntərin vəzayéf saxté šodé. sor'əte 'án bayék 'əhrəme sadé dər sərəziri bemévle ranəndé kontról mišəvəd. məsrəfe 'án 'ánqədr kəməst ke 'eskotləndihára hən razi mikonəd. tošəkhá və 'otáqe 'án dər rahəti və vus'ət mafóvqe 'entezərəst. dekáv kameltərin 'otomobile donvást. bəráyə mošahədə və 'əxzə 'ettela'át benemayədegíye 'enhesarí moraje'é fərma'id. nešani: nemayəšgáhe moxberoddowlé, kašíye šomaréye 320.

tə'mirgáh: xiyabáne 'əšrəf, qərbe bimarestáne pansəd tətəxabí.

'əz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 0135

16 məhre 1335
8 'októbri 1956

'estudbekére jədíd.

'ələqeməndáne 'otomobilháye kəmməsrəfe zibá və rahətra də'vət minemayəd ke modelháye jədíd və zibáyə 'otomobilháye 'estudbekerra, ke dər moqabəle šerkəte sabəte pasál vaqé' 'əst, səvár šodé, və beməzayáyə bišomərə 'án péy bərəndəšerkəte sabəte pasál, xiyabáne sə'dí.

dekáve jədíd.

kameltərin 'otomobile donyá və məjmu' éyi 'əz 'axerín 'extera'áte fənne 'otomobil-sazíst.

bəráyə mošahədə və 'əxzə 'ettela'át benemayədegíye 'enhesarí moraje'é fərmayənd. nešani: **nemayəšgáhe** moxbereddowlé, kašíye šomaréye 320 (telefón 33645, 38852).

Repairshop: Ashraf Avenue west of the 500 Bed Hospital. Telephone 41257 and 46964. Become acquainted with the new DKW automobiles. The DKW engine gives ('has') three times the power for the same ('of its') fuel. In manufacturing it, only half as many parts were used as for other motors. As a result, its repair and the use of its spare parts will be covered by one-half of the ordinary expenses. The cylinder head is equipped with a spark-plug control device which prevents the stalling of the motor. The transmission is equipped with a second clutch in order to adjust the revolutions of the motor downhill. The interior is perfectly smooth as a result of the omission of the crankshaft and the car is roomier than large[r] automobiles. The chassis is all steel and unbreakable. The structure of the springs is excellent and strong, and the steering wheel is very strong and at the same time smooth and easy to turn. The brakes are of the most powerful kind and are the result of the latest technical research.

In addition to this, seeing the beauty of the DKW is a treat in itself.

By using Valvoline Motor Oil you will ensure the durability and life of your motors. Expert drivers have always used Valvoline Motor Oil. You, too, should take advantage of their experience.

Ettelaat #9145. 23 Mehr 1335/15 October 1956.

Riyam.

An electric shaver[(machine)] made in Switzerland. With the Riyam shaver you shave your face clean and cut long or short hair easily. Place of sale - Hamid Store, at the beginning of Ekbatan Avenue. Telephone - 32798.

In Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, The Netherlands, Sweden - in short, in most industrial countries of the world which themselves have factories of electric bulbs - they use millions of fluorescent Sylvania bulbs each year. Now you can better understand the wisdom of this yourselves.

Tam Co. Store, Lalezar.

Mazda Lamps.

Illuminate every house and hut, have a strong light, and are economical and durable. Exclusive representative - the Firuz Corporation, Saadi Avenue (a Ziba advertisement).

tæ'mirgáh: xiyabáne 'æšræf, qærbe bimarestáne pansæd tæxtexabí (telefón 41257, 46964).

ba'otomobilháye dekáve jædíð 'ašená šævid. motóre dekáv sebærabære súxte xod nirú daræd. dær saxtemáne 'án, faqæt ními 'æz qætæ'áte motorháye digær bekár ræfté, dær nætijé, tæ'mír væ mæsræfe qætæ'áte yæðkíye 'án banésfe mæxaréje mæ'mulí tæmám mišævæd. særsilænd mojàhhæz bedæstgáhe kontróle šém', ke mané 'æz sæðemáte tæk karkærdáne motór mišævæd. jæ'béye dændé mojàhhæz bekeláce dovóm bæráye tæ'díle dówre motór dær særazirí. 'otáqe væsí 'væ delbáz batošækháye nærm. kæfe 'otáo dær nætijéye házfe míle kardán kamelén sáf væ 'æz 'otomobilháye bozórg hæm jadartæræst.

šasí tæmám fulád væ næškén. fænræbændí fowqol'adé montáz væ qæví, færmán xeylí mostæhkém væ dær 'éynehal nærm væ xošdæst. tormozhá, nirumændtærín nów'e tormóz, væ nætijéve 'axerín tæhqiáte fænníst. 'ælave bæ'inhá, ziba'íye dekáv didæníst.

bæmæsræfe rowqáne motóre valvolín, dævám væ 'ómre motorháye xódra bimé konid. ranændegáne basabeqé hæmišé rowqáne motóre valvolín mæsræf mikonænd. šomá hæm 'æz tæjrobéye 'anhá 'estefadé nemavid.

ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 0145

23 méhre 1335
15 'októbre 1956

riyám.

mašíne rištærašíye bærqí, sáxte swís. barištæráše 'riyám' xætte surætra dæqíq, væ muháye bolænd væ kutáhra rahæt 'eslah mikonænd. merkæze forúš - bazærganiye hæmid, 'ævvæle xiyabáne 'ekbatán, telefón 32798.

dær 'englestán, dær 'almán, dær færansé, dær 'italyá, dær swís, dær belžík, dær holænd, dær su'éd, xolasé sæn'ætítæríne mæmaléke jæhán, ke xód, karxaneháye lampsazí darænd, dær sál miliyuhá feluresént silvaniyá mæsræf mikonænd. halá hekmæte 'ánra xudetán behtær mítævanid tæšxís dæhid.

forúšgáh šerkæte sæhamíve tám. lalezár.

lámpe mæzdá.

rowšænibæxše hæx xané væ kašané. pornúr, kæmmæsræf, badævám. nemayændéye 'enhesarí, šerkæte sæhamíve firúz, xiyabáne sæ'dí. ('agæhíye zibá).

Keyhan #3993. 22 Mehr 1335/14 October 1956.

Kaiser sewing machine, a masterpiece of German technique. Exclusive representative in Iran: The Sadeqi Store near the Shah Mosque.

- - - - -
Turam. Turam lamps, made in the factories of Osram, Sweden. Strong light, durable. Sold at Hamid's, Ekbatan Avenue. Telephone - 33798.
 - - - - -

Keyhan #3991. 19 Mehr 1335/11 October 1956.

What Good Luck Has Befallen the Manager of the Pharmacy Shafabakhsh!

The manager of the pharmacy Shafabakhsh in Qom has been buying lottery tickets for many years. Last week he bought a lottery ticket and won 25,000 tomans. Mr. Sayyed Ali Akbar Ojaqiyani, the manager of the aforementioned pharmacy, said: 'Thanks to this great chance I have decided to give medicines to the poor and needy free of charge and I will make them happy'.

This is Nothing to be Surprised at [since]....

Only 16 more days remain until the drawing of 50-rial tickets from the lottery for national relief. Those who neglect to buy these tickets will feel uncomfortable when on the 4th of Aban they see their friends and acquaintances among the 11,000 winners, [holders] of these tickets. The national relief tickets have 2 prizes of 100,000 tomans, 10 prizes of 25,000 tomans, 4 prizes of 10,000 and 500 tomans.

- - - - -
 Ettelaat #9140. 22 Mehr 1335/14 October 1956.

Notice to Holders of Drafts from Sayyed Abbas Demirli Sayyedi.

Whereas two or three years ago there were stolen a number of white sealed drafts signed only by me, Sayyed Abbas Demirli Sayyedi, in Persian, and since they evidently fell into the hands of persons who have no account with me and there is a possibility that the aforementioned drafts were used to my detriment by filling in the amount and date, therefore it shall be made known to all through this announcement that it has become necessary for me since the date of publication of this announcement to sign all drafts

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3993.

22 méhre 1335
14 'októbre 1956

cérxe xæyyatiye kayzér, šahkäre sæn'áete 'almán. nemayændéye 'enhesarí dær 'irán, forušgáhe sadeqí, jáembe mæs.jéde šáh.

- - - -

turám. lámpe turám, sáxte karxanéye 'osráme su'éd. pornúr, badævám. forušgáhe bazerganiye hæmid. xiyabáne 'ekbatán, telefón 33798.

- - - -

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3991

19 méhre 1335
11 'októbre 1956

bázhæm šánse modíre daruxanéye šæfabæxš.

modíre daruxanéye šæfabæxše qóm saliyáne diráz bud ke bilíte bæxt'azma'í mixærid, ta'ínke hæftéye gozæšté yek bilíte bæxt'azma'í xærid væ bistopenjhezár tumánra bærendé šod. 'aqáye seyd'ælí 'ækbære 'ojaqiyán modíre daruxanéye mæzkúr mígoft, beyómne 'ín šánse bozórg tæsmím daræm ke ta moddæti befoqerá væ mæsakín, darúye rayegán bédæhæm, væ 'eddéyira xošnúd konæm.

tæ'æjjób nædaræd.

fæqæt šanzdæh rúze digær beqor'ekešíye bilitháye pænjabriyaliye 'e'anéye mellí mandé. 'anháke 'æz xæride 'ín bilithá qeflæt konænd, váqti rúze cæharóme 'abán, dustán væ 'ašnáyáne xódra dær šomáre yazdæhezar næfær, bærendegáne 'ín bilithá bébinænd, narahæt xahænd šod. bilitháye 'e'anéye mellí, do jayezéye sædhezár tumaní, dæh jayezéye bisto-pænjhezár tumaní, cæhár jayezéye dæhezár tumaní væ pansæd tumaní daræd.

- - - -

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9140

22 méhre 1335
14 'októbre 1956

'agæhí bæráye darændegáne sefté 'æz seydæbbáse dæmirliye seyyedí.

cún do se sále qæbl, meqdáre seftéye sefidmóhr ke fæqæt be'emzáye 'injanéb seyd'æb-báse demirliye seyyedí befarsí residé bud, serqæt šodé, væ 'æz qaráre mæ'lúm bedæste 'æšxásike hicguné háqqo hasáb ba'injanéb nædarænd, 'oftadé, væ 'ehtemál mirævæd ke sefteháye mæzbúr bevæsiléye porkærdáne mæblæq væ taríx dær hær mowqé' mowréde 'estefadé bezæráre 'injanéb vaqé' šævænd, lezá, bemowjébe 'ín 'agæhí be'estehzáre 'amé miresanæd ke

with my official signature and to seal them with a special seal. Therefore, only the drafts which have my signature and my special seal and a stamp printed over them will be considered valid. All those who have genuine earlier drafts of mine are requested to apply to me from the date of publication of this announcement until the end of one month in the Jadid Company, Inc. located on Khayyam Avenue and exchange them for drafts on which stamps have been printed and which have my signature and my special seal. Naturally, after the expiration of the aforesaid period there will only remain the stolen drafts mentioned above, which were stamped later and they will be completely worthless, cancelled and null and void. Those who produce them will be criminally prosecuted by the authority of subdivision 2, Article 240 of the Criminal Law.

Sayyed Abbas Demirli Sayyedi.

The Best Gift for Friends Who Live Outside of Iran.

You may be sure that just as you wait impatiently every afternoon for the issuance of the newspaper, to be informed about daily events, your friends and relatives who live abroad are still more impatient. Therefore, the best gift you can give those who have departed [from Iran] is to send them the newspaper Ettelaat, air edition, which is regularly being sent by air mail to all countries of the world everyday.

Odol, the medicated tooth paste, is your best tooth protector. When Odol is used, it makes your mouth fresh and fragrant. It is manufactured by the largest German factory, 'Lingenwerke' [[sic!]]. Sold at the German Pharmacy, Eslambol [Avenue] and other pharmacies.

Exclusive representative - The Makhzani Brothers Company ('with proportional responsibility') Naser Khosrow [Avenue], Rowshan Building. Telephone - 53688.

Attention.

The cement prices of this company are announced as follows:

1. Retail sales in small quantities in the central storehouse and by salesmen of the capital: each ton - 2,000 rials and each sack - 100 rials.

2. Retail sales, [for goods] delivered at the factory of the Gani Abad Company. Minimum order one ton. Per ton - 1950 rials.

3. Wholesale for the use of Government and national institutions, construction companies and provinces, on contract. Should you observe any violation [of the regulations] by the storehouse or the salesmen, please inform the company.

'injanéb nagozír šodəm, 'æz tarixe néšre 'in 'agehí, kolliyéye seftehára zémne 'emzáye rəsmíye xód, bamóhre məxsúsi məmhúr nemayəm. bənabər'in sefteháyike fəqət 'emzá və móhre məxsúse 'injanébra dašte bašənd, və təmbr rúye xúde sefté cáp šode bašəd mo'təbər xahəd bud, və 'æz kolliyéye darəndegáne sefteháye vaqə'iye sabéqe 'injanéb təqazá darəm 'æz tarixe néšre 'in 'agehí leqayəte yekmáh dər šerkəte səhamíye jədíd, vaqə' dər xiya-báne xəyyám be'injanéb moraje'é, və sefteháye sabéqe xódra basefteháyike təmbr rúye 'anhá cáp šodé, və 'emzá və móhre məxsúse 'injanébra darəd, tə'vız fərmayənd. təb'ən, pəs'æz 'enqezáye moddəte məzbúr fəqət sefteháye məsruqəye fowqol'eš'ár, ke təmbrhára bə'dən be'anhá 'elsáq nemudənd, baqí xahənd mand, ke kollən 'æz dərəjəye 'e'tebár saqət və batəl və kə'anləmyakón budé, və 'ebrazkonəndegán behókme šéqqe dovómo maddəye 240 qanúne keyfəre 'omumí tə'qíbe jəza'í xahənd šod.

seydəbbáse demirlí seyyedí.

behtərin hədiyə bəraye dustánike dər xarəj: 'æz 'irán besər mibərənd.

həmantóvrike hər ruz 'əsr bəraye 'entešəre ruznamé və voqúfe 'æz vəqayé'e ruzané bitabí mikonid, motmə'én bašid ke 'in bitabí dər dustán və nəzdikáne šomá ke dər xarəj 'æz kešvər besər mibərənd, bəmərətəb bištərəst.

bənabər'in behtərin hədiyə'ike mitəvanid besəfərkərdəháye xod bedəhid, 'ersále ruznaməye 'ettela'áte həva'í bəraye 'anhást, ke betóvwe morəttəb və ruzané və bevəsíləye póste həva'í bekolliyéye kešvərháye jəhán 'ersál migərdəd.

xəmír dəndáne tebbíye 'odól behtərin haféze dəndanháye šomást. 'odol, pəs 'æz 'este'mál, dəháne šomára xonək və mo'əttər misazəd. sáxte bozorgtərin karxanəye 'almán 'lingenverke'. məhəlle forúš: daruxanəye 'almaní, 'eslambúl, və sayere daruxanehá. nemayəndəye 'enhesarí, šerkəte nesbíye bəradəráne məxzəni, nasərxosrów, sərəye rowšən. telefón 53688.

təvəjjóh fərma'id.

nərxe simáne 'in šerkət beqərəre zír 'e'lám mišəvəd: 1) xordeforuší dər 'əmbəre mərkəzí və nəzde 'amelíne forúše paytəxt, hər ton 2000 riyál, hər kisé 100 riyál. 2) forúše joz'í, təhvile karxanəye šerkət (qəni'abád), hédde 'əqəlle mo'amelé yek ton. hər ton 1950 riyál. 3) forúše 'omdə bəraye məsarəfe mo'əssesáte dowlətí və mellí və šerkətháye saxtemaní və šəhrestanhá, tərbqe qərardád.

motəmənníst, dər surəte mošahədəye təxəllófe 'əmbəre mərkəzí və 'amelíne forúš šerkətra mostəhzər sazid.

Keyhan #3991. 19 Mehr 1335/11 October 1956.

On Duty For The Public.

Doctors On Duty Tonight.

Dr. Reza Moazzami, Safi Alishah Ave., next to Khaneqah, Tile No. 160. Woman Doctor Sabri, Farvardin Avenue, Haqiqat Street.

Tomorrow Night Duties.

Dr. Mohammad Ali Mowlavi, Shemiran Avenue, opposite station Avarezi, Amirani Avenue. Dr. Barukhian, West Shah Avenue, between Piruz and Jamshid.

Pharmacies Open Tonight.

Pharmacy No. 2, a pharmaceutical institution of Iran, Ferdowsi Avenue at the beginning of Bank Street. Mihan Pharmacy, Zhaleh Avenue. Mir Pharmacy, at the end of Shahbaz Avenue. Sima Pharmacy, Navab Avenue .

Hospitals Open.

For victims of poisoning ('poisoned'). Loqman-Oddowleye Adham Hospital, Makhsus Avenue, behind Baghe Shah, Telephone - 13233. Shafa Yahyayan Hospital, Zhaleh Avenue, Telephone - 37651.

Maternity and Women's Diseases.

- 1) Women's Hospital, Shemiran Curve, Telephone - 32549.
- 2) Vaziri Hospital, Sheikh Hadi Avenue, Telephone - 42569.
- 3) Hospital for the care ('protection') of mothers and newborn infants. Pasteur Avenue, Telephone - 47224.

Ettelaat #9138. 19 Mehr 1335/11 October 1956.

Tehran Agency.

Is renting modern, newly built houses with the minimum delay ('in the shortest period of time'), furnished and unfurnished, to foreigners residing in Tehran. Address - Ferdowsi Avenue, near the Anglo-Iranian Institute. (Telephone No. 33277).

Communications Apparatus - On Continuous 24-Hour Duty.

All those who call the newspaper and want to give some information or seek an explanation, if they do not call between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. when all the branches and all the

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3991

19 méhrmahe 1335
11 'októbre 1956

kešikháye 'omumí.

kešíke 'emšábe pezeškán.

'aqáye doktór reza mo'æzzemí, xiyabáne sæfi'ælišáh, jámbe xanegáh, kašíye 160.
banu doktóre sæbrí, xiyabáne fərvardín, kúye hæqiqét.

kešíke fərda šáb.

'aqáye doktór mohəmməd'æliýe mowləví, xiyabáne šemirán, ruberúye 'istgáhe 'ævarezi,
xiyabáne 'æmiraní. 'aqáye doktor baruxyán, šáhe qərbí, béyne pirúz və jəmsíd.

kešíke 'emšábe daruxanehá.

daruxanéye šomaréye 2 bongáhe daru'íye 'irán, xiyabáne ferdowsí, 'ævvále kucéye
bánk. daruxanéye mihán, xiyabáne žalé. daruxanéye mír, 'enteháye xiyabáne šəhbáz.
daruxanéye simá, xiyabáne nəvváb.

kešíke bimarestanhá.

məsmumín.

- 1) bimarestáne loqmaneddowléye 'ædhəm, xiyabáne məxsús, pošte baqəšáh, telefón 37631.
- 2) bimarestáne šefá yahyayán, xiyabáne žalé, telefón 37631.

zayemán və 'ævaréze zənané.

- 1) bimarestáne zənan, píce šemirán, telefón 32549.
- 2) bimarestáne vəzirí, xiyabáne šeyxadí, telefón 42569.
- 3) bimarestáne həmayəte madərán və nowzadán, xiyabáne pastór, telefón 47224.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9138.

19 méhre 1335
11 'októbre 1956

tehrán 'ažáns.

xaneháye modérn və newsázra dəer kutahtərin moddət mobilé və bedúne mobil, bəxarejijáne
moqíme tehrán 'ejaré midəhəd.

nešaní, xiyabáne ferdowsí, jámbe 'ənjoməne 'irano 'ingilis. (šomaréye telefón
33277).

dəstgáhe moxaberát. kešíke da'íme 24 sa'ət.

kollijéye moraje'ekonəndegáne mohtəram, 'əgər qeyrəz sa'əte həšte sóbh ta həšte
bə'dəzzóhr ke təmáme šo'əb və telefonháye 'ettela'át da'érəst, bəxahənd mətləbi beruznamé

telephones of Ettelaat are open, they should call No. 51109 which is specially assigned to Communications and is open day and night and on holidays.

Subscription Prices of Ettelaat.

In the provinces, one year - 600 rials, six months - 320 rials, 3 months - 160 rials. Abroad, one year - 800 rials, 3 months - 450 rials.

Workers' Clinics On Duty.

Night duty hours of the clinics of the Workers' Social Insurance Organization for sick workers and members of their families are as follows:

- 1) Central Clinic, located on Amir Kabir Avenue, (telephone - 50639) during all hours of the night.
- 2) Southwest Clinic, located at Chit Sazi Avenue (telephone - 21443) during all hours of the night.
- 3) Emergency service in Hedayat Hospital, located at Darus for workers who are injured or who were in an accident (telephone - 81184).
- 4) Shush Clinic, located at Chehar Rah Shush Khani Abad at all hours of the night. (Telephone - 6704).

Keyhan #3989. 11 Mehr 1335/19 October 1956.

Report On the Weather of Iran from the National Weather Bureau.

Weather Forecast for Iran for the Next 24 Hours:

Name of Station	Maximum temperature centi-grade	Minimum temperature centi-grade	Rainfall in millimeters	Visibility
Tehran	72 [[sic! read 27]]	11	-	Sunny
Meshed	22	3	-	Sunny
Pahlavi	25	14	-	Somewhat cloudy
Abadan	41	15	-	Sunny
Esfahan	27	3	-	Sunny
Zahadan	23	4	-	Sunny
Kermanshah	30	7	-	Sunny
Tabriz	26	11	-	Sunny
Shiraz	27	7	-	Sunny

bedæhænd, ya towzihi bexahænd, bašomaréye 51109 ke mæxsúse dæstgáhe moxaberát, væ šæbanerúz væ 'æyáme tæ'tíl da'ér mibašæd, sohbat færmayænd.

bæháye 'ešteráke 'ettela'át.

šæhrestanhá: yeksalé 600 riyál. šišmahé 320 riyál. semahé 160 riyál. xarejé: yeksalé 800 riyál. šišmahé 450 riyál.

kešike dærmangahháye kargæri.

kešike šæbanéye dærmangahháye sazemáne bimeháye 'ejtema'íye kargærán, bæráye kargæráne bimár væ 'æfráde xanvadéye 'anán, bešærhe zínæst:

- 1) dærmangáhe mærkæzi, vaqé' dær xiyabáne 'æmir kæbir (telefón 50639) dær tæmáme sa'áte šæb.
- 2) dærmangáhe jonubeqærb, vaqé' dær xiyabáne citsazi (telefón 21443), dær tæmáme sa'áte šæb.
- 3) servise 'uržánse bimarestáne hædayæt, vaqé' dær dærrús, bæráye kargæráne mæjrúh væ hadesedidé (telefón 81184).
- 4) dærmangáhe šúš, vaqé' dær cæharráhe šúš, xaniabád, dær kolliyéye sa'áte šæb. (telefón 6704).

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3989

9 'októbre 1956
11 mehre 1335

gozaréše vâz'e jævviye 'irán, 'æz sazemáne hævašenasíye kešvâr.

pišbiníye hæváye 'irán bæráye 24 sa'áte 'ayændé:

náme 'istgáh :	hédde 'æksére hæraræt bæ hæsébe santigrád:	hédde 'æqélle hæraræt bæ hæsébe santigrád:	meqdáre barændegí bær hæsåbe milimétr:	pædidéháye jævvi:
tehrán	72 [[sic! read 27]]	11	-	'aftabí
mæšhæd	22	3	-	'aftabí
pæhlæví	25	14	-	kæmi 'æbrí
'abadán	41	15	-	'aftabí
'esfæhán	27	3	-	'aftabí
zahedán	23	4	-	'aftabí
kermanšáh	30	7	-	'aftabí
tæbríz	26	11	-	'aftabí
širáz	27	7	-	'aftabí

Keyan #3993

22 Mehr 1335
October 14, 1956If you do not want to be sick, eat honey.

After many years scientists have discovered a property of natural honey which nobody knew until now. This property made this delicious liquid food famous, because it has a very good effect in curing diseases.

Scientists perceived an interesting fact, namely, that the queen bee lives about four years while the other bees which are continually engaged in work do not remain alive more than a month. They arrived at the conclusion that the reason for the enormous difference between the age of the queen and that of the other bees is that the queen feeds only on generative particles, such as [(appropriate)] herbs and, particularly, flowers.

After complete research work the scientists have announced that people who eat natural honey which is mixed with generative types of matter, such as flowers and herbs, according to a special plan, have undoubtedly made strides in improving ('securing') their health, because honey with its properties prolongs life and prevents numerous diseases, such as piles, a state of convulsion, insomnia, high blood pressure, and gastric diseases like indigestion.

The discovery of the benefits of natural honey was achieved by the German doctor Haussen, with great effort and with the expenditure of a great deal of time. He continued his studies because the food and the age of the queen bee was of particular interest to him and he made a great effort to publish the positive results. Dr. Haussen had always complained of his gall bladder ('sickness which appeared in his gall bladder'). After a study he made of honey and its component elements he personally analyzed this food and, in order to arrive at a conclusion, he used directly the basic food of the queen bee, i.e., generative matters, such as herbs and other, white, substances which were found in the glands of the bees, and he obtained a positive and satisfactory result. Meanwhile he found out that the best time for consuming the natural food which consisted of the vital substances of herbs in certain amounts is after sleep and before breakfast.

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Keyhan - 399322 Mehr 1335
October 14, 1956

The food market and general needs ← Fluctuations of prices

The Tehran Market

In the field of imports the Tehran market was normal today and transactions with imported goods were performed within the limits of consumption. Among export goods cotton, which was active recently, has now become quiet and its current price has dropped

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3993

22 méhre 1335
14 'októbre 1956

'ægar mixahid mæriz nášævid, 'æšál bexorid.

bæ'd 'æz cændín sal, danešmændán, xasiyáte 'æšále tæbi'í ke takonún kæsi 'æz 'án 'ettelá' nádašt, kášf kærðænd, væ 'ín xasiyét 'æz læháze 'ínke dær modaváye 'æmráz, 'æšære besyar xúbi peyda kærðæ'st, ba'ése šohréte 'ín mayé'e qæza'íye læzíz gærdid.

mowzú'e jalébi ke danešmændán dærk kærðænd 'ín bud, ke padešáhe zæmbúre 'æšál dær hodúde cæhar sál zendegí mikonæd, dær hálike bæqiyéye zæmburáne 'æšál ke peyvæsté mæšqúle kærænd, biš 'æz yek máh zendé némimansænd, væ be'ín nætijé residænd ke 'elláte 'exteláfe fahéše sénne padešáh væ sayére zæmburáne 'æšál 'ínæst ke, padešáh fæqæt 'æz zærráte movæl-léd, mésle giyaháne motenaséb væ mæxsúsæn golhá tæqziyé mikonæd.

danešmændán, pæs'æz bærrasiháye kamél 'e'lám daštænd, kesánike 'æšále tæbi'í ke 'amixté bagoruhháye movælléd mésle gól væ giyahæst, tébqe bærnáméye mæxsús tænavól mikonænd, bedúne šæk bæráye tæ'míne sælamét væ sehâte xiš 'eqdam kærðæ'nd. zira 'æšál baxævási ke dašt ba'ése 'ezdiyáde 'ómr væ jelowgiri 'æz 'æmráze motæ'æddéd manénde bævasír haláte tæšennój væ bixabí, fešáre xún væ bimariháye mæ'dé 'æz qæbile su'ehazemé migærdæd.

kæšfiyát væ fæva'éde 'æšále tæbi'í tævæssóte doktór hausén, 'almaní, bajeddiyét væ sêrfe 'owqáte ziyádi surét gereft, væ 'æz læháze 'ínke qæzá væ sénne ziyáde padešáhe zæmbúre 'æšál, mowréde tævæjjóhe dæqlqe véy vaqé' šodé bud, motale'áte xódra 'edamé dad væ bæráye 'eša'éye nætijéye mosbète 'án, kušése færaván bekár bord. doktór hawsén hæmišé 'æz 'arezé ke dær kiséye sæfrá'e 'ú hadés šodé bud, 'ezháre šekayét míkærd. væ pæs'æz motale'é ke rúye 'æšál væ mæváde mošækkæléye 'án be'æmél 'aværd, šæxsæn 'ín maddéye qæza'íra tæjrobé kærd, væ bæráye 'ínke 'ú benætijé béresæd, mostæqimén 'æz qæzáye 'æšliye padešáhe zæmbúre 'æšál, yé'ni mæváde movælléd, mésle giyah væ mæváde sefíde digári ke dær qodáde zæmburáne 'æšál mowjúd bud, 'estefadé kærd, væ nætijéye mosbét væ rezayætbæxš gereft. zemmán dáryaft ke behtærín 'owqáte sêrfe 'ín qæzáye tæbi'í ke 'æz mæváde moxtæl-éfe hæyatiye giyah tæškíl yeftæ'st, bæ'd'æz xáb, væ qæbl'æz sêrfe sobhané bemeqdáre mo-'æyyén míbašæd.

keyhán - 3993

22 méhre 1335
14 'októbre 1956

bazáre xarbár væ 'ehtiyajáte 'omumí. nævæsáne qeymæthá

bazáre tehrán.

bazáre tehrán dær zæminéye varedáte 'emrúz væz'e 'adí dašt, væ rúye kalaháye varedatí dær hodúde mæsráf mo'ameláti surét mígereft. dær béyne kalaháye saderatí, pæmbé, ke dær 'ín cænd rúz fæ'aliyét dašt, 'emrúz sakét šod, væ mæzænneháye 'án tæqribæn kilo'í do riyál

2 rials per kilo. The rate of northern cotton, a current annual product, is now 43 rials per kilo. For the last few days the price of cotton has been artificially raised somewhat higher, but since yesterday afternoon the buyers have suddenly stopped buying and the rates have begun to drop again.

Fluctuations of prices

Today there were no changes in prices. The food market was like yesterday, grains were stable and the rice situation appeared to be regular. There was no change in the items of vegetable oil, sugar, and granulated sugar.

Food and general needs

Wheat from Varamin	Per Kharvar	2170	rials
" " Bijari	"	2300	"
" " Shahriyar	"	2250	"
White wheat from Kermanshah	"	2350	"
" " " Khorram Abadi	" (Kuhe Dashti)	2250	"
" " " Meshed, Best Quality	"	2240	"
White barley, large	"	1200	"
Kermanshah barley, large	"	1150	"
Gorgan barley	"	920	"
Black barley	"	1150	"
Rice, yellow	a kilo	8.75	"
" black	"	1150	"
" Sadri, new	"	11.14	"
" " old	"	15.20	"

Cereals

Kidney beans, large, cleaned	kilo	9.75	rials
Navy beans, small, from Borujerd	"	6	"
Red beans	"	8.5	"
Black-eyed peas from Meshed	"	7	"
Lentils, large	"	7.25	"
Lentils, small	"	4.5	"
Peas from Gorgan	"	4.75	"
" " Bojnurd	"	6.5	"
" " Khorramabad	"	7.5	"
" " Arbabil	"	8	"
Split beans from Borujerd	"	6	"
Split peas from Tabriz	"	11	"

tænzézól kærd. kukérse šomál, mæhsúle sále jarí 'æknún kilo'i 43 riyál mæzænné midæhænd. dær cænd rúze 'æxír qeymætháye pæmbéra betówre tæzænnó'i 'eddé'i balábordænd, væli 'æz dirúz 'æs'r nagehán xæridarán 'æz xærid særfænzæzær kærðænd, væ mæzænnéhá mojsæddædæn ru betænzézól gozašt.

nævasáne qeymæthá.

'emrúz hicguné tæqyiráte dær qeymæthá hasél næšodé. bazáre xarbár manénde dirúz jæryán dašt. hobubát rakéd bud, væ væz'e berénj, 'adí benæzæzær míresid. dær 'æqláme rowqéne næbatí væ qændo šekær hæm tæqyiráti hasél nægærdid.

xarbár væ 'ehtiyajáte 'omumí.

gændóme væramíni, xærvári	2170	riyál
gændóme bijarí, xærvári	2300	"
gændóme šæhriyarí, xærvári	2250	"
gændóme sefíde kermanšahí, xærvári	2350	"
gændóme xorramabadí (kúh dæšti), xærvári	2250	"
gændóme mæšhædiye 'æ'lá, xærvári	2240	"
jówe sefíde doróšt, xærvári	1200	"
jówe kermanšahí, xærvári	1150	"
jówe gorganí, xærvári	920	"
jówe siáh, xærvári	1150	"
berénje cæmpá, kiló'i	8.75	"
berénje siyáh, kiló'i	11.50	"
berénje sædriye nów, kiló'i	11.14	"
berénje sædriye kohné, kiló'i	15.20	"

hobubát.

lubiyá sefíde doróšte pakkærdé, kiló'i	9.75	"
lubiyáye ríze borujerdí, kiló'i	6.00	"
lubiyá qerméz kiló'i	8.50	"
lubiyáye céšm bolboliye mæšhædí, kiló'i	7.00	"
'ædæse doróšt, kiló'i	7.25	"
'ædæse ríz, kiló'i	4.50	"
noxúde gorganí, kiló'i	4.75	"
noxúde bojnurdí, kiló'i	6.50	"
noxúde xorramabadí, kiló'i	7.50	"
noxúde 'ærdæbilí, kiló'i	8.00	"
lapebaqeláye, borujerdí, kiló'i	6.00	"
læpéye tæbrizí, kiló'i	11.00	"

Split white peas	kilo	8.25	rials
Peas from Qazvin	"	9.75	"
Vetch	"	5.5	"
<u>Miscellaneous</u>			
Kermanshah oil	"	141	"
Shiraz oil	"	122	"
Miscellaneous oil	"	105	"
Flower vegetable oil	"	46	"
Segol vegetable oil	"	48.5	"
Do Dokhtari vegetable oil	"	48	"
Bareneshan vegetable oil	"	47	"
Dokhtari Liberi vegetable oil	"	210	"
Vegetable oil #5	"	115	"
Palmaceous coconut	"	33.75	"
Brown sugar	"	20.30	"
American Meskali sugar	"	21	"
Fada sugar	"	23	"
Sugar loaf from government factories	"	21.9	"

These rates have been taken from the wholesalers of the market and the prices are whole-sale prices.

Ettelaat #9135. 16 Mehr 1335/October 8, 1956.

Feeding the family

Vegetables

Raw vegetables - The properties of raw vegetables cannot be compared to those of cooked vegetables, because raw vegetables, contrary to cooked vegetables, have all the vitamins and minerals, help the body fight against all kinds of microbe infections, abound in vitamin C, and prevent dryness of the skin, eruption on the skin of the face, falling out of hair, breaking of finger nails, and decaying of teeth. They increase the care and attention of children in doing their studies. The raw vegetables which as far as possible, must be selected fresh and be well washed, are to be consumed at the beginning of a meal. Celery, tomatoes, carrots, cabbage, radishes, lettuce, leeks, parsley, and the kinds of vegetables which we call greens may be consumed raw.

læpenoxúde sefíd, kiló'i	8.25	riyál
læpéye qæzvini, kiló'i	9.75	"
máš, kiló'i	5.50	"
<u>motefærreqé.</u>		
rowqáne kermanšahí, kiló'i	141	"
rowqáne širazí, kiló'i	122	"
rowqáne motefærreqé, kiló'i	105	"
rowqáne næbatíye gol, kiló'i	46	"
rowqáne næbatíye segól, kiló'i	48.50	"
rowqáne næbatíye doxtæri, kiló'i	48	"
rowqáne næbatíye bærrenešan, kiló'i	47	"
rowqáne næbatíye doxtæriye libirí, kiló'i	210	"
rowqáne næbatíye pænĵ doxtæriye libirí, kiló'i	115	"
rowqáne nargíle næxlí, kiló'i	33.75	"
šekære qerméz, kiló'i	20.30	"
šekære metqaliye 'emrika'i, kiló'i	21	"
qánde fadá, kiló'i	23	"
qánde kælléye karxaneháye dowlæti, kiló'i	21.90	"
'in mæzænnehá 'æz 'cmdeforušáne bazár gerefté šodé, væ qeymætháye 'cmdeforušíst.		

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 méhre 1325
8 'októbri 1956

tæqziyéye xuráke xanevadé.

sæbziját.

sæbzijáte xám. xassiyæte sæbzijáte xámra bæ sæbzijáte poxté nemitævan moqayesé kærd, zíra:

sæbzijáte xám, bærxeláfe sæbzijáte poxté, hæméye vitaminhá væ mævåde mæ'dænira darænd.

bæráye mobarezé 'æléyhe hæmeguné 'ofunætháye mikrobí bædænra yarí midæhænd, væ særšære 'æz vitamíne 'se' hæstænd, væ 'æz xoškiye púst væ júše suræt væ rizéše mú væ šekæstáne naxón, væ fased šodéne dændán, jelowgirí mikonænd. bæ tævæjjóh væ deqqæte kudækán dær 'ænĵáme 'omúre dærsí mí'æfzayænd. sæbzijáte xámra ke hættalmæqdúr bayæd tazé 'entexáb kærd væ xúb šóst, dær 'aqáze qæzâ mæsræf mikonænd. kæréfs, gówje færcængí, hæviĵ, kæléem, torób, kahú, tæré, jæ'færi, væ 'ænvá'e sæbzijátira ke sæbzixordæn minamím, mitævan xám mæsræf kærd.

Cooked vegetables

Cooked vegetables in their turn are also useful because: - they are antianemic; - they eliminate constipation; - some fresh vegetables can be digested only after having been cooked, but the way of cooking vegetables is very important.

Fresh vegetables should be cooked in steam so that as little of the food value as possible is lost. Always cook potatoes in the skin and if you cook fresh vegetables in water, at least do not throw the water away but use it for preparing soup or stew.

Vegetables which you can consume cooked consist of beets, pumpkin, egg plant, sweet pumpkin, green beans, sweet peas, spinach, cauliflower, celery, artichoke, potatoes, and scallions ('European leeks').

Ettelaat #9135

16 Mehr 1335
October 18, 1956

Sport News

The Sanandaj and Ardabil teams were Winners in the Volleyball and Basketball Contests Yesterday. The national championship basketball and volleyball games continued yesterday morning and afternoon at Amjadiyeh stadium. The Sanandaj and Qom teams competed in volleyball and Sanandaj won. Yesterday afternoon the semifinal game was played between the teams, whose standings were announced to be equal. The Ardabil and Bandar Pahlavi teams played, with Messrs. Hushang Agahyan and Nemati as referees. [(As a result the sportsmen of)] Pahlavi won ('with a score') 26 to 18.

The American Track Champions in the club Taj.

At 7:30 yesterday evening the American track champions, who had come to Iran to compete with other teams and break the record, came to the club Taj with Mr. Swinburne, their coach, and visited various parts of the club. After a speech, Colonel Khosrovani, Director of the club Taj distributed to the American champions gifts from the sportsmen of the club Taj, which consisted of exquisite 'miniature' cups. At the end of these ceremonies to celebrate ('on the occasion of') the victory of Mr. Naderkhani, the Teheran hundred kilometer bicycle racing champion, and also in order to encourage [other] cyclists of the country, Mr. Naderkhani was awarded a racing bicycle, supplied by Mr. Asad Bahador, Chief of the Cyclists Federation.

səbzijáte poxté. səbzijáte poxté niz, benowbéye xód mofíd hæstænd, zira: zédde kæmxuní mibašænd.

yobusətra bərtəréf misazænd. bərxí 'əz məvəde səbzijáte tazé, fəqət dər nətijéye poxtə šodən, qabéle jəzb migərdənd. 'əmmá təriqéye poxtəne səbziját xéyli 'əhəmmiyət darəd.

səbzijáte tazéra baboxár mipəzænd, ta hárce kæmtər 'əz məvəde qəza'íye 'anhá təláf šəvəd. sibzəminíra həmišə bapúst bəpəzid, və 'əgər səbzijáte tazéra dər 'áb mipəzid, la'əqəll 'ábe 'ánra dúr nərizid və bəráye təhiyyéye súp ya 'áš bekár bərid.

səbzijátike mitəvanid poxté məsrəf koníd, 'ebarətənd 'əz: coqondər, kædú, bademján, kædú həlva'í, lubiya səbz, noxúd fərengí, 'esfenáj, góle kæləm, kərəfs, kəngər, sibzəminí, tere fərengí.

'əz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 məhrməhe 1335
8 'októbri 1956

xəbərháye vərzeši.

dər mosabəqéye valibál və basketbále dirúz timháye sənəndəj və 'ərdebíl bəreəndé šodənd.

dombaléye mosabəqáte basketbál və valibále qəhremániye kešvər, dirúz sobh və 'əs, dər meydáne 'əmjadiyé 'edamé dašt, və timháye sənəndəj və qóm dər qesməte valibál bahəm mosabəqé dadənd, və tíme sənəndəj bəreəndéye mosabəqé gərdid. bə'dəzzóhre dirúz 'əvvəlín mosabəqéye həzfí béyne timháyike 'emtiyazátəšan mosaví 'e'lám šode búd, 'ənjám gərdid. dəsteháye 'ərdebíl və bəndər pəhləví bedavəriye 'aqayáne hušənge 'agəhyán və ne'məti, mosabəqé dadənd, və dər nətijé vərzeškaráne bəndər pəhləví ba'emtiyáze 26 be 18 bəreəndé gərdidənd.

qəhremánəne dowomeydániye 'emriká dər bašgáhe táj.

sa'əte həftoníme bə'dəzzóhre dirúz, qəhremánəne dowomeydániye 'emrika'í, ke bəráye yekserí nemayešát və rekordgirí be'irán 'amədə budənd, be'ettefəqe 'aqáye swinborn, sərperəste xod, dər bašgáhe táj hozúr behəm resanidənd, və 'əz qesmətháye moxtələfe bašgáh didən kərdənd. sərhang xosrəvaní modíre bašgáhe táj, pás'əz soxəraní, hədayáye vərzeškaráne bašgáhe táj ke 'ebarət 'əz goldanháye minyatúre nəfis bud, hədiyé beqəhremánəne 'emrika'í kərd, və dər xateméye 'ín mərasəm, bemonasebəte movəffəqiyəte 'aqáye naderexaní, qəhremáne səd kilomètre docərxəsəvariye tehrán və həcənín təšvíqe docərxəsəvaráne kešvər, yek dəstgáh docərxéye kursí ke 'əz tərəfe 'aqáye 'əsəd bəhadór, rə'ise federasyúne docərxəsəvarí təhiyyé šode bud, be'aqáye naderexaní jayezé dadənd.

185 French Sportsmen Participated in the Melbourne Games

The Olympic Committee of France designated a number of persons to participate in the Olympic games, and the total number of French champions and coaches will be 185.

End of the Championship Games in the Open

The Tennis championship games in the open, which began in the Amjadiyen under the supervision of the Tennis Federation of the country, have been completed. In the singles Mr. Onud was first and in the doubles Messers. Onud and Obud were champions.

Continuation of a Newspaper Account of Track Meets between Iran and Turkey

One of our highest aims in sport is to participate in the Olympic Games. The Turkish team, with a total of 80 points, was recognized to be first. The Iranian track team had 61. The meet ended in an atmosphere of friendliness.

The track meet between Iran and Turkey continued at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Stadium of Amjadiyeh in a very friendly sportive atmosphere. Ordinarily, after the events of the first day the trainers and coaches of the team point out the weak points and discuss shortcomings with the champions so that they may not be repeated.

The Iranian track team was better prepared yesterday than the first day, and it was the purpose of the sportsmen to seize the opportunity and break past records.

Before the beginning of the race the coach of the Turkish team claimed that 'the Tehran weather made the position of our champions different and they are unable to change the original records, because the maximum altitude above sea level in Turkey does not exceed 500 meters and the champions of Turkey are extremely ill at ease at an altitude of 1200 meters in Tehran.'

First 400-meter Obstacle Race

Qaim Maqami, the Iranian runner, had a record in this field of 55.9 seconds. It was supposed that he would be able to equal his record, but he did not overcome the obstacles well enough, stopped several times, and both Turkish champions defeated him. The first, Fahir of Turkey - 55.4 seconds - and the second, Davi Bak, of Turkey - 56.4 seconds. The third, Qaim Maqami, of Iran - 56.5 seconds.

A Record in Discus Throwing

Zandi, the champion discus thrower, was not in his best form yesterday, and today, although he was not entered in the contest, he asked to participate ('to make a record'). He had a record of 41.35 meters, and by adding 8 centimeters he broke the country's record, which he himself held.

185 náfær 'æz væržeškaráne færansævi dær mosabeqáte melbórn šerkæt minemayænd.

konitéye 'olæmpíke færansé te'dáde náfæráte šerkætkonændé dær baziháye 'olæmpíkra tæ'yín kærdé 'æst, væ mæjmú'e qæhremánán væ særpæræstáne færansé 185 náfær xahænd bud. payáne mosabeqáte qæhremániye 'opén.

mosabeqáte teníse qæhremániye 'opén, ke zíre næzáre federasyúne teníse kešvær dær 'æmjædiyé 'aqáz šode bud, payán yaft, væ dær qesméte yeknáfæri, 'aqáye 'ænúd 'ævvæl šod, væ dær qesméte donáfæri niz 'aqayáne 'ænúdo 'æbúd bemæqáme qæhremáni residænd.

dombaléye reportáže mosabeqáte dowomeydániye 'irán væ torkiyé.

dær væržeš hædæfháye 'alitéri darim ke šerkæte dær 'olæmpiyád yéki 'æz 'anhást. tíme torkiyé dær mæjmú' ba 80 dærejé 'emtiyáz 'ævvæl šenaxté šod. tíme dowomeydániye 'irán 61 'emtiyáz dašt. mosabeqát dær mohíte sæmimanéyi xatemé yaft.

mosabeqáte dowomeydániye 'iráno torkiyé dær mohíte besyár dustanéye væržeši, dær sa'áte 3 bæ'dæzzóhre dirúz dær 'estadiyóme 'æmjædiyé 'edamé dašt. mæ'mulæn pæs'æz mosabeqáte rúze 'ævvæl, moræbbí væ særpæræstháye væržeškarán rúye noqáte zæ'fe timhá tækiyé mikonænd, væ næqa'ése kárra baqæhremánán dærmiyán migozarænd, ta digærbaré tekrár næšævæd.

dirúz tíme dowomeydániye 'irán, behtær 'æz rúze 'ævvæl mojhéhéz bud. qésde væržeškarán dær 'ín bud ke 'æz forsæt 'estefadé kærdé, væ rekordháye gozæštéra béškanænd.

qæblæz šorú'e mosabeqát særpæræste væržeškaráne tórk, modde'í bud ke hæváye tehrán væz'e qæhremánané mára digærgún saxté, væ qadér nistænd rekordháye 'æslíra tæqvír dæhænd, cún dær torkiyé hédde 'æksáre 'ertefá' 'æz sæthe dæryá 'æz 500 métr tæjavóz nemikonæd væ qæhremánáne torkiyé dær 'ertefá'e 1200 métre tehrán fowqol'adé narahæt hæstænd.

'ævvælín mosabeqéye 400 métr ba mané'.

qayemmæqámí dævændéye 'irán, dær 'ín maddé rekórdi bærabære 55.9 saniyé dašt. tæævvór mišod ke bétævanæd rekórde qæbliye xódra tæjdíd konæd, váli 'æz mané' xub ráædd némišod, qalebæn méks dašt væ hær do qæhremáne tórk bær 'ú ciré šodænd.

'ævvæl - fahír, torkiyé, 55/4 saniyé

dovvóm - doybak, torkiyé, 56/4 saniyé

sevvóm - qayemmæqámí, 'irán, 56/5 saniyé.

yek rekordgírí dær pærtábe dísk.

zændí, qæhremáne pærtábe dísk dirúz hále mosa'édi nædašt, væ 'emrúz xaréj 'æz kádre mosabeqé tæqazáye rekordgírí nemud, væ 41/35 métr rekórd dašt, væ 8 santimétr behtærín rekórde kešværra, ke mærbúte bexódeš bud, šekæst.

Keyhan #3991

19 Mehr 1335
11 October 1956

The Basketball and Volleyball Games of the Country's Champions Have Ended - The Tehran Team Received First Honors in Both Contests.

Yesterday at 4:30 in the afternoon the last series of the national championship volleyball and basketball games took place in the stadium 'Sarbaz' in the presence of His Royal Highness Gholam Reza.

In the volleyball game the Tehran team played against the Meshed team. At the beginning, this game was very dull and spiritless but at the end it became very exciting and stimulating. The teams were tied and it would have been difficult to decide the winner. Finally, the Tehran team got one point ahead and as it succeeded in scoring on the last serve, it was recognized as the winner of the national championship amid the shouts of the spectators, and the Meshed team became second.

After that, the basketball tournament started and in it, too, the teams of Tehran and Meshed were opposed. The game was very dull. From the very beginning, it was evident that the Tehran team was superior to the Meshed team, and in the end this superiority brought about the victory of the Tehran team. It should also be mentioned that the teams of Tehran and Meshed had played a practice game against each other. The games ended about 7:30 in the evening.

The Iraqi Soccer Team Will Play against the Teams of Shahin and Taj on the 27th and 30th of Mehr, respectively.

The Iraqi soccer team's games with the teams of Shahin and Taj will begin Friday, 27 Mehr, at the Amjadiyeh Stadium under the supervision of the National Soccer Federation. The scheduling of these games is as follows: Friday, 27 Mehr, with the Shahin team; Monday 30 Mehr, with the Taj team. The games will begin at 3 p.m.

This morning there was a race of the bicycle champions of the country.

The Tehran Team Won First Place in the Speed Division

At 8 o'clock this morning the one-kilometer race of the bicycle-riders of the country was held on Mehr Abad Road in two relays.

The race was won by Messers. Jafar Gol Talab, of Tehran, [who came in] first, with a record of 1-16.8 minutes; Yahya Qaragozlu of Hamadan, with a record of 1-19.7 minutes; Reza Barte, of Tehran, third with a record of 1-19.8 minutes. Asqar Chidzi, of Tehran, fourth, with a record of 1-20.7 minutes. Hasan Maher Ol-Nafs, of Esfahan, with a record of 1-21.9 minutes; Ahmed Talakesh from Esfahan, sixth, with a record of 1-22 minutes.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3991

19 méhre 1335
11 'októbre 1956

mosabeqáte bæsketbál væ valeybále qæhremaniye kešvâr xatemé yaft. tîme tehrán dær hær do mosabeqé rotbéye 'ævválra bedæst 'aværd.

sa'ète cæharonîme bæ'dæzzóhre dirúz 'axærín dowréye mosabeqáte qæhremaniye kešvâr valeybálo bæsketbál, dær 'estadiyóme særbáz bahozúre valahæzrâte šahpúr qolamrezá 'ænjám gærdid.

dær mosabeqéye valeybál, tîme tehrán batîme mæšhæd bazi mikærd. 'ævayéle 'ín bazi besyâr særd væ birúh bud, væli dær payán jombéye hæyajan'ængizi bexód gereft, væ bazi besyâr mohæyyéj šod. tæræféyn betóvre tæsaví pwén miyaværdænd, væ tæšxise bæændé došvâr mínemud. bel'æxæré tîme tehrán yek pwén jelów 'oftad, væ cun movæfféq šod ke sérve 'axærra niz bexabanæd, dær miyáne færyadháye tamašaciyán bæændéye mosabeqáte qæhremaniye kešvâr šenaxté šod, væ tîme mæšhæd niz dovóm gærdid.

pésæz 'án, mosabeqéye bæsketbál 'aqáz gærdid. dær 'ín mosabeqé hæm tîme tehrán væ mæšhæd dær bærabære hæm qærár daštænd. bazi besyâr særd bud. 'æz hemán læhzéye 'ævvál bærtæriye tîme tehrán mæšhúd migærdid væ bel'æxæré hæm 'ín bærtæri bepíruzîye tîme tehrán 'ænjámíd. bayæd danest ke tîme tehrán væ mæšhæd betóvre dowre'í bahæm bazi mikærdænd. mosabeqát moqaréne sa'ète hæftonîme bæ'dæzzóhr payán yaft.

tîme futbále 'æráq dær ruzháye 27 væ 30 mehrmáh, batimháye futbále šahín væ táj mosabeqé xahæd dad.

mosabeqáte tîme futbále 'æráq batimháye šahín væ táj 'æz rúze jom'éye 27 mehrmáh dær meydáne 'æmjædiyé, zîre næzære federasyúme futbále kešvâr 'ænjám xahæd šod. bærnáméye mosabeqáte mæzbúr bedín tærtíbæst. rúze jom'éye 27 mehrmáh, batîme šahín. rúze došæmbéye 30 mehrmáh batîme táj. šorú'e mosabeqát 'æz sa'ète 3 bæ'dæzzóhr xahæd bud.

'emrúz sóbh mosabeqéye docærxesævariye qæhremaniye kešvâr 'ænjám gærdid.

dær qesméte sor'æt, tîme tehrán rotbéye 'ævválra ha'éz šod.

sa'ète 8 sóbhe 'emrúz, mosabeqéye docærxesævariye kešvâr, dær qesméte yek kilométr sor'æt, dær do mærhælé 'estart sakén væ motæhærrék dær jaddéye mehrabád 'ænjám, væ dær nætijé 'aqayáne:

jæ'fære goltælæb, barekórde 1-16/8 dæqiqé 'ævvál, 'æz tehrán, yæhyáye qaragozlu barekórde 1-19/7 dæqiqé, 'æz hamedán, reza bærté, barekórde 1-19/8 dæqiqé, sevvóm, 'æz tehrán, 'æsqær citzi barekórde 1-20/7 dæqiqé cæharóm, 'æz tehrán; hæssæne maherolnæfs barekórde 1-21/9 dæqiqé, 'æz 'esfæhán; 'æhmæde tælakéš barekórde 1-22 dæqiqé šešóm, 'æz

Tehran was first, with 13 points. Hamadan was second, with five points. Esfahan was third, with 3 points.

Read a detailed account of this race Saturday in Keyhan-Sport.

Yesterday afternoon the track champions of Iraq came to Tehran.

The Track Team of Iraq will compete with the Champions of Iran.

It has been decided that the track team of Iraq should come to Tehran yesterday afternoon in order to compete with the champions of Iran.

The coach of the aforementioned team will be Mr. Ibrahim Khalil, Chief of the Track Federation of Iraq, and Messers. Mahmud Lamuli and Falih Hasan will be the trainers of the team. The members of the team are:

- 1) Ghanem Mahmud, Champion, 200 meters.
- 2) Hatem Dawaf, Champion, 200 meters.
- 3) Jadem Karim, " , 400 " .
- 4) Abdulkazem Jabar " , javelin throwing.
- 5) Hamze Kassem " , high jump.
- 6) Qasseme Mokhtar " , running.
- 7) Nuri Ali " , " 5000 meters.
- 8) Samuil Sokumbla " , " 800 " .
- 9) Jamal Amin " , " 110 " , High Hurdles.
- 10) Mayef Hamid " , discus and shotput.
- 11) Sami Abdolkhali " , pole vaulting.

'esfəhán, bærendé šodənd. dər jəm'e 'emteyazát, tehrán, ba 13 'emteyáz, 'əvvəl, həmedán, ba 5 'emtiyáz dovóm, və 'esfəhán, ba 3 'emteyáz, sevvóm šodənd.

reportáže mofəssəle 'ín mosabeqéra dər keyháne vərzešiye šəmbé motale'é konid.

'əsre rúze gozəšté qəhremánəne dowomeydaniye 'əráq varéde tehrán šodənd.

tíme dowomeydaniye 'əráq baqəhremánəne 'írán mosabeqáti xahənd dad.

qərar bud, tíme dowomeydaniye kešvəre 'əráq, bəráye 'ənjáme mosabeqé baqəhremánəne dowomeydaniye 'írán, 'əsre rúze gozəšté varéde tehrán šəvənd.

sərpərestíye tíme məzbúr ba 'aqáye 'esma'éle xəlíl, rə'íse federasyúne dowomeydaniye 'əráq mibašəd, və 'aqayáne məhmúde ləmulí və faléhe həsən morəbbiyáne tím mibašənd.

'əfráde tím 'ebarətənd:

- 1) qanéme məhmúd, qəhremáne dówe səd metr.
- 2) hatəme dəvváf, qəhremáne 200 metr.
- 3) jadəme kərim qəhremáne 400 metr.
- 4) 'əbdolkazəme jəbr qəhremáne pərtábe neyzé.
- 5) hənzéye qasém, qəhremáne pərəše 'ertefá'.
- 6) qasəme moxtár, qəhremáne dów.
- 7) nurí'əlí, qəhremáne dówe 5000 métr.
- 8) səmu'íle səkumoblá qəhremáne dówe 800 métr.
- 9) jəmále 'amín, qəhremáne dówe 110 ba mané'e 'ertefá'.
- 10) mayéfe həmid, qəhremáne vəzné [və] disk.
- 11) samíye 'əbdolxaléq, qəhremáne pərəše baneyzé.

To Which Motion Picture Theater Shall We Go?

Four stars - excellent, three stars - very good, two stars - good, one star - average, no star - bad. Minus is a temporary sign for films which have not been shown.

Rex

xxx The Black Tent.

With the participation of Anthony Steel, Anna Maria Sandry, Donald Sinden, (Producer - William Desmond Hurst). This is the first film in Iran to be shown in 'vistavision.'

The plot of the film is the history of a British soldier who was wounded in the Second World War, stayed with an Arab bedouin tribe where he received medical treatment and later married the daughter of the chief of the tribe. Afterwards, other events took place which one has to see in the motion pictures in order to pass judgment on them. From the point of view of music, natural scenery, observance of the customs and manners of the tribes living in the desert, the film was made in a very spectacular and interesting way and 'vistavision' makes it many times more beautiful. (The picture starts at 10 a.m., 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, and 8:30 p.m.).

Iran

xx Balqeys, Queen of Sheba.

With the participation of Lenonora Rufu, Gino Ceroi and Gino Leorini (Producer: Pietro Francisci). This film tells us of a great and famous historical event pertaining to King Solomon and Balqeys, who is called the Queen of Sheba. The story [(of the film)] is full of entertaining events and the decorations and scenery of the film are [(very)] magnificent. These facts made the film picturesque from the point of view of recreation. Gino Ceroi's acting was exact and accurate as usual. (The picture starts at 10 a.m., at 4:30, 6:30, and 8:30 p.m.).

Royal

xxx Escape.

With the participation of Frederic March, Terry Moore, Gloria Graham, (Producer: Elia Kazan). In this film we learn for the first time of an actual escape of an entire circus troupe from Czechoslovakia to West Germany.

The plot of the film was entirely taken from real life. The actors' performance, to the best of their ability ('in their own limit'), is excellent. Frederic March in the role of Chernik, the manager of the circus, and Terry Moore in the role of his daughter, attract particular attention. In managing the film Elia Kazan has proved that he knows his job very well and that he can make young and inexperienced actors bring out their artistic ability. (The picture starts at 10 a.m., 4:15, 6:30, and 8:00 p.m.).

'æz ruznaméye keyhán šomaréye 3989

17 mehrmáhe 1335
9 'októbre 1956

bekodám sinemá bérævim?

cahár setaré, 'alí. sé setaré, xéyli xub. dó setaré, xúb. yék setaré, motevæssét - bedúne setaré, béd. menhá 'alaméte movæqæt béráye filmhá'ist ke didé næšodé 'ænd.

réks:

xxx cadóre siyáh.

be'ešteráke antoní 'estíl, 'ana mariya sandri, dónald sindén (kargærdán; viliyám dezmond hérst). 'ín film, 'ævvælin filmist ke betæriqéye vistavižén, dær 'irán næmayéš dadé mišævæd. dastáne film, særgozæšte yek særbáze 'inglisist, ke dær jænge beynol-melæliye dovóm, zæxmí šodé, væ dær yek qæbilé 'æz 'æ'rábe bædævi, téhte mo'alejé qærár mígiræd, væ sepés badoxtære ræ'ise qæbilé, 'ezdeváj mikonæd. 'ángah, hævadése digæri piš mí'ayæd ke bayæd dær sinemá díd, væ rajébe 'ánha qæzavæt kærd. fílm 'æz noqtéye næzære muzík, mænazære tabi'í, væ ræ'ayæte 'adáb væ rosúme qæbayele səhranešin, besyár tæmaša'í væ jaléb saxté šodé, væ tæriqéye vistavižén, cænd bærabær beziba'íye 'án 'æfzudæ'st, (šorú'e se'anšhá, dáhe sobh, væ do'oním - caháronim - šišoním - hæštoníme bæ'dæz zóhr.)

'irán

xx belqéys mælekéye sæbá.

be'ešteráke lenanora rufó, jino ceróy, jino le'orini (kargærdán, pítro ferancici). dær 'ín film, 'æz yek vaqe'éye tarixiye bozórg væ mæ'rúf, ke mærbút behæzréte soleymán væ belqéys molæqæb bemælekéye sæbá, míbašæd, goftegú mišævæd. dastáne film, pór'æz lævadése mæšqúl konændé'st, væ dekór, væ səhneháye film, besyár mojællæl míbašæd, væ hémín nokát ba'és šodé ke film 'æz læháze tæfrihi, tæmaša'í gærdæd. baziye jinoceróy mészle hæmišé dæqíq, væ hesáb šodé'st, šorú'e se'anšhá dáhe sobh, væ caharoním, væ šišoním, væ hæštoníme bæ'd 'æz zóhr.

royál

xxx færár.

be'ešteráke: ferederik márc - terimúr - gloriyá grahám, (kargærdán: 'eliakazán). dær 'ín film, béráye 'ævvælin bar, bamajeráye hæqiqíye færáre yek sírke kamél, 'æz cekoslovakí, be'almáne qærbí, 'ašená mišævim. dastáne fílm, kamelén 'æz rúye væqayé'e hæqiqí 'eqtebás šodé, væ baziye honæрпиšehá, dær hédde xód 'alíst, mæxsusén, frederik márc dær næqše cerník ræ'ise sírk, væ terimúr dær róle doxtære 'ú, xéyli jélbe tævæjjóh mikonæd. 'elyakazán, bakargærdaniye 'ín film, sabét mikonæd ke dær kære xód besyár motebæhhér budé, væ mítævanæd honæрпиšegáne jéván væ bitæjrobé'ra vadár konæd, ke 'æz xód honæri nešan dæhænd. (šorú'e se'anšhá dáhe sobh, caharorób, šišoním, hæšto serób'e bæ'd 'æz zóhr).

Winter theatre - Crystal

xxx Prince Valiant.

With the participation of James Mason, Janet Leigh, Robert Wagner, Sterling Hayden, and Debra Paget (Producer: Henry Hathaway). It is a cinemascope concerning the period of the rule of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. The bravery of these knights in war against the enemies of King Arthur has already been the topic of a great number of historical films. However, in this film their combats appear on the screen in a somewhat better and more skillful presentation. The manager has succeeded in embodying on the screen in a perfectly interesting and picturesque manner the splendor and grandeur of the British Court and the gallant traditions of its knights. The acting of James Mason in the role of the Black Knight is, as usual, good and well worth seeing. The combined impression of the beauty of Janet Leigh and the bravery of Robert Wagner in the role of Prince Valiant enchanted the spectators. At the end of the film there is a fencing scene between Prince Valiant and Eslygon, ruler of the land of the Vikings, which keeps the spectator fascinated indeed before the wide screen of the cinemascope. (The picture begins at Crystal at 10 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 2:30 p.m., 4:45 p.m., 7 p.m., and 9:45 p.m. In Homa - at 9:15 and 11:30 a.m. and at 1:45 p.m., 4 p.m., 6:15 p.m., and 8:30 p.m.)

Ettelaat #9138. 19 Mehr 1335/October 1956.

For the First Time the Secrets of the Hunting a Giant Whale are Revealed in a Colossal and Exciting Movie.

In early June of this year, a movie was shown in American theaters, which greatly attracted the attention of people, the motion picture and newspaper circles in America and Europe. The production of this motion picture, which in the opinion of a great many people is one of the greatest pictures of our time, was an extremely difficult and complicated task. This is the color picture of Moby Dick, which has been adapted from a famous novel of the same name, written by Herman Melville. The novel of Moby Dick tells the story of brave and daring whale hunters who with unprecedented bravery and heroism engage in hunting Moby Dick, (a gigantic white whale). The head of these brave hunters is Captain Ahab, who was deprived of both legs, and walks by means of artificial legs made of ivory.

Herman Melville, who was born in the year 1819 and died in 1891 at the age of 72, wrote the novel, Moby Dick, when he was 32 years old. He became very popular after the publication of this book, and in a short time had sold his book in a large number of editions. Melville included in the adventures of his book, which was written in an admirable style ('and elegance'), a great deal of excitement, and brings out many interesting subjects.

homáye zemestani - kristál

xxx práns valyánt.

be'ešteráke jéyms meysón, jánet lí, rabért vagnér, 'esterlíng haydén, debra pagét (kargærdán; henrí hataví) sinema'eskóp míbašæd, ke dær baréye dowráne sæltænæte king artór, væ šovaliyeháye míze gérde 'ú, tæhiyé šodæ'st. delaværiháye 'ín šovaliyehá, dær jéng, 'æléyhe došmænáne king artór, takonún sužéye te'dáde ziyádi 'æz filmháye tarixí qærár gereftæst, véli dær 'ín film, mobarezáte 'anhá benéhve behtær væ maheranetæri, rúye pærdé 'anædé, væ kargærdáne film tævanesté 'æst šokúh væ 'æzemæte dærbære 'engelestán, væ sonnætháye delaværiye šovaliyehára, betærze kamelæn jaléb, væ tæmaša'í, rúye pærdé, mojæssém sazæd. baziye jéyms meysón, dær næqše šovalyéye siyahpúš, mæslæ hæmišé xúb, væ qabæle didænæst. ziba'íye janet lí væ šoja'áte rabert vagnér, dær róle práns valyanet níž dæst bedæste hæm dadé, væ tæmašacira mæshúre xiš misazæd. dær 'ævaxére film, yék sæhnéye šæmširbazí, býne práns valyánt, væ 'eslaygón, soltáne kešváre vaykíng dærmigiræd, ke rúye pærdéye væsí'e sinema'eskóp vaqe'æn tæmašacira tæhte tæ'sír qærár midæhæd. šorú'e se'anšhá, dær kristál: dæho rób', do'oním - caháro sé rob' - hæft, væ noho sérob'e bæ'd'æz zóhr. dær homáy - nóhorob, yazdæhoním - yekosérob, cahár, šišorób, hæštoníme bæ'd 'æz zóhr.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9138

19 méhre 1335

'oktobre 1956

filme bozörg væ hævæjan'aværi ke bæráye 'ævvælin bár 'æsráre séyde næhænge qovapeykærira
[[sic! read qulpeykærira]] fáš misazæd.

dær 'ævayéle máhe žuéne 'emsál, filmi dær sinæmaháye 'emriká bemæ'ræze tæmašá gozardé šod, ke bi'ændazé jælbe tævæjjóhe mærdóm væ mæhaféle sinæma'í væ mætbu'áte 'emriká væ 'urupára nemud. 'ín film ke be'æqidéye besyári 'æz mærdóm, yéki 'æz bozorgtærin filmháye hazér budé, tæhiyyéye 'án besyár kære moškél væ došvárist. filme rængíye mabidíkæst ke 'æz románe mæ'rúfe hermán melvíl behæmín nám 'eqtebás gærdidæ'st. románe mabidík, dastáne sæyyadáne šojjá' væ mænhúre [[sic! read motæhævvére]] næhængra šærh midæhæd, ke bajaranbazí væ 'æzxodgozæštegíye bimanænd, bešekære mabidík, næhænge sefid væ 'æzimoljosséye dærya'í mípærdazænd. dær sædre 'ín, šekarciyáne bibák naxodá 'ehæb qærár daræd, ke 'æz do pá bibæhræ'st, væ bevæsiléye páye mæsnu'í ke jénse 'án 'æz 'áj míbašæd, hærekæt míkonænd.

hermán melvíl, ke dær sále 1819 bedonyá'amædé, væ dær 1891, dær sænne hæftadodó salegí bedorúde hæyat goft, hængamíke siadó sál dašt, románe mabidíkra nevešt. véy, pæs'æz 'entešære 'ín ketáb, movæfæqíyyæte ziyádi bedæst 'aværd, væ ketábe xódra dær 'ændæk moddæti batiráže besyári forúxt. melvíl, dær labeláye hævadése 'ín ketáb, lótfó hæyæjáne

The role of Captain Ahab is played by Gregory Peck. It is not necessary to explain what the result is going to be, when this proficient and talented actor is working together with such a distinguished Director, as John Huston. The movie Moby Dick is almost beyond comparison in its setting and the kind of adventurous story, which mostly consists of marine activity and whale hunting among the roaring of the ocean waves. In short, even Huston himself, after viewing the scenes of the movie on the screen, was surprised [(at their creation)] and said: 'I would never have believed that I had created these exciting scenes!'

Consequently, the fascinating novel of Moby Dick, which today became the title of a great classical film, came to the motion picture screen with the help of a talented group. Authorities and critics in America are greatly optimistic and hopeful that it might receive an Oscar award. The other actors of Moby Dick are: Richard Basehart, Leo Genn, Valentina Cortesa. It is assumed that this movie is going to be shown in the Tehran theaters before New Year's 1336.

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The Iranian Actors' Agency

is accepting actors for new Iranian motion pictures. Ladies and gentlemen interested in an acting career can come to the office of the Iranian Actors' Agency from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. to register their names and obtain further information. [The office] is located at the beginning of Manuchehri Avenue opposite the British Embassy, Amir Passageway.

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Comedy - Let's Go to America. Starring Vahdat, at the Tehran Theatre.

Remarkable dances by the Turnus beauties from Germany have been added to this program. Beginning 8 p.m.

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In a few days ('nights') the Nosrat Theatre (formerly the Plaza) will start its cinematographic activity by presenting a magnificent spectacular play 'My Beloved Sister' in full color cinemascope. Starring Janet Leigh, Jack Lemon [[sic!]], Betty [[sic!]] Garrett.

ziyádira gonjandé, væ bemowzu'áte qabéle tævæjjóhi 'ešaré kerdé'st. rôle naxodá 'ehéob, tævæssóte gerigori pék bazi mišævæd, væ 'ehtiyáji betowzih nist ke 'in honærpišéye zebærdæst væ honærmænd, hengámike bakargærdáne mobærrézi cun jan hustón hæmkari nemayæd, ce nætijéyi bebár xahæd 'aværd. filme mabidík, 'æz næzære mizansén væ nów'e dastáne porhadesé ke 'æqlábe 'án 'æmæliyáte dærya'í væ séyde næháng dær miyáne júšo xorúše 'æmváje dæryá mibašæd, tæqribæn binæzíræst, væ be'ebæræte sadetær hustón, hættá xodéš, pás'æz 'tæmašáye sæhneháye film dær rúye pærdéye sinemá, 'æz bevojud 'amædéne 'anhá tæ'æjjób kærd væ goft: - hærgéz némitævanestæm bavér konæm ke 'in sæhneháye mohæyyéjra mæn saxté bašæm. -

bedin tærtib, románe hæyæjan'ængíze mabidík, ke 'emrúz 'onváne yek filme bozórge kelasíkra bexód yafté'st, tævæssóte 'eddé'i honærmænd bæ rúye pærdéye sinemá 'amæd, væ mottæle'in væ monæqqedíne 'emrika'í baxošbiníye zayedolvæsfi, 'ezháre 'omidvarí mikonænd, ke jayezéye 'oskár be'án tæ'ællóq bégiræd.

sayére honærpišegáne filme mabidík, ricárd bashart, le'ogén, væ valentina kurtezá mibašænd, væ tæævvór mirævæd, taqæbl'æz nowrúze siošiš, 'in film, dær sinemaháye tehrán bemæ'ræze nemayéš gozardé šævæd.

'ažánse honærpišegáne 'irán

bæráye filmháye jedíde 'irani, honærpišé mípæziræd, væ baneván væ 'aqayánike 'ælaqemænd behonærpišegí hæstænd, mítævanænd bæráye sæbte nam væ 'ettelá'e bištæri, 'æz sa'æte nóhe sóbh 'éla sizdéh, væ 'æz cahár 'éla hæšte šæb, bedæftære 'ažánse honærpišegáne 'irán, vaqé' dær 'ævvæle xiyabáne mænucehrí, moqabéle sefaræte 'inglís, pasáže 'æmír, moraje'é færmayænd.

komedí: berævim 'emriká, bašerkæte væhdæt, dær ta'átre tehrán.

ræqsháye jalébe mæhpeykeráne ternúse 'almaní be'in bærnámé 'ezafé gærdidá'st. šorú' hæšte bæ'dæzzóhr.

'æz cænd šébe digær: sinemá nosrát (pelazáye sabéq) fæ'aliyæte sinema'íye xódra, banemayéše 'æsére 'alí væ tæmaša'íye tæmam rængí, 'xahære mæhbúbe mæn,' sinema'eskóp, be'ešteráke janét lí, jak semón, pæti garét, šorú' minemayæd.

Keyhan # 3988

16 Mehr
8 October 1956

On The Fringe Of The Problem Of The Day.

After Registration, An Uproar About Studies.

The Ministry of Education says that it has been 15 days since the schools have been in operation and that the teaching staff has been completed. The principal of the secondary school says: 'We are looking for teachers. 500 teachers were sent to national schools.'

It is not necessary to provide teachers and instructors as aid to national schools which have abundant revenues.

From the month of Aban.

Mr. T., a government employee, said today: 'About 20 days have passed since the schools opened. Yesterday I said to my son Hormoz: 'How far did you go in your lessons?'

'After all this bustle about registration I expected to hear today at least two accurate words out of Hormoz's mouth. He says that at least two days have passed since he was taught two lines of physics or history.

'I saw Hormoz frown as he said: 'The children say that finally they began their lessons on the first of the month of Aban. Now our work is as follows: We come to school in the morning. The teacher comes, says a few words about the importance of the beginning of the academic year and then says that since the program has not yet been arranged, we shall not start our lessons. The bell for recess rings and the program continues afterwards until noon. After two o'clock in the afternoon the same pattern is repeated.'

Mr. T. sighed and said: 'Last year when there was no tuition fee, classes began in the middle of the month of Mehr. This year when we were swindled out of 150 tomans, the schools will be open from the beginning of the month of Aban, and the following year, God knows...'

I said: 'It is not easy to assign all these students and teachers and make a program. With the annual increase in the number of students, the Ministry of Education needs more teachers, and to organize all this takes time.'

Said he: 'The Ministry of Education has declared that it has at its disposal a sufficient number of teachers and instructors. In addition to the complete staff of teachers in the government schools, it has also placed a large number of experienced teachers and instructors at the disposal of the national schools in order to help them.'

Then he added: 'A man can hardly believe it ('will grow horns') when he hears that a secondary school charges each student 500 tomans tuition fee, and if we take into account all of the tuition fees, [the total] is sky high. However, the Ministry of Education places at the schools' disposal ten first class teachers free of charge, in order to help them, whereas its own schools are in a precarious situation.'

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3988

16 méhre 1335

8 'októbře 1956

dær hašiyéye məsa'эле rúz.

pəs'æz majeráye sápte nám, qowqáye dærs.

vezaráte færháng míguyæd, panzdéh rúzæst mədarés məšqúle kárænd, və kádre dəbiriye mədarés, tækmilæst. ræ'ise dəbirestán mígoft, bedombále dəbír hæstím. panséd dəbírra rəvanéye mədarése mellí kærdænd.

bemədarése mellí, ke 'əvayéde səršár darænd, nəbayæd, dəbír və 'amuzegár be'enváne komæk dadé šəvæd.

'æz 'abanmáh: 'emrúz 'aqáye 'té', karménde dowlæt mígoft, næzdike bíst rúz 'æz šorú'e kære mədarés mígozaræd. dišəb, behormóz pesærém goftæm, dærshára bekojá resandé'i, 'entezár daštæm, pəs'æz 'ánhæme dəvəndegí, bæráye 'esmnevisí, hædde 'æqél 'emrúz, dó kælemé hærfe hesabí 'æz dəháne hormóz béšnəvəm, və béguyæd ke la'æqél dó rúzæst, do sêtr 'æz fizík ya taríxra be'ú dærs dadé 'ænd. dídəm, hormóz 'æxmhára tuhém kærdé, goft: bæcchá mígæn, belæxæré 'æz 'əvvéle 'abanmá, dærshára šorú' mikonænd. halá, karemán 'inæst ke sóbh sære kelás mírim, 'aqa dəbíre míyad, do kælemé dær 'əhəmmiyáte 'aqáze sále təhsilí sohbət mikonæd, və bə'd míguyæd, cun hənúz bærnamé tənzm nəšodé, dærshára-šorú' némikonim. zənge təfríh besedá dærmíyayæd, və belæxæré ta zóhr, 'in bærnamé 'edamé daræd, və bə'd do sa'áte 'æsr, hémín pærdé tekrár míšəvæd. 'aqáye 'té', 'áhi kešidé, goft: sále gozæšté, ke šəhriyéyi dær kár nəbud, dærshá 'æz niméye mehmáh šorú' šode bud, və 'emsál ke sædo pənjuh tumán 'æz ma tíq zædænd, 'æz 'əvvéle 'abanmáh 'aqáz xahæd šod, və sále bə'dra hém, xodá midanæd.

goftæm, tərtíb dadéne 'in hæme danešamúz və dəbír, və tənzm bærnamé, kære 'asáni níst, vāngəhi, ba'ezafé šodéne te'dáde danešamuzán, hæršal, dəbírəne bíštəri mowréde níyaze vezaráte færhəngæst, və sazemán dadéne 'inhá væqt míxahæd. goft, vezaráte færhəng 'e'lán kærdé'æst, ke beqədre káfí, dəbír və 'amuzegár dær 'extiyár daræd, və 'əlavé bær tækmile kádre dəbírəne mədarése dowləti, bæráye komæk bemədarése mellí níz, te'dáde ziyádi 'amuzegár, və dəbíre mojærrəb, dær 'extiyære 'anhá qærar dadé'æst. bə'd, 'ezafé kærd, 'adám šax dærmíyare, væqti míšənəvæd, bæráye dəbirestánike 'æz hær mohəsséli panséd tumán šəhriyé mígíræd, və 'ægér hesáb konim, məjmú'e 'in šəhriyehá sær be'asemán míkæšæd. vezaráte færhəng, dáhta dəbíre dærejéye yékra hém, məjjanén, bæráye komæk dær 'extiyære 'anhá mígozaræd. dær hálíke, mədarése xodæš, be'in væz'e namətlúbæst. goftegúye mæn və 'aqáye 'té' karménde dowlæt, behəminja xatemé yaft.

panséd dəbír besúye dəbirestanháye mellí.

goftəháye 'aqáye 'té' bæráye má sužéyi šod; goftím hémín 'emrúz dombáləšra mígírím, ta bel 'æxæré bəbinim cé míšəvæd. befékraem resid, 'æz héméja behtár, 'edaréye tə'limáte motevəssəté'æst. hémehém ke bixəbær bašænd, 'inhá xəbær darænd, və varéde kár hæstænd, və 'əslén kár dáste 'inhást. 'inhá məxlúqænd. baræ'ise tə'limáte

At this point my conversation with Mr. T., a government employee, came to an end.
Five Hundred Teachers for National Schools.

Mr. T's conversation became my topic. I said that I would follow it up this very day until I could finally learn what was going to happen. It seemed to me that of all places the Department for Secondary Education was the best, because it has the information while others have not. The work is firmly in their hands and they are human beings. I greeted the Chief of Secondary Education and said: 'What is the teaching staff situation in the schools?' 'A special organization completed the teaching staff of the secondary schools, and the secondary schools started teaching on the First of Mehr. There is nothing to worry about this year. The Ministry of Education also puts teachers at the disposal of national schools, according to the number of students who were sent there. In fact, a great deal of aid is extended to national schools to cover their expenses and for the completion of their teaching staffs.'

'Is it possible to estimate approximately the number of teachers who teach in the national schools under the budget of the Ministry of Education?' 'I think it will reach 500.'

'Didn't the assignment of these 500 to teach in national schools create any difficulties for the government schools, considering the shortage of teachers and the deficiency in the teaching staff?' 'No.'

An Insufficient Staff.

I thanked the Chief of Secondary Education and bade him goodbye. The problem became more complicated with every minute, and the details became more and more confused. I said: 'Come what may, I will dial the number of the telephone of the Darolfonun Secondary School to see what the principal of a school would say. However, we will listen to him and will not express our own line of reasoning.'

The phone was heard ringing [at the other end] ('in the receiver'). The receiver was picked up. 'How do you do, sir. Is there anything new at the school?' 'There is nothing new. For the present we are busy filling up the incomplete staff of teachers and requesting a teacher from the Ministry of Education.'

'Has the staff of teachers not yet been completed?' 'The truth is that a number of the old teachers were transferred to the administrative branch as a result of the 22 hours [teaching load] here ('these same 22 hours'), and since then these experienced teachers teach in national schools. They are given enough money and do not see any reason why they should appear at government schools and load themselves with 22 hours of continuous and tiring work.'

'Well, what's the end result?' 'The end result is that we have come out a little better than other schools. At least we managed to find four teachers for ourselves and will have the situation relatively well in hand.'

The Chief of the Darolfonun and I exchanged sympathies and finally I said goodbye and lowered the receiver. I again sank back into my thoughts. I said that this time I

motevasseté sælamo'æléyk kærðæm, góftæm, kádre dæbiríye mædarés dær cé véz'ist. sazemáne mæxsúsi kádre dæbiríye dæbirestanhára tækmíl kærðé'æst, væ dæbirestanhá 'æz 'ævvæle méhr šorú' betædrís kærðé'ænd, væ bæráye 'emsál, jáye hícgune negæraní nist. vezaræte færhéng niz, dær moqabéle danešamuzánike bæráye mædarése mellí mo'ærrefí mikonæd, dæbir væ karmænd dær 'extiyáre 'anhá qærár midæhæd, væ dær vaqé', koméke bozórgi behæziné væ tækmíle kádre amuzešíye mædarése mellí mínæmayæd. 'eddéye 'ín nów' dæbirán, ke babudjéye vezaræte færhéng dær dæbirestanháye mellí tædrís mikonænd, míšævæd taxmínæn háds zæd? fékr mikonæm, bepansæd næfær béresæd.

'áya tædríse 'ín pansæd næfær, dær mædarése mellí, bæráye mædarése dowlætí, 'eškáli 'æz leháze kæmbúde dæbir, væ naqes budæne kádre 'amuzeší, 'ijád nækærðé'æst? næxeyr. kádre naqés.

'æz ræ'íse tæ'limáte motevasseté tæšækór nemudé, xodahafezí kærðæm. mæs'ælé hæz læhzé boqrænjtær mišod, væ nokát, taríktær væ mobhæmtær migæšt. góftæm badabád, šomareháye telefóne dæbirestáne darolfonúnra mícærxanim, ta bébinim ræ'íse yek dæbirestán cé miguyæd. fæqæt begofté'æš guš midæhim, væ digær varéde mæ'qulát némíševim. sedáye zænge telefón 'æz guší šenidé mišod, gušíra bárdæštænd. 'ága, sælám 'ærz mikonæm, cé xæbére tazé 'æz mædresé?

xæbére tazé cízi nist, fe'læn kárema 'ínæst ke mæšqúl hæstim, kádre naqése dæbiríra tækmíl konim, væ'æz vezaræte færhéng mo'ællém bexáhim.

mægær hænúz kádre mo'ællemín tækmíl nášode?

hæqíqæt 'ínæst ke 'eddé'i 'æz dæbiráne qædimí, bær'æšære hámin bistodó sa'æt beqesmæte 'edari montæqél šodé'nd. vângæhi, 'ín dæbiráne'azemudé, dær mædarése mellí tædrís mikonænd, púle xéyli mokfí be'anhá dadé mišævæd, væ dællíli dær xód némibinænd ke særi bemædarése dowlætí bézænænd, væ bistodó sa'æt kære motævalí, væ xæstekonændéyira, bæráye xód hæmvár konænd.

xób, belæxæré cí?

hæmín, belæxæré 'ínke má dær 'ín miyán báz behtær 'æz sayére mædarés 'æz meydán birún jesté'im, hédde 'æqél tævanesté'im cahartá dæbir bæráye xod jám'konim, væ véz'e nesbetæn morættæbi dašté bašim. baræ'íse darolfonún dærde dél kærðim, væ belæxæré, bayék xoda hafezí, 'ú gušíra bezæmín gozašt, væ máhæm báz befékr forú næftim, góftæm 'ínbar hæm, besoráqe yek dæbestáne mellí bærævæm. 'ésme jæháne tærbiyætra xéyli šenidé budæm, bevéz'æš hæm kæmobíš 'ašena'í daštæm, didé budæm ke xéyli 'æz bæcchæye væzir væ vækil, væ modíre kólle mæmlekæteman dær'ín mædresé mæšqúl hæstænd. híccike nébašæd, belæxæré yek mædreséye mellíst. móšt, nemunéye xærværæst. jæháne tærbiyætra hæm 'ægær béšenæsím, mæsle 'ínke mædarése digæríra šenaxté'im. gú'ínke jæháne tærbiyæt, bamædarése mellíye digær, xéyli tæfavót daræd.

mahané bistoyék hezár tumán budjé.

'æz budjé væ 'eddéye danešamuzán, væ véz'e 'omuníye mædresé, væ koméke vezaræte færhéng so'ál kærðæm. 'aqáye bæni'æhmæd, næsihætгүй, væ sazændéye donyáye novíne radióye

would look for a national school. I had heard much about 'Jahane Tarbiyat.' I was more or less familiar with its standing. I had noticed that many children of ministers, representatives, and director-generals of our country go to this school. Whatever it may be, it is after all a national school. 'A handful is a sample of a kharvar' [[a unit of weight]]. If we are acquainted with Jahane Tarbiyat, we would be likewise acquainted with other national schools, although Jahane Tarbiyat is far different from other national schools.

A monthly budget of 21 thousand tomans.

I asked about the budget, the number of students, the general condition of the school, and the aid of the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Bani Ahmad the councillor and producer of [the program] New World on the Teheran radio, said, 'We spend monthly only 21 thousand tomans on two schools, for boys and girls, while we have an income of not more than 20,000 tomans, and we pay one thousand tomans monthly out of our own pocket. Obviously, we have it and we are spending it. If we want good work, we are obliged to pay full and sufficient salaries to the teachers and instructors. During the current year the Ministry of Education placed six teachers and one principal at our disposal.'

I said: 'Since the parents of the students are able to make the monthly payments, why is it necessary for you to make use of teachers from the Ministry of Education, since these six persons could be good teachers for six classes which are without teachers in a government school?'

In his answer to me he said: 'We have no complaint about our income and expenditures. The ordinary people whom we employ for teaching are not suitable. We are forced to accept the help of the Ministry of Education.'

Two thousand tomans of good will bonus.

I asked about the situation of registration and the candidates. He said: 'This year there were only 700 candidates for our first class, but we cannot admit more than a limited number. Our monthly tuition fee was 480 tomans, but each table and chair --namely, the replacement of a student, meant a payment by the parents of the student as a good will bonus. Parents were prepared to register their child in place of another person's child by paying 2000 tomans as a good will bonus, and . . .

Two thousand tomans of good will bonus for half a meter of one corner of the class. Indeed, it was surprising. I noticed that T, a government employee, complained on paying one hundred tomans, whereas, in another part of our city two thousand tomans are paid as good will bonus for a school and for registration.

Yes, the classes in Jahane Tarbiyat did start. The teaching staff was completed. Here there was nothing of the tumult of the other schools.

Today when I returned to my office the faces of the actors on this stage passed in parade before my eyes as if it were a motion picture screen, as if all our actions must be contradictory, and I was surprised at these contradictory statements.

T., the government employee, said that classes would begin with the month of Aban.

tehrán, goft ke má mahané, bəráye do mædreséye pesərané və doxtərané fəqət bistoyék hezár tumán xərj mikonim, dər surətike bīš'əz bīst hezár tumán dərāməd nədarim, və mahané, hezár tumán həm 'əz jibe xód mīdəhim, 'əlbətté, ma dārim və xərj mikonim. ma məjbúrim bəráye 'inke káre xób bəxahim, hoqúqe kamél və mokfí, be'amuzegarán və dəbirán bédəhim. dər sále jarí, vezarəte fərhéng šīs mo'əllém və yék modír həm, dər 'extiyáre má gozardə'st. góftəm və batəvana'í, ke 'oliyáye danešamuzán bəráye pərdáxte šahriyé darənd, cé lozúmi darəd, ke 'əz mo'əlleminə vezarəte fərhéng 'estefadé mikonid, dər hálake həmin šīs nəfər mītəvanənd, dər yek mædreséye dowləti, bəráye šīs keláse bí'amuzegár, mo'əlléme xúbi bašənd. dər javábəm goft, má 'əz dərāməd və həzinéye xód gelé'i nədarim. mærdóme 'adira, ke bəráye 'amuzegari 'estexdám konim, layeq nístənd. məjbúrim koməke vezarəte fərhéngra qəbúl konim.

dóhezar tumán sərgoflí.

'əz véz'e namnevisí və davtələbán, so'al kærđəm, góft bəráye keláse 'əvvəle má, dər sále jarí fəqət həftsəd nəfər davtələb bud, dər surətike má bīš'əz 'eddéye mæ'dúdi və xéyli kémra, némitəvanim qəbúl konim. šəhriyéye má carsédo həštád tumán bud, véli hər mizo səndəli, yé'ni tə'vize yek nəfər bəráye 'owliyé danešamuzán sərgoflí peydá kərdé bud, və 'in sərgoflí, bedóhezar tumán həm resid. yé'ni 'oliyáye danešamuzán hazér budənd, dər moqabéle dóhezar tumán sərgoflí, bæccéye xódra bejáye digəri namnevisí konənd və

dóhezar tumán sərgoflí, bəráye nímmetr 'əz yek gušéye kelás, vaqe'én tə'əjjobavér bud. didəm 'té' karmənde dowlət, bəráye pərdáxte fəqət səd tumán, nalé mikərd və 'injá, dər gušéye digəri 'əz šəhre má, fəqət dóhezar tumán sərgoflí, bəráye mædresé və namnevisí mīpərdazənd. béle, dərsháye jaháne tərbiyət šorú' šodé bud, kádre mo'əllemin təknil bud. 'əz 'anhəme həyahúye sayere mædarés, dər 'injá xəbəri nəbud. 'emrúz véqti be'edaré bərmigəštəm, qiyaféye bazikonáne 'in səhné, 'əz jelówe césməm reže mīrəftənd. mésle yek pərdéye sinemá, mésle 'inke həméye káre má bayəd motenaqéz bašəd. dər 'in tənəqoze goftehá, dər tə'əjjób budəm. 'té' karmənde dowlət, migoft dərshá, 'əz 'abanmáh šorú' mīšəvəd, vezarəte fərhéng moddə'í bud, dərshá 'aqáz šodé, və mo'əllemin takmílənd, 'án yekí fəryádəš 'əz naqés budəne kádre mo'əllemin behəvá mīrəft, və dər 'in miyán, vezarəte fərhéng, pansəd dəbir bəráye komək bəmədarése melli ferestadé bud. sərgofliye 'es-nevisiyə yek tekké já, bəráye nəstəne dər gušéye kelás, bedóhezar tumán residé bud, və həftsəd nəfər hazér budənd, 'in məbləqra bəpərdazənd. bel 'əxərə, cé xahəd šod? 'ésre dirúz konkúre dovjomín dowréye doktoráye hoqúq be'əməl 'aməd, və rišsefidhá, 'emtehan dadənd.

nəmayəndéye məjlés, qazí, vəkile dadgostəri, ruznamenevis, vərzeškár, dər 'emtehané dirúze daneškədəye hoqúq, šerkət kərdé budənd. Cahár xanom, bəráye vorúde bedowréye doktoráye hoqúq fə'aliyət mikərdənd. 'əz sédo pənjáho yék davtələb, šəst nəfər, bəráye dowréye qəza'í, sí nəfər, bəráye 'eqtesadí, və bīst nəfər, bəráye dowréye siyasi, pəzirofté mīšəvənd.

'əz sa'áste həšte sóbhe dirúz, dərsháye daneškədəye hoqúq, berúye həmé, bæsté šod,

The Ministry of Education claimed that classes had begun and that the teaching staff was complete. But his lamentations with regard to the incompleteness of the teaching staff cried to heaven. In the meantime, the Ministry of Education sent 500 teachers to help the national schools. Good will bonus for registration, a little space to sit in a corner of a class, amounted to two thousand tomans and 700 persons were ready to pay this amount! What will be next?

The Competitive Entrance Examination for the Second Term for Doctor of Jurisprudence Took Place Yesterday Afternoon, and Grey-Bearded Men Took the Examination.

A representative of the Majles, a judge, a lawyer, a newspaperman, and a sportsman participated yesterday in the examinations of the Law College. Four women tried to enter the course for Doctor of Jurisprudence. Out of 151 candidates 60 will be admitted to the law course, 20 to [a course in] economics, and 20 to a course in politics.

The doors of the Law College have been closed to all since 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and from that hour on only professors could enter the building of the college, because it was decided that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon the entrance examinations to the second term for Doctor of Jurisprudence would take place.

The professors and members of the examining committee were busy from yesterday morning until 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the consultation room of the college, planning and arranging the questions for the examinations for Doctor of Jurisprudence and they spent their lunch time around a horseshoe-like table of the college club. In short, during these 8 hours, according to Professor Meshkat, the members of the examining committee were busy with textbooks and bottles of Pepsi Cola and at times were kept busy with western and eastern philosophy which Professor Meshkat brought up for amusement and discussion among the professors.

Beginning at 2:00 p.m. yesterday [(the heads of)] the candidates appeared gradually [(from a distance)]. Their faces and figures were quite different from those of the candidates for the competitive examination of other colleges. Old men formed the majority of the gathering. The microscopic eyeglasses, which they wore on the tips of their noses ('had fallen on their noses and their faces'), clearly distinguished this group from some young college students, new holders of the Master's Degree from the Law College. Most of the participants came to the campus of the Law College in private automobiles, because a great number of the candidates consisted of judges, lawyers, and high government officials.

Sivak Sakinian, a representative of the Armenians in the Majles and Director of the Club Ararat, was among the candidates and was the first to come to ('was present before everybody in') the Law College. As he walked [in], he glanced through the dictionary for the last time. Bashire Farahmand, Prosecutor of the Court of Appeal and a great number judges and attorneys and likewise a number of newspapermen, journalists and army officers were seen in the rows of the participants in the examination for Doctor of Jurisprudence.

This year the number of women among the candidates was greater than last year.

Their number (two last year) has increased to four. I spoke to one of these women: How ('for what reason') did you get the idea of taking a Doctor of Jurisprudence degree after the Master's Degree? You left your family and stopped being a housewife.' In

væ 'æz 'ín sa'æt, fæqæt 'ostadán mitevanestænd, varéde saxtemáne daneškædé, šævænd, zíra, qærár bud, sa'ête caháre bæ'd 'æz zóhr, dovvomín dowréye 'emteháne vorudíye doktoráye hoqúq be'æmél 'ayæd.

'ostadán, væ 'æ'záye hey'ête montæhené, 'æz sóbhe dirúz, ta sa'ête caháre bæ'dæz zóhr, dær 'otáqe šowráye daneškædé, mæšqúle tárh, væ tænzíme so'aláte konkúre doktoráye hoqúq, budænd, væ nahárra hæm dóvre míze næ'lišékle bašgáhe danešgáh, sárf kærdænd, væ betówre xolasé, dær 'ín hæšt sa'æt, 'æ'záye hey'ête montæhené, beqówle 'ostad meškát, baketabháye dærsí, væ šíseháye pépsi kolá, sáro kállé mízædænd, væ gahgáhi niz fælsæféye šérq væ qærb, ke 'ostád meškát, bæráye særgærmí, væ béhs, dær miyáne'ostadán mætréh kærdé bud, 'anhára mæšqúl midašt. 'æz sa'ête dóye bæ'dæz zóhre dirúz, kæmkæm, sáro kálléye davtælæbán, 'æz dúr peydá mišod, qiyafehá, heykælhá, badavtælæbáne konkúre sayére daneškædehá, xéyli férq dašt. píremærdhá, dær 'ín 'ejtemá' 'æksæriyétra tæškíl dadé budænd, væ 'eynækháye zærebíní, ke ta rúye bíní, væ suráte 'anhá 'oftadé bud, bexubí, 'ín 'eddéra, 'æz cænd danešjúye jæván, væ lisansiyeháye jædíde daneškædéye hoqúq, mošæxxés mikærd. 'æksæriyéte šerkætkonændegán, ba'otomobilháye šaxsí varéde dær mohævvætéye daneškædéye hoqúq mišodænd, zíra, 'eddéye kæsíri 'æz davtælæbánra, qozát, væ vokæláye dadgostæri væ karmændáne 'alírotbéye dowlát, tæškíl midad. sivák sakiniyán, nemayændéye 'æramené, dær mæjlése šowráye mellí, væ modíre bašgáhe 'ararát, józve davtælæbán bud, væ qæbl'æz hæmé dær daneškædéye hoqúq, hazér šodé, væ qædæm zænán, 'axærin morúrra, rúye diksiyonér mínemud. bæšíre færhæmænd, dadsetáne diváne keyfær, væ te'dáde ziyádi 'æz qozzát, væ vokæláye dadgostæri, væ hæmcenín, 'eddéyi 'æz ruznamenegarán, væ nevisændegáne jærayéd, væ 'æfsæráne 'artés, dær rædífe šerkætkonændegáne dowréye doktoráye hoqúq, didé mišodænd.

'émsal, józve davtælæbán, te'dáde xanomhá, bíš'æz sále gozæšté bud, væ 'eddéye 'anhá, ke sále gozæšté dó bud, becahár næfær 'æfzayés peydá kærdé bud. beyéki 'æz 'ín xanomhá góftim, pæs'æz lisáns becé'ellát, beyáde doktoráye hoqúq 'oftádid, væ xanevadé væ kædbanu'íra ræhá kærdé'id? dær jæváb goft, tazé, pæs'æz 'etmáme dowréye doktoráye hoqúq, mítævanæm bæxané væ zendegí tæsellót yabæm.

'æqræbehá besa'ête cahár næzdík mišod, davtælæbán, dær mohævvætéye daneškædéye hoqúq 'ejtemá' kærdé budænd, væli 'æz vorúde 'anhá bedaxéle saxtemáne daneškædé, jelowgirí mišod.

belæxxaré 'entezár bepáyán resid, væ dærháye salóne daneškædé, berúye davtælæbán, gošudé šod. píremærdhá, bíš'æz jævanán, bæráye vorúde bejælséye 'emtehán, bitabí mikærdænd. dær 'ín miyán, mostowfí, davtælæbe dowréye siyasí, rú besayerín kærdé, goft, bécceha, mídanid šomá bedombále cé mírævid, hæmé goftænd, bæráye 'emtehán. mostowfí goft, 'áy šéytuná, mæn ('æfsæráne 'artés) hæm mídaním, væ šoma hæmcenín, hæméyema besúye (títire doktorá) píš mírævim.

'æqræbéye sa'æt berúye cahár bud, ke 'owráqe 'emtehaní pæxxš šod, væ belafaselé, 'ostadáne daneškædé, 'æz 'otáqe šowrá birún 'amædé, væ 'aqáye doktór 'æmíd, ræ'íse daneškædé, dær hálike so'alhára zíre bæqæl dášt, býne davtælæbán tæqsím kærd. dáste

reply she said: 'I shall again be able to control my house and my life after I complete the course for Doctor of Jurisprudence.'

The hands of the clock were close to 4. The candidates assembled on the campus of the Law College but were prevented from entering the college building.

Finally the waiting ended and the doors of the hall of the college were opened for the candidates. Old men were more impatient than the young ones to enter the examination room. In the meantime, Mostowfi, a candidate for the course in politics, turned to the others and said: 'Boys, do you know what you are after?' They all said: 'After the examination!' Mostowfi said: 'Ah [you] devils, I [i.e.] (the army officers) know, as well as you do, that we are all after the title of Doctor.'

The hand of the clock stood at 4 when the examination papers were distributed. The professors of the college left the consultation room immediately, and Dr. Amid, Dean of the College, holding the questions under his armpit, distributed them among the candidates. The hands of the old men and the aged who had not touched examination papers for years trembled as they wrote. Eyeglasses and microscopes went into action. In the meantime, I caught a glimpse of Mr. Sh., counselor of the court of the province of Teheran. As soon as he saw me, he said: 'Please ('[I adjure] you by God'), do not publicize ('write') my name. If I am not admitted, I shall be disgraced. I gave my word that I would not disclose his name. The counselor of the court of the province of Teheran was busy writing and arranging his papers. Then I saw him taking a pin out of his collar and writing invisible lines on his paper. I understood later that he wrote the Throne Verse as a blessing for admission.

The youngest participant was Mr. Ibrahim Jahan Nama, a first-year student of the political course in Law College. Professors Sanguelaji and Shahabi were supervising the examination. They avoided coming close to the candidates lest they might be recognized and get into trouble. The number of candidates this year was less in comparison with last year. Altogether 151 persons registered for 3 subjects: economics, law, and politics. Sixty of them will be admitted to the Law College for the course in law, 30 for the course in economics, and 20 for the course in politics. It is good to know that the college took one thousand rials from each candidate as registration fee which will definitely not be returned. The entire sum taken on this account amounts to 151,000 rials. This year the attendance of the lectures of the course for the doctorate is compulsory. In addition, candidates who receive less than 10 in the elective courses and less than 7 in the general course, will not be admitted to the competitive examination.

The examinations for the course of Doctor of Law continued till 7:30. At that hour the examination papers were collected and the candidates left the college with great hopes. The results of the examination will be made public by Mehr 25.

Ettelaat #9138. 19 Mehr 1335/11 October 1956.

Arrival of a German Orientalist.

Professor Franz Teschner, a professor from Münster University in Germany, who has a

piremærdhá væ mosenhá, ke salhá berúye 'owráqe 'emtehaní, næyamædé bud, dær neveštæn, mílærzid. 'eynækhá væ zærrebinhá bekár 'oftadé bud. dær 'ín miyán, céšmeman be'aqáye 'š' mostæšáre dadgáhe 'ostáne tehrán 'oftád, ta mára díd, goft tóra bexodá 'ésme mára nénevisid, 'ægér qæbúl nášævim, digér 'aberúyeman baqi némdimanæd. qówl dadim 'ésmešra 'efšá nékonim. mostæšáre dadgáhe 'ostáne tehrán, mæšqúle neveštæn, væ tænzíme 'owráqe xod bud, ke dídam, sænjáqi 'æz yæxéye xod birún 'aværdé, væ xotúti namær'í, rúye væxéye xod, mínevisæd. bæ'd fæhmídæm ke 'ayætolkorsíra, bæráye yómne qæbulí mínevisæd.

jævantærine šerkætkonændegán, 'ebrahíme jehannæmá, šagérde 'ævvæle dowréye siyasiye daneškædéye hoqúq bud. 'ostadán, 'aqayáne sængelæjí, væ šæhabi, nazére 'emtehan hæstænd, væ 'æz næzdík šodáne bedavtælæbán, xoddarí míkærdænd, ke mébada 'ašená dær 'amædé, væ dær mæhzúr, vaqé' šævænd. 'emsál, 'eddéye davtælæbín, nesbæt besále gozæšté, kæm bud. sédo pænjáho yék næfær, berúye hæm, sé reštéye 'eqtesád, væ qæza'í, væ siyasi, 'esmevisí kærdé budænd, ke daneškædéye hoqúq šæst næfær bæráye dowréye qæza'í, væ sí næfær, bæráye dowréye 'eqtesád, væ bíst næfær, jæhæte dowréye siyasi, xahæd pæziroft. bæd níst bédanid, ke daneškædé 'æz hær yek davtælæb, yék hezár riyál, héqqe vorudí, gerefté bud, ke behíc væjh, pás dadé nemišævæd. væ mæjmú'e púli ke 'æz 'ín babæt gerefté šod, besædo pænjáho yek hezár riyál, baléq mišod. 'émsal, hozúre dær sa'áte dærse dowréye doktorá, 'ejbaríst, væ 'ælavé bær'án davtælæbán, ke dær dorúse 'extiyarí, nomréye kæmtær 'æz dæh, væ 'æz dærse 'omumí kæmtær 'æz héft bíyavævænd, dær konkúr, pæzirofté néxahænd šod.

jæryáne 'emtehanáte dowréye doktoráye hoqúq, ta sa'áte hæftoním, 'edamé dašt, væ dær 'ín sa'æt, 'owráqe 'emtehaní, jæmaværi šod, væ davtælæbán, bahezarán 'omíd, daneškædéra tárk goftænd. nætijéye 'emtehanát, ta bistopænjóme méhr, 'e'lám mišævæd.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9138

19 mēhre 1335
11 'oktobre 1956

vorúde yek mostæšréqe 'almaní.

'æxirán yéki 'æz 'ostadáne danešgáhe munstére 'almán, benáme profesór frans tešné, ke motale'áte 'æmíqi dær zæminéye mæsa'éle tarixíye moslemín dær šærq daræd, bænabedæ'væte danešgáhe tehrán, varéde 'irán šod.

véy dær moddæte tævæqqófe xiš ke hédde 'æksær ta dæhóme 'abanmáh xahæd bud, cæhár konferáns bezebáne farsí, dær zæminéye 'ænjomænháye 'eslamí, benáme 'fotovvæt', ke dær qorúne vostá dær tæmáme mæmaléke 'eslamí vojúd dašté, væ hæmcenín ráhe 'ertebatíye qædíim béyne xavére dúr væ xavére næzdík, væ cénd mæ'sæl'éye tarixíye digér mærbút be'irán dær qorúne vostá xahæd dad.

profesóre 'almaní zemnen mosaferéti bæráye motale'éye 'elmi betæbríz væ 'ærdebíl kærd, væ beširáz væ 'esfahán hæm mosaferéti xahæd nemud, væ 'æz 'asáre tæxtejæmšíd hæm dídán minemayæd. véy tæsmím daræd, dær 'irán bemotale'éye motúne xættiye 'irán dær

deep knowledge of Islamic history ('the field of historical problems of the Moslems in the East') arrived in Iran recently at the invitation of Tehran University. During his stay which will last ('be') at most up to the 10th of the month of Aban, he will deliver four lectures in Persian on [(the subject of)] the Islamic societies called 'Fotuvvat' [[generosity]] which existed throughout the Moslem countries in the Middle Ages. He will also lecture on the ancient means of communication between the Far East and the Near East as well as on other historical topics connected with medieval Iran. Meanwhile he ('the German professor') made a trip to Tabriz and Ardabil for scientific research and will also go to Shiraz and Isfahan and visit Persepolis. He intends to study medieval Iranian historical manuscripts ('the texts of Iranian manuscripts in the field of historical problems connected with the Middle Ages') and to do research in that field.

The Date of the Trip of the Minister of Education.

In connection with the trip of the Minister of Education to Azerbaijan, we were informed today that Dr. Mehran will leave on the morning of the 21st of [(the month of)] Mehr. He will visit the cities of Qazvin and Zanzan and then go to Tabriz.

Promotion to the Rank of Professorship.

Wednesday afternoon Doctor Ziya'i was promoted to the rank of Academic Professor during a ceremony [which took place] in the Auditorium of the Technological Faculty. Doctor Eqbal, the President of the University of Tehran, the Heads of the Faculties and the professors of the Technological Faculty attended this ceremony in formal attire. First, Dr. Eqbal delivered a speech and pointed out the importance of Professorial rank. Then Dr. Ziya'i thanked Dr. Eqbal and [praised] the energy he [has shown] in developing the [(educational affairs of the)] University. Then he delivered his first official lecture on [(the field of)] geology [(for the first time)] as a full professor of the chair of geology. These ceremonies lasted until 8:30 p.m.

At the Meeting of the ('High') Council for Combatting Illiteracy.

The Council for Combatting Illiteracy met yesterday afternoon in the Prime Minister's Palace under the chairmanship of Mr. Ala, the Prime Minister. At this meeting Doctor Mehran, the Minister of Education, presented to the members of the Council a report on the steps which have been taken up until now in regard to the drawing up of preparatory measures for fulfilling the far-reaching program to combat illiteracy. The Minister of Education showed the members of the Council for Combatting Illiteracy samples of special pamphlets for the campaign against illiteracy, guides for teachers in the classrooms and cards which had been prepared for teaching by audio-[visual] methods. Minister of Education then announced that orders had been given that all the school principals should be made personally responsible for registering the names of illiterate persons in their schools, and to direct the classes of the campaign against illiteracy. The same thing will be carried out in the shahrestans. Persons will be sent to the cities in order to guide and supervise the classes of the campaign against illiteracy. The Minister of Education announced at yesterday's meeting of the Council that His Imperial Majesty would

zəminəyə məsa'ələ tarixi, mərbút beqorúne vosta bəpərdazəd, və təhqiqáti dər 'ín baré bənəmayəd.

tarixə mosafəratə vəzire fərhəng.

dər barəyə tarixə mosafəratə vəzire fərhəng be'azərbayján, 'emrúz 'ettelá' hasél šod ke 'aqáye doktor mehrán, sóbhe rúze šəmbəye 21 mehrmáh, həkəkət xahəd kərd, və 'əz šəhrháye qəzvín, və zənján didən kərdé, sepəs betəbriz mirəvəd.

'erteqá bedərejəye 'ostadí.

'əsre rúze cəharšəmbé, dər salóne soxəraniye danəškədəye fənni, tēyye mərasəmi, 'aqáye doktor ziyá'í, bedərejəye 'ostadí 'erteqá' yaft.

dər 'ín mərasəm, 'aqáye doktor 'eqbál, rə'ise danəšgáhe tehrán, və ru'əsáye danəš-kədəhá, və 'ostadáne danəškədəye fənni, balebáse rəsmi, hozúr daštənd. 'ébtədə', 'aqáye doktor 'eqbál nótqi 'irád kərd, və be'əhəmmiyəte məqáme 'ostadí 'ešaré nemud. və sepəs 'aqáye doktor ziyá'í, 'əz 'aqáye doktor 'eqbál, və jəddiyəte 'išán dər ráhe towse'əye 'omúre təhsiliye danəšgáh, sepasgozarí nemudé, və sepəs, rəsmán 'əvvəlín dərse xódra dər reštəye zəminšenasí, bəráye 'əvvəlín bār dər reštəye 'ostadí, korsíye zəminšenasí tədris nemud. 'ín mərasəm ta sa'əte həštoníme šəb 'edamé dašt.

dər jələsəye šowráye 'aliye mobarezé babisəvadí.

'əsre dirúz, šowráye 'aliye mobarezé babisəvadí, dər káxe nəxostvəzirí, beriyasəte 'aqáye 'əlá, nəxostvəzir, təškíl yaft. 'aqáye doktor mehrán, vəzire fərhəng, dər 'ín jələsə, gozarəše 'eqdamátike takonún dər tənzi me moqəddəmət və vəsa'əle 'ejráye bərname-háye bozórge mobarezé babisəvadí 'ənjam gərdidé, be'ettelá'e 'ə'záye šowrá resanid.

'aqáye vəzire fərhəng, nemunəye ketabháye məxsúse mobarezé babisəvadí, ketábe rahne-máye mo'əlleminə kelashá, və kartháyike bəráye 'estefadé 'əz tə'limáte səm'í 'amadé gərdidé, be'ə'záye šowráye 'aliye mobarezé babisəvadí nešán dadənd.

'aqáye vəzire fərhəng, zəmnán 'ettelá dad, dəstúr dadé šodé, ke modire hər mədresé'i šəxsən dər mədresəye xód, mə'múre neveštəne náme bisəvadán və 'edarəye kelasháye mobarezé babisəvadí bešəvəd. və həmin tərtib dər šəhrestanhá 'ejrá xahəd gərdid, və 'əz mərkəz níz 'əšxási bəráye rahnəma'iye kontróle káre kelasháye mobarezé babisəvadí rahsepáre šəhrhá xahənd šod.

'aqáye vəzire fərhəng dər jələsəye dišəbe šowrá, 'ettelá' dadé, ke šahənšáh, dər rúze 'eftetáhe kelasháye mobarezé babisəvadí, yéki 'əz kelashára 'eftetáh mifərmayənd, və tēbqe yek pəyáme radio'í mərdóme 'iránra bešerkət dər káre mobarezé babisəvadí də'vət mifərmayənd.

inaugurate one of the classes at the opening of the classes for the campaign against illiteracy and in his radio message would invite the Iranian people to participate in the work of the campaign against illiteracy.

A Circular of the President of the University Regarding the Improvement of Teaching Conditions in the Faculties.

This Circular was communicated by the President of Tehran University to all the Faculties under the jurisdiction of Tehran University: As you have been informed, in spite of the financial difficulties of the Government, the University succeeded in increasing its budget and in obtaining [necessary] credits. Thus the present budget of the University is ('has reached') more than double that of the 1333 budget. As a result of the Bill for financial independence, the University has been given freedom of action in the purchasing of technical equipment and in ordering this equipment from the manufacturers in order to create the [necessary] working facilities, to improve teaching conditions, and to make it possible to begin scientific research and original work.

I now expect the heads of the faculties to take maximum advantage of the facilities which are available and to adopt such methods as will show substantial and desired changes in the existing conditions of the faculty. The teaching staff of the faculty should carry out with utmost devotion the important task they have undertaken and the professors and the assistant professors should be in closer contact with the students. Do not neglect the necessary [student] guidance. In addition to [your] direct supervision of students' scientific performance in the laboratories, let them undertake scientific and original research so that in the near future the University of Tehran might become equal to the great universities of the world, and retain the rank of the greatest University of this age-old country of Iran. - The President of the University, Doctor Eqbal.

Notice About Sending Students to America.

The Institute of Administrative Sciences, the Law College and the University of Tehran are selecting a limited number of students with a view to sending [them] to the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, to study [(in the field of)] public administration. It is intended that after their return to Iran the students will start working in the teaching program of the Office of Public Administration under the supervision of the Institute of Administrative Sciences. The applicants ('volunteers') must possess the following qualifications:

- 1) They must not be under 25 or over 38 years of age.
- 2) They must have either a doctor's or M.Sc. degree in one of the [(fields of)] Social Sciences (such as Economics, History, Pedagogy and Education, Political Science, Anthropology, Sociology, Psychology) or [in] Business or Public Administration.
- 3) Reading, writing and spoken command of English.

The applicants must go to the Registrar's Office of the Institute of Administrative Sciences to fill in the application forms on the 17th or 18th of Mehr. Those who meet

baxšnaméye ræ'ise danešgáh. jehâte behbúde vâz'e 'amuzéš dær daneškædehá.

'in baxšnamé 'æz tæræfe riyasæte danešgáh be'omúme daneškædeháye tabé'e danešgáhe tehrán 'ebláq šodé 'æst. betówrike 'estehzár darænd, bavojúde mæziqéye maliýe dowlæt dær 'æfzayéše budjéye danešgáh, vâ tæhsile 'e'tebarát, movæfæqiyýæt hasél šodé 'æst. betówrike budjéye fe'liýe danešgáh be bíš'æz do bærabære budjéye sále 1333 residé, vâ dær nætijé layehéye 'esteqlále maliýe danešgáh bæráye xæríde lævazéme fænní vâ sefaréše 'anhá bekarxaneháye sazændé, 'azadiýe 'æmél dadé šode 'æst, ta vâsayéle kár færahám gærdæd, vâ behbúde vâz'e 'amuzeší vâ šorú'e tæjæssosáte 'elmí vâ tæhqiáte 'ebtekarí moyæssár šævæd.

'æknún 'entezár daræd, 'aqayáne ru'æsáye daneškædehá 'æz tæshiláti ke færahám šodé 'æst, hédde 'æksáre 'estefadéra bænemayænd, vâ tærtíbi 'ettexáz færmayænd ke dær vâz'e daneškædé tæqyiráte mæhsús vâ mætlúbi zahér šævæd, vâ kádre 'amuzešíye daneškædé ba'ælaq-emændíye kamél, vâzayéfe xætírira ke bær'ohdé daræd, 'ænjám dæhæd, vâ 'aqayáne 'ostadán vâ denešyarán badanešjuyán tæmáse bištéri dašté bašænd. 'æz rahnema'iháye lazém dæriq næfærmayænd, vâ basérfe vâqte bištéri dær 'azemayešgahhá 'ælavé bær særpæræstiýe mostæ-qíme karháye 'elmíye danešjuyán betæjæssosáte 'elmí vâ tæhqiáte 'ebtekarí bépærdazænd, ta dær 'atiyyéye næzdíki danešgáhe tehrán bétævanæd badanešgahháye bozórge jehán bærabæri konæd, vâ mæqámike dær šæ'ne bozorgtærin danešgáhe kešvære bastaniýe 'iránæst 'ehráz nemayænd.

ræ'ise danešgáh, doktor 'eqbál.

'agæhiýe 'e'zámæ danešjú be'emriká.

mo'æsseséye 'olúme 'edari, daneškædéye hoqúq, danešgáhe tehrán. te'dáde mæ'dúdi danešjúra bemænzúre 'e'zám bedanešgáhe kaliforniyáye jonubi, vâ los'ænjelés, bæráye tæhsíl dær reštéye 'edariýe 'omúre 'omumí, 'entexáb mínemayænd. dær næzæræst, ke danešjuyán pésez moraje'æt be'irán dær bærnáméye 'amuzešíye 'edaréye 'omúre 'omumí, ke táhto næzære mo'æsseséye 'olúme 'edari míbašæd, mæšqúle kar šævænd.

dævtælabán bayæd vajéde šærayéte zír bašænd:

- 1) sénn, kæmtær 'æz bistopæn, vâ ziyadtær æz siohæšt næbašæd.
- 2) dara budæne dærajéye doktorá ya fowqelisáns, dær yéki 'æz reštéháye 'olúme 'ejtema'í (manénde reštéháye 'eqtesád, taríx, tæ'límo tærbiyæt, 'olúme siyasí, mærdomšenasi, jame'ešenasi, vâ rævanšenasi), ya 'edaréye 'omúre bazergani, ya 'omumí.
- 3) tæšallót dær xandæn vâ neveštæn vâ tækællóme zæbáne 'inglisí.

dævtælabán bayæd ruzháye hevdehóm, ya heždehóme mehrmáh, bæráye porkærdéne bærge dærxást, bedæftære namnevisiýe mo'æsseséye 'olúme 'edari moraje'æ nemayænd. 'æz 'æšxáse

these qualifications will take written and oral examinations at a later date.

The Festivities of Mehregan Took Place in the Presence of His Imperial Majesty.

The Mehregan Festival of Education took place this afternoon in the Auditorium of the Ministry of Education in the presence of His Imperial Majesty. Beginning at 3 p.m. the guests began to gather in the Auditorium of the Ministry of Education. At about 3:30 p.m. the royal cortege arrived and appeared before the audience [(of the grand meeting)]. First, the orchestra played the salute to the Monarch march. Before entering the Auditorium, the Sovereign visited the exhibition of samples of handwork made by high school students; he then came into the Auditorium, and the program of the festival began.

First, the students of the Rey, Purandokht and Ferdowsi Schools sang the hymn of Mehregan. The verses of this hymn were composed by Mr. Salek; and the music by Mr. Khadem Mishak. Then Dr. Mehran, the Minister of Education, presented a detailed report on measures [taken by] the Ministry of Education during the school year. The text of his report will be printed in [our] next issue. After the report of the Minister of Education the orchestra of the general Department of Fine Arts played some pieces of music, with an intermission ('in two parts'). Then Mr. Farzin Khatemi, a graduate of the School of Weaving and Dyeing made a speech. After that the Truth and Loyalty Song was performed by [the students of] the Conservatory. Then Miss Sudabe Vosuq, a graduate of the Women's Industrial School made a speech and the Song of Labor was sung. At this time His Majesty bestowed orders, medals and prizes on teachers and students, and the program of the festival ended with a party for the guests.

It is Mehregan and the Feast of Education, Kindness is the Melody of Love.

On the occasion of the joyful day of Mehregan and the Festival of Education in the blessed presence of His Imperial Majesty the following is requested from all the principals of kindergartens, primary schools, secondary schools and teachers' colleges, namely that they should send the names of ('introduce') all their [(honorable)] supervisors, teachers and professors who have not yet obtained the book of 'Salek's Songs' as soon as possible, not later than Saturday the 21st of Mehr, to the Danesh Bookstore, located on Naser Khosrow Avenue next to the Darol Femun School so that the aforesaid gift book can be presented to them.

The Shaherezad (former Luculus) is opening its newly decorated and spacious premises with an interesting artistic program on its dance floor on Wednesday 18 Mehr 1335.

Shemiran Avenue 32659.

vajéde šarayét bæ'dán 'emtaháne kætbi və šafahí be'ámál xahæd 'amæd.

jéšne mehregán dær pišgáhe šahænšáh bærgozár šod.

bæ'dæzzóhre 'emrúz mæraséme jéšne færhængíye mehregán, dær pišgáhe molukané, dær taláre færhæng bærgozár gærdid. 'æz sa'æte sé'e bæ'dæzzóhr, betædriž, mæd'ovín betaláre færhæng hozúr yaftænd. moqaréne sa'æte seoníme bæ'dæzzóhr, mowkébe molukané bemæjlése jéšn nozúle 'ejlál færmud. 'ebetdá', sæláme šahænšáhí bevæsiléye dæstéye muzík nævaxté šod. šahænšáh qéblæz tæšrif fæрма'í bedaxéle talár, bebazdíde nemayešgáhe nemunéye karháye dæstíye dæbirestanhá pærdáxtænd, və pæsez'án betalár tæšrif bordænd, və bærnáméye jéšn 'aqáz gærdid.

'ebetdá sorúde mehregán bevæsiléye danešamuzáne dæbestanháye réy, purandóxt, və ferdowsí, xandé šod. 'æš'áre 'ín sorúdra 'aqáye salék, və 'ahéngé 'ánra 'aqáye xadéme mišáq saxté 'ænd. sepés, 'aqáye doktor mehrán, væzíre færhæng, gozaréše mæšrúhi 'æz 'eqdamáte vezaráte færhæng dær sále tæhsilí be'ærz resanid, mætne gozaréše 'išán dær šomaréye 'ayændé cáp mišævæd. pæsez gozaréše væzíre færhæng, qæte'áte musiqí dær do qesmæt bevæsiléye 'orkéstre 'edaréye kólle honærháye zibá 'ejrá šod. bæ'd, 'aqáye færzíne xatemí, fareqottæhsíle honærestáne næssají və rængrezi, xætabéyi be'ærz resanid. pæsez' án, sorúde rastí və dorostí, bevæsiléye honærestáne 'aliye musiqí xandé šod. sepés, dušizé sudabéye vosúq, fareqottæhsíle honærestáne baneván, xætabéyi be'ærz resanid, və sorúde káro pišé xandé šod. dær 'ín mowqé' šahænšáh nešanhá və medalhá, və jæva'éze færhængiyán, və danešamuzánra 'e'tá færmudænd, və bærnáméye jéšn bæpæzira'í 'æz mæd'ovín xatemé yaft.

mehregánæsto, jéšne færhængæst, méhrra, mehrbaniye 'ahéngæst.

bemonasebáte rúze færxondéye mehregán və jéšne færhæng dær pišgáhe mobaræke bændegáne 'æ'lahæzræte homayúne šahænšáhí, 'æz 'aqáyane modiráne mohtæréme kudækestanhá, dæbestanhá, dæbirestanhá, və, danešæraháye moqæddæmatí, tæqazá mišævæd; 'aqáyane nazemín və dæbirán və 'amuzegaráne mohtæréme xódra, ke takonún bedæryáfte ketábe sorudháye salék nayél næšodé 'ænd, hærce zudtær, ta'axære rúze šæmbéye bístoyekóne mehrmáhe jarí, beketabxanéye danéš, vaqé' dær xiyabáne nasærxosrów, jæmbe darolfonún, mo'ærrefí færmudé, ta ketábe 'ehda'íye nambordé be'anhá tæqdím šævæd. 'A-15551.

šæhrezád (lukulúse sabéq).

rúze cæharšæmbéye 18 mehrmáhe 35, salóne jædíde xódra, bææz'inát və vos'æte mæháll, və bayék bærnáméye jalébe 'artistí, rúye mæhállle ræqs (píst) 'eftetáh minemayæd. xiyabáne šemirán 32659. 'A-21053.

German Language.

Registration for ('participation in') new German classes is open ('is carried out') every day from 5 to 8 p.m. in my office located at Lalezar Avenue, Refahi Street, No. 33. Engineer Motazadi.

English classes at the Behesht School under the supervision of Dr. Dana Beheshti. Registration for the new course is 300 rials per trimester. The classes for ladies, gentlemen and high school students are separate. In this school ('establishment') you will learn English with Direct Method books under the supervision of the most experienced professors of English. Shah Avenue, Bistmetri Street, at the Nahid Circle. Telephone 43657.

From the Ettelaat Bookstore.

Crusades. Volume III. The Crusades are considered among the important events of world [history], because as a result of ('the event of') these wars direct contact [was made] and relationship established between eastern and western nations. The Europeans who in those days were uncivilized and uneducated ('did not have a share of civilization and education') became acquainted with Islamic education and civilization by communicating with eastern countries. After having returned to their countries they laid the foundation of a new civilization on the basis of eastern and Islamic education and perfected it. As a result of this came the period of the Renaissance, the aftermath of which is still going on. From beginning to end the crusades continued for more than a century. They finally ended with the driving out of the Christians from Moslem countries. It is interesting to note that the famous hero of these victorious exploits Salah-ed-Din Ayubi Kurdistani was an historical personage of Iran. Even the fanatical European historians of those days could not overlook the chivalry, gallantry and high-mindedness of this great Iranian general. Mr. Rahim Zade Safavi, a well-known scholar of our days has compiled with utmost diligence and extreme objectivity a collection of historical events of the crusades in three volumes, based on original sources. Two volumes of this history appeared some time ago, and now the third volume, containing the concluding events of the crusades, has come from the press. This volume has 196 pages and 13 chapters. The thirteenth chapter, concerning the love story of Malek-el-Adel Miranshah, Saladin's brother, and Joan, the sister of Richard the Lion Hearted, the King of England, is especially interesting. The events described in the third volume begin with the capture of Damascus by Saladin and ends with the establishing of a peace treaty between the Moslems and the Crusadors in the year 588 of the Islamic era. We wish the distinguished author great success.

zabáne 'almaní.

namnevisí bəráye šerkáte dər kelasháye jədíde zəbáne 'almaní, həmeruzé 'əz sa'áte pənj tahéšte bæ'dəzzóhr, dər dəftəre 'injanéb, vaqé dər xiyabáne lalezár, kucéye refahí, kašíye šomaréye bistosé, 'ənjám migirəd. mohəndés mo'təzədí.

kelasháye 'inglisiye dəbestáne behéšt, zire nəzəre doktór daná beheští, semahé sisəd riyál, bəráye dowréye jədíd, namnevisí mínemayəd. kelasháye 'aqayán və baneván, və danešámuzáne dəbirestaní, jodagané mibašəd. 'inglisíra baketabháye DIRECT METHOD, zire nəzəre kar'azmudətərin 'ostadáne 'inglisí, dər 'ín mo'əssesé fərá xahəd [[sic! read xahid]] gerəft. xiyabáne šáh, bistmetriye 'əvvəl, cəharráhe nahíd. telefón 43657.

'əz ketabxanəye 'ettela'át.

jəngháye səlibí, jélde sevvóm. jəngháye səlibí, yéki 'əz həvadése mohémme jəhán bešomár miyayəd, cún dər nətijéye voqú'e 'ín jənghá, təmás, və 'ertebáte mostəqími miyáne melále šərq və qərb pədíd 'aməd, və 'urupa'iyán, ke dər 'án 'əyyám 'əz təməddón və fərhéng bəhréyi nédaštənd, bevasetéye 'amədošód bəməmaléke šərq, bafərhéngo təməddóne 'eslamí 'ašená šodənd. pəsəz bazgəšt bekešvərháye xód, 'əsásə təməddóne jədídra bər rúye məbaniye fərhéngə šərqi və 'eslamí bəná nehadənd, və 'ánra təkmíl nemudənd, və dər nətijé dowréye nəstaxíz (rensáns) pədíd 'aməd, ke hənúz həm dombaléye 'án 'edamé darəd.

jəngháye səlibí 'əz 'aqáz tapayán bíš 'əz yek qərn dəvám yaft, və bel'əxəré, barandéne məsihiyán 'əz məmaléke 'eslamí payán yaft. šəgóft 'ínke, qəhremáne namiye 'ín fótuhát, səlaheddíne 'əyyubiye kordestaní, 'əz mərdáne tarixíye 'irán mibašəd, ke hətta movərxéne motə'əssébe 'anrúze fərənk həm nətəvanesté 'ənd, jəvanmərdí, və delirí, və boləndhəmmətiye 'ín sərdəre bozórge 'iránra nadidé 'engarənd. 'aqáye rəhimzadəye səfəvi 'əz danešməndán, benáme mo'asér, [[sic! read 'əz danešməndáne namiye mo'asér]] baséy'e vafér, məjmu'éye vəqayé'e tarixe jəngháye səlibíra 'əz rúye 'əsnáde motqén, bənehayəte bitərəfi, dər se mojəlləd, jəm'avərí nemudé 'ənd. do jélde 'ín tarix, qəblən 'entešár yafté 'əst, və 'ínék jélde sevvóm, ke moštəmél bər vəqayé'e xateméye jəngháye səlibí mibašəd, 'əz táb' xarəj šodé 'əst. 'ín mojəlləd 196 səfhé və sizdəh bənd (fəsl) 'əst, və məxsusən bənde sizdəhóme 'án rajé' bemo'ašeqéye mələkol'adéle miranšáh bəradəre səlaheddín ba jo'anná, xahəre ricárde širdél, padəšáhe 'engelestán, besyár jaləbəst. həvadése mondəréje dər jélde sevvóm, 'əz 'estiláye səlaheddín bər dəməšq, 'aqáz migərdəd, və betədvíne solh-nané miyáne mosəlmanán və səlibiyán, dər sále 588 hejri, payán mipəzirəd. məzide tovfíqe mo'əlléfe 'ərjoməndra məs'ələt minema'im.

New Decision Approved Last Night by the High Council of the Ministry of Education Concerning Students Who Received a Failing Grade ('Zero') in Foreign Language Dictation.

The 919th Session of the High Council of the Ministry of Education convened last night and the following articles were approved: (1) The Statutes of the School of Forestry proposed by the Forestry Department were approved. (2) Pupils of farmers elementary schools, who, due to the fact that their parents moved to another place, have been transferred to areas where elementary schools for farmers do not exist, may continue their studies in a regular elementary school, or vice versa. (3) In order to show leniency to those of the students whose average examination grade during the current school year reached 12 but who received zero in their foreign language dictation, [it has been decided that] they may, as an exception for this particular year, take advantage of the Amendment to Article 48 of the Regulations on Secondary Schools, with the observance of its other provisions. (4) The following Amendment has been added to Article 48 of the Regulations on Secondary Schools:

Students of Secondary Schools who have a grade less than 7 in one of their courses during the Khordad and Shahrivar examinations, have the right to advance to the next class. However, students who have been studying a specialized field in the fourth grade, in accordance with the new program for secondary education and who have received a grade less than 7 in their Khordad examinations in their specialized course, cannot advance to the next class, unless they raise that grade up to 7 in Shahrivar. Permission to change their field of study will be granted only to those who, according to the Chart printed in the Regulations approved by the 917th Session of the High Council of the Ministry of Education, have successfully passed the examination for the specialized course they had selected. According to the new program for education, permission to advance to the next class will not be granted to those students of the 5th and 4th grades, who take a specialized course and receive a grade less than 7 in Khordad or Shahrivar.

The above Amendment will become effective beginning with the academic year 1335 - 1336.

Keyhan #3989. 17 Mehr 1335/9 October 1956.

A new office under the name of the 'General Department of Revenue' is being organized in the Ministry of Finance. The Income Tax Bureau will be limited [in its activities by this action]. The financial affairs of the country will be administered under the supervision of the General Department of Revenue.

As we have been informed today, the Ministry of Finance is planning to reorganize the Income Tax Bureau and to limit the scope of its activity. It has also been said ('heard')

mosævvábe dišábe šowráye 'aliye færhæng, tæsmíme jædí dær baréye danešamuzánike dær diktéye zæbáne xarejé séfr gerefté 'ænd.

nohsádo nozdæhomín jælæséye šowráye 'aliye færhæng, dišáb tæškíl gærdid væ mævádde zír betæsvíbe šowrá resid:

- 1) 'æsasnaméye 'amuzešgáhe jængél pišnæháde bongáhe jængélhá betæsvíb resid.
- 2) danešamuzáne dæbestanháye rusta'í, ke be'elléte 'enteqále xanevadéye xód, benoqáti montæqél mišævænd, ke dæbestáne rusta'í vojúd nædaræd, mítævanænd dær dæbestanháye mæ'mulí 'edaméye tæhsíl dæhænd, væ bel'éks.
- 3) bemenzúre 'erfáq bedanešamuzánike dær sále tæhsiliye jarí, mo'æddéle nomeráte 'emtehaníye 'anán be 12 residé, væ dær diktéye zæbáne xarejí, séfr gerefté 'ænd, 'estesna'én beráye sále jarí bare'ayéte sayére šærayét mítævanænd 'æz tæbseréye maddéye 48 'a'innaméye dæbirestanhá, 'estefadé nemayænd.
- 4) tæbseréye zír bemaddéye 48 'a'innaméye dæbirestanhá 'ezafé gærdíd.

danešamuzáne dæbirestanhá, ke dær 'emtehanáte xordád ya šæhrivær dær yéki 'æz mæváde dorús nomréye kæmtær 'æz hæft dašté bašænd, hæqqe 'erteqá'e bekeláse balatærra darænd, véli danešamuzánike tæbqe bærnáméye jædíde tæhsiláte motævæsseté dær keláse cæharóme yéki 'æz reštéháye 'extesasi, mæšqúle tæhsíl šodænd, cenance nomréye 'emteháne yéki 'æz mæváde 'extesasiye 'anán, dær xordád máh kæmtær 'æz hæft budé, dær šæhrivær behæft næresæd, bekeláse balatær 'erteqá' nemiyabænd, fæqæt be'anán 'ejazé dadé mišævænd ke bæ tæbqe jædvæle mondæréj dær 'a'innaméye mosævvábe 917 jælæséye šowráye 'aliye færhæng, mæváde 'extesasiye šo'be'íra ke mayélænd, 'emtehán dadé, reštéye tæhsiliye xódra, dær suráte movæfæqiyát, tæqyír dæhænd.beráye danešamuzánike dær sále pænjom væ sišóm, tæbqe bærnáméye jædí dæ tæhsilát dær yéki 'æz mæváde 'extesasi mæšqúle tæhsíl mišævænd, cenance dær xordád ya šæhrivær dær mæváde 'extesasi, nomréye kæmtær 'æz 7 bégirænd, bekeláse balatær 'erteqá peydá nemikonænd.

tæbseréye fówq 'æz sále tæhsiliye 1335-36 qabéle 'ejrást.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3989

17 mæhre 1335
9 'októbre 1956

'edaréye jædídi benáme 'edaréye kólle maliyát, dær vezaráte dara'í tæškíl mišævænd.
'edaréye tæšxíse dæramædhá mæhdúd xahæd šod, væ 'omúre maliyáte kešvær, táhte næzære
sazemáne 'edaréye kólle maliyát 'edaré xahæd šod.

betówrike 'emrúz 'ettelá' hasél kærdim, vezaráte dara'í dær næzár daræd, 'edaréye tæšxíse dæramædhára 'æz suráte fe'lí xaréj kærdé, væ hodúde kære 'ánra mæhdudtær sazæd.

that the Department of Revenue is being organized in the Ministry of Finance and that all affairs connected with revenues both from Tehran and from the provinces will be administered under the supervision of the above mentioned organization. Up to now the local financial offices in the provinces have been in charge of collecting taxes, but after the formation of this Department the income tax officers will be appointed directly by the said Department and will perform their duties under its supervision. In short, all affairs connected with revenues will be centralized in this Department. The study of this project is still going on. It is possible a final decision will soon be reached, and the new Department will start functioning.

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An agreement has been reached about the final plan for the Steel Mill. The Mill which will be erected will have ('will be on the basis of') a 60,000 ton capacity with a maximum output of 100,000 tons. The Steel Mill will be put into operation in two years.

It was learned today that the Commission of the Plan Organization which had been sent to Germany has reached an agreement concerning the final plan for the Steel Mill. It has been decided that [this Commission], after its return, will prepare a report on the specifications of the Steel Mill, and on the final plan for it, and forward them to the High Council of the Plan Organization for approval.

The Steel Mill will be built in the vicinity of the iron mines of Shamsabad and will have ('on the basis of') 60,000 tons capacity capable of being increased up to 100,000 t. A spokesman for the Plan Organization said today that the General Mining Company, Inc. had [already] done the preliminary work and gotten ready the proper equipment to commence the construction work which will be started immediately after being approved by the Plan Organization.

It is possible that the procedure connected with announcing the bidding and the determining of the successful bidder ('winner') will be completed within the next four months and the Mill will be erected and ready for operation in not later than two years.

Correspondence is currently in progress between the Ministry of Roads and the Plan Organization in order to complete as soon as possible the railroad branch line from Dorud to Shamsabad. In addition to the fact that the above mentioned railroad line is essential for the transportation of the products of the Mill to various areas of the country, it is first of all of first-rate importance for the transportation of construction materials and equipment, and secondly the railroad must be ready for general use. Accordingly, an appropriation has been provided for and sent to the High Council of the Plan Organization for approval. The construction of this railroad will be completed before the successful bidder for the bid for the Mill is determined.

The erection of the Mill will be carried out under the supervision of the General Mining and Metallurgical Company, Inc. and the Technical Bureau of the Plan Organization. Should the Consortium DMAG - Krupp be the successful bidder, the installation of machinery will also be carried out in accordance with the German project.

həmcənīn šənīdē mišəvəd ke 'edaréye maliyát dər vezarəte dara'í təškíl migərdəd, və kolli-
yēye 'omúre maliyáte kešvər, 'ə'əm 'əz tehrán və šəhrestanhá, tēhte nəzəre sazəməne məz-
búr 'edaré xahəd šod. tabehál, dara'iháye məhəll dər šəhrestanhá 'ohdedəre vosúle maliyát
budə'nd, vəli pəs'əz təškile 'ín 'edaré, mə'murine maliyathá mostəqimən 'əz tərəfe 'edar-
éye məzkúr tə'yín, və tēhte nəzəre 'án, 'ənjámə vəzifé xahənd kərd, və betóvwe xolasé,
kolliyéye 'omúre maliyatí dər 'ín 'edaré mətemərkéz xahəd šod. motale'é rúye 'ín nəzər
'edamé darəd, və momkənəst bezudí təsmime moqtəzi 'ettexáz šəvəd, və 'edaréye jədíd šorú'
bekár nemayəd.

dər baréye tərhe nəha'íye karxanéye zówbe 'ahən movafeqət šod. karxané bər 'əsásə
zərfiyéte šəst hezar ton, və qodrəte nəha'í sədhezár ton nəsb mišəvəd. karxanéye zówbe
'ahən ta do sále digər bekár mi'oftəd. 'emrúz kəsbe 'ettelá' šod ke hey'əte 'e'zamíye
sazəməne bərnámə be'almán dər baréye tərhe nəha'íye zówbe 'ahən movafeqət kərdə'nd, və
qərərəst dər baréye mošəxxəsáte karxanéye zówbe 'ahən və tərhe nəha'íye 'án, pəs'əz
moraje'ət, gozaréše təhiyyé kərdé, və betəsvibe šowráye'aliye bərnámə beresənənd.

karxanéye zówbe 'ahən dər jəvəre mə'adéne 'ahéne šəmsabád bər 'əsásə zərfiyéte šəst
hezár ton ke ta sədhezár ton qabéle 'əfzayeš başəd, bəná xahəd šod. 'emrúz yek məqámə
sazəməne bərnámə goft, šerkəte səhamíye kólle mə'adén, moqəddəməte kár və vesayéle mər-
butéra bəráye 'aqəze kár təhiyyé kərdə'st ke pəs 'əz təsvibe məqaməte sazəmán beladərəng
šorú' bekár gərdəd. jəryáne 'e'láne monaqesé və tə'yíne bərandé momkənəst ta cahár máhe
digər təmám šəvəd və hédde 'əksər ta do sále digər karxané nəsb, və bəráye kár 'amadé
xahəd šod.

béyne vezarəte ráh və sazəməne bərnámə məkətebāti dər jəryánəst, ke hərce zudtər
rah'ahéne fər'í 'əz dorúd bešəms'abádra bepayán resənəd. 'əlavé bər'ánke ráhe məzkúr,
bəráye həmlə məhsuláte karxané benoqáte moxtələfe kešvər mowréde 'ehtiyájəst, dər vəhléye
'əvvəl, bəráye həmlə məsaléhe saxtemaní və vəsa'él, dər dərəjéye 'əvvəle 'əhəmmiyət qərər
darəd, və dər dərəjéye dovvóm bayəd ráh hazér bəráye 'estefadé başəd. 'e'tebári níz rúye
'ín mənzúr betəsvibe šowráye 'aliye bərnámə residé, və ta tə'yíne bərandéye monaqeséye
karxané saxtemáne rah níz təmám xahəd šod.

nəsbe karxané tēhte nəzəre šerkəte səhamíye kólle mə'adén, və fellezzát və dəftəre
fənníye sazəmán 'ənjám xahəd šod, dər surətike konsorsyóme demak krup bərandé šod, nəsbe
mašin'alát níz tēbqe tərhe 'almanhá surət xahəd gəreft.

'əməliyéte saxtemáne 'əsliye [sédde] kərəj bekompaníye morison knudsén vagozár miš-
əvəd. bəráye təhiyyéye ləvazéme mowréde 'ehtiyáje sədd, sefaréše lazəm bekompaniháye
xərəjí dadé šod.

The main construction work at Karaj will be given to the Morrison Knudsen Company. In order to obtain the necessary equipment for the dam, proper orders have been placed with foreign firms. In order to carry out the project for the construction of the main Karaj dam, the officials of the Plan Organization and the Karaj Dam Organization are busy preparing a list of requisites concerning instruments, tools and machinery to be used for the construction of the dam. A certain quantity of necessary instruments and machinery has been ordered from foreign companies and it will arrive in Iran within two months.

A well-informed authority declared today: The preliminaries for the construction of the main dam have been started, but the progress of the work is not going to be spectacular until the arrival in Tehran of the necessary mechanical equipment. With regard to the contractor for the construction of the main dam the above mentioned authority said: No decision has been made up to now as to the company which is going to be the builder of the dam. The same person confirmed that, taking into consideration ('with') the previous experience that the Morrison Company has had during the construction of detour roads at the Karaj Dam, it is certain that the construction works of the main dam will also be given to the aforesaid Company, and the necessary contract to that effect will be concluded with that Company. As to the construction work of the main part of the Karaj Dam, which with the approval of the Harza project has now become realizable, the Plan Organization has allocated ('paid') the necessary credits and the only thing to do is to carry out the Karaj Dam project ('the responsibility for the construction of the Karaj Dam will be the carrying out of the project').

Ettelaat #9135

16 Mehr 1335/October 8, 1956

How the Supreme Court was established, and what its duties are. These prominent men and personalities, from the [(beginning of the)] establishment of the Supreme Court up until now, have held its chairmanship and attorneyship. The Ministers who were tried by the Supreme Court in the past twenty years. The highest judicial system of our country, i.e., the Supreme Court, has undergone new changes recently. For a while, there occurred disagreement concerning the replacement of the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but finally new changes and appointments took place. The Supreme Court has an important role, from the point of view of the highest supervision of the common laws of the country. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court rides in a car with a tricolor license. Should the ministers commit a violation, they will be prosecuted in this court. The Supreme Court can prevent executions by suspending sentences, and, [also], shorten the period of imprisonment. The Supreme Court is a place for investigating complaints of government employees against the government. In any case, in this short report we are introducing to the[(dear)] readers our Supreme Court.

The Ministry of Justice

On the 14th of Jamadi-ol-akhar of the lunar year 1324, the constitutional decree was proclaimed by the late Mozaffareddin Shah Qajar, and on the 14th of Zilqadeh of the same

bemənzúre 'ejráye prožéye saxtemáne 'əsliye sádde kæréj, məqamáte sazemáne bərnámé, və sazemáne sádde kæréj, məšqúle tənzi me liste 'ehtiyájáte mərbuté beləvazém və 'alát və mašinháye 'əməliyatí, bəráye saxtemáne sádd mibašənd.

qesməti 'əz ləvazém və mašin'aláte mowréde 'ehtiyáj, bekompaniháye xarejí sefaréš dade sodá'st, ke tayék máhe digər varéde 'irán mišəvəd.

'emrúz yek məqáme mottalé' 'ezhárdašt: moqəddəmətə saxtemáne 'əsliye sádd 'aqáz šodá'st, vəlí, tahengámike vəsa'él və ləvazéme kafíye mašini betehrán nəresidé, sor'áte 'əməl cendán qabéle təvəjjóh nəxahəd bud. məqáme məzbúr dəer bəráye moqate'ekáre saxtemáne 'əsliye sádd, goft:

hənúz rajé' bekompaniye sazəndéye sádd təsmimi gerefté nəšodá'st. həmin məqám təkid kərd ke basəvabéqike kompaniye morisón dəer mowréde 'əməliyatə jaddeháye 'enherafiye moqəddematiye sádde kæréj darəd, nosəlləmən 'əməliyatə saxtemáne 'əsliye sádd níz bekompaniye nəmbordé mohəvvəl xahəd šod, və qəardáde lazém dəer 'in mowréd ba'in kompani mon'əqəd mišəvəd.

dəer 'əməliyatə saxtemaniye qesmətə 'əsliye sádde kæréj, ke batəsvibe tárhe harzá 'ínek 'əməli mišəvəd, sazemáne bərnámé 'e'tebáre mərbutéra pərdáxt nemudé, və vəziféye saxtemáne sádde kæréj 'ejráye prožé xahəd bud.

'əz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 məhre 1335
8 'októbre 1956

diváne kešvər ceguné təškíl šod, və cé vəzayéfe darəd. 'in rejál və šəxsiyəthá 'əz 'ebtedáye təškíle diváne kešvər takonún riyasət və dadsetaniye 'ánra bəer'ohdé daštə'nd. vozeráyike dəer bist sále 'əxír dəer diváne kešvər mohakemé šodé'nd.

'alitarín dəstgáhe qəza'íye kešvəre má, yé'ni diváne 'aliye kešvər, 'in ruzhá docáre təqyiráte tazéyi šodá'st. moddəti bəer sáre təqyire rə'ise sabéqe diváne kešvər, 'extelafáti borúz kərd, və 'axərol'ámr təqyiráte tazé və 'entesabáte jədidi surət gereft.

diváne 'aliye kešvər 'əz nəzəre nezaráte 'aliyé bəer qəvanine 'omumiye məmlekət, nəqše bozórgi darəd. rə'ise diváne kešvər ba'otomobile seréng rəfto'aməd mikonəd. vozerá, 'əgər mortəkébe jórmi šəvənd, dəer 'in diván mohakemé mišəvənd.

diváne kešvər mitəvənəd bənəqze 'əhkám 'əz 'e'damhá jelowgiri konsəd, və moddəte məbshára kahéš dəhəd. diváne kešvər mərjé'e bozórgi bəráye residegi bešəkayáte karmən-dáne dowlət, 'əz dowlət mibašəd. xolasé, dəer 'in moxtəsər ke zəkr mikonim, diváne 'aliye kešvəre xódra bəxəndegáne 'əzíz mišənasanim.

diváne 'edaláte 'ozmá.

dəer taríxe cəhardəhóme jəmadiyol'əxəre 1324 qəmmarí, fərmáne məšrutiyət 'əz tərəfe mərhúme mozəffəroddinšáhe qajár sadér gərdid, vəd dəer cəhardəhóme zelqə'déye həmən sal,

year, the Constitution and its Amendments were approved and signed. In Article 71 of the Amendments to the Constitution, the judicial courts and the Ministry of Justice were briefly mentioned. Furthermore, Article 75 of the Amendments mentioned the Supreme Court. In any case, on the 15th day of Moharram, 1326 of the lunar year, corresponding to the 29th of Bahman 1286 solar year, i.e., apparently at the time when our late Mokhber-os-Saltaneh Hedayat was the minister of justice, at the announcement of the establishment of the Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court was also mentioned. The Minister of Justice was entrusted with the chairmanship of this court. The permanent members, who must always be present, are: 1) Khan Baba Khan, 2) Hossein Amin-ol-Edaleh, 3) Lisan-od-Dowleh (secretary).

The [(other)] heads of other courts, who are also members of the Supreme Court and who will be present if necessary, in order to bring the total number of the group up to 7 or 9 are as follows: 1) Haj Sedq-ol-Molk Kermani, Chief Justice of the penal court, 2) Rokn-ol-Mamalek, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, 3) Eqtedar-od-Dowleh, chairman of the executive committee, 4) Eshraq-os-Saltaneh, chief accountant, 5) Entezam-os-Saltaneh, chairman of the Commercial Court.

Consequently the Supreme Court (Court of Cassation) was created only in name, but because other new courts had been established, no work was on hand for the Supreme Court, and it was practically inactive.

The Supreme Court and the minor despotism

In Jamadi-ol-owla of 1326, Mohamed Ali Shah Qajar decided to take action against the Constitutionalists, and the roar of the government cannons, which were bombarding the Majles, announced the rise of the period of minor despotism. From this period to the time of Mohamed Ali Shah's defeat and flight and his son Ahmed Shah's ascent to the throne, the Supreme Court, like other organizations created by the constitution, was in a state of suspension.

The Law establishing the Ministry of Justice

On the 21st of Rajab, 1329, corresponding to the 27th of Tir 1290, solar year, the law establishing the Ministry of Justice was approved by the Judicial Committee of the second Majles and was signed by the members of this Committee.

The members of this Committee consisted of: 1) Abolhassan Mirza Qajar, 2) Sheikh Ali (Modarres), 3) Ebrahim Musavi Shirazi, 4) Nasrollah Taqavi (the late Haj Seyyed Nasrollah), 5) Haj Aqa Shirazi, 6) Reza-et-Tabatabai (Mirza Reza Khan Naini), 7) Hashtrudi. The late Haj Emam Jome Khoi and Seyyed Hassan Moddarres wrote after ('under') the original Law establishing the Ministry of Justice, 'In the name of Almighty God, praise be to Him. Law establishing the Ministry of Justice consists of 265 articles. The Law concerning religious courts and the courts of justice of the peace consists of 46 articles, totalling 311 articles. Both Codes, have been written and discussed in the presence of the Judicial Committee of the Majles -- may God always preserve it ('strengthen its pillars'). All possible care and attention were given to the matter of correcting them and adapting them to the holy laws

ke motabéqe badəhóme 'azáre 1285 šəmsíst, qanúne 'əsasí və motəmməme 'án, təsvíb šod və betovših resid.

dər 'əsle həftadoyéke motəmməme qanúne 'əsasí, 'ešarə bəməhakéme 'ədliyé və diváne 'edaləte 'ozmá šodə'st, və niz dər 'əsle həftadopənjóme motəmməme qanúne 'əsasí, námi 'əz divanxanəye təmiz bordé šodə'st.

dər hər hál rúze panzdəhóme mohərrəme 1326 qəmrí, motabéqe ba 29 bəhməne 1286 šəmsí, yə'ni zaherán dər zəməne vezarəte 'ədliyéye mərhúme haj moxberossəltənəye hedayət, dər zəme 'e'láme təškiláte 'ədliyé, 'əz məjlése təmiz niz námi bordé šodəst. riyasəte 'ín diván be'ohdəye vəzire 'ədliyé bud. 'ə'záye mostəmér ke bayəd həmišə hazər bašənd: 1) xan babaxán, 2) hoséyne 'əminol'edalé, 3) lesánoddowlé (monší və səbbát).

sayere ru'əsáye məhakéme digər, ke 'ozviyyəte məjlése təmizra darənd, və lədəlhajət bəráye təkmíle 'eddé ta héft, ya nöh nəfər hazər xahənd šod, beqərəre zéyl mibašənd: 1) haj sedqolmólke kermaní, rə'ise məhkeməye jəzá, 2) roknolməmalék, rə'ise məhakéme 'estinaf, 3) 'eqtedaroddowlé, rə'ise 'ejrá 4) 'ešraqossəltənə, rə'ise mohasebát, 5) 'entezamos-səltənə, rə'ise məhkeməye tejarət.

bedín tərtíb, diváne təmiz (kešvər) 'esmən təškil šod, vəli cún məhakém tazé təškil šodé budənd, bəráye diváne təmiz kəri 'amadé nəšode bud, və 'əmələn bikár bud.

diváne təmiz və 'estəbdáde səqír.

dər jəmədiyol' owláye 1326 mohəmməd'əlišáhe qajár təsmím bemoqabelé bəməšrutexahán gereft, və qorrəše tupháye qováye dowləti, ke məjləsra golulebarán mikərd, fərarəsídəne dowláne 'estəbdáde səqírra 'e'lám .ərd. 'əz 'ín taríx, ta zəməne šekəste mohəmməd'əlišáh, və fərarə vey, və bər təxt nəšəstəne pesərəš 'əhmədšáh, diváne təmiz niz, manənde sayere təškiláte məšrutiyət, dər hále tə'tíl bud.

qanúne 'osúle təškiláte 'ədliyé.

dər bistoyekóme rəjəbe 1329 motabéqe ba 27 tirmáhe 1290 šəmsí, qanúne 'osúle təškiláte 'ədliyé betəsvíbe komisyóne qəvaníne 'ədliyéye dowləye dovvóme məjlése šowráye mellí resid, ke 'ə'záye komisyón 'ánra 'emzá kərdə'nd.

'ə'záye 'ín komisyún 'ebarət budənd 'əz: 1) 'əbolhəsən mirzá qajár, 2) šeyx 'əlí (modərrés), 3) 'əbrahíme musəviye širazi, 4) nəscrolləhe təqəví (mərhúme hajseyd nəscrolláh) 5) haj 'aqaširazi, 6) rezá 'öltəbatəba'í (mirzá rezaxáne na'iní), 7) həštrudí.

mərhúme haj'emám jom'éye xo'í və seydhəsəne modərrés, dər zéyle qanúne 'osúle təškiláte 'ədliyé, cenín neveštə'nd:

bəsməllahe tə'ála, və ləholhənd: ketábe 'osúle təškiláte 'ədliyé morəkkəb 'əz devistosəstopenj maddé və ketábe mahazere šər'iyé və solhiyé, morəkkəb 'əz 46 maddé, ke məjmú'e ketabəyn sisədo yazdəh maddə'est dər komisyúne 'ədliyéye məjlése šowráye mellí,

of Islam. Written by the most humble servant ('sinner'), Yahia al Khui, Seyyed Hossein [[sic! Hassan]] Modarres.'

After the ratification of this law, the Supreme Court was established under the chairmanship of the late Mohamad Ali Foruqi (Zoka-ol-Molk) and the attorneyship of Aqa Seyyed Habibollah Shabiri [[sic! Shabestari]]. This court had a legal branch which was presided over by the late Zoka-ol-Molk, and a penal branch presided over by Mr. Mohsen Sadr (Sadr-ol-Ashraf).

The Supreme Court and [Mr.] Davar. The late [Mr.] Davar, after he had been put in charge of the Ministry of Justice, established its basic organization and one can truly say that he created legal justice. The law establishing the Ministry of Justice was ratified in 1307, and in accordance with this law the Supreme Court began to function. The late Nayer-ol-Molk Hedayat, and the late Mirza Reza Khan Naini were appointed as President of the Supreme Court, and as Attorney General, respectively.

The Chief Justices of the Supreme Court. These men, from the beginning of the establishment of the Ministry of Justice up to now, were the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court: Foruqi (Zoka-ol-Molk), Rezaqoli Hedayat (Nayer-ol-Molk), Haj Mokhber-os-Saltaneh, Haj Seyyed Nasrollah Taqavi, Shafi, Jahanshahi, Mohamad Seruri, Ali Heyat.

Attorneys General. The following men have held the position of Attorney General of the Supreme Court: Haj Seyyed Habibollah Shabestari (Majdi), who was known as Seyyed Habibollah the Attorney General, Mohsen Sadr (Sadr-ol-Ashraf), Haj Seyyed Nasrollah Taqavi, Mohammed Reza Vojdani, Ali Heyat, Haeri Shahbaq, Jamaledin Akhavi, Ahmad Emami, Javad Ameri.

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. 1) Investigation of legal and penal cases, which resulted in a decision in the lower courts ('stages'). 2) Prosecution of ministers in case of a violation of law or of a crime. 3) Investigation of complaints by government employees. According to Article 64 of the National Employment law, approved on the 22nd Azar, 1301 solar year, a governmental council has been established to which government employees may resort with complaints against cabinet members, in the case of the violation of one of the articles of the National Employment law. On the unavailability ('in the absence') of this council, the Supreme Court has been introduced as a substitute for the Governmental Council; therefore, this court has the right to investigate the complaints of the government employees, and as is normal and customary, their complaints are being studied.

The Ministers who have been Counsels. From among the Counsels of the Supreme Court, these men, up to now, have reached [the post of] the Minister of Justice: 1) Foruqi (Zoka-ol-Molk), 2) Mohsen Sadr (Sadr-ol-Ashraf), 3) Assadollah Mammaqani, 4) Mohamad Ali Buzari, 5) The late Lotfi. The ministers who were tried by the Supreme Court: Mansur, who was acquitted; Nosrat-od-Dowleh, sentenced; Tadayyon, acquitted; Soheyli, acquitted.

šəyyədalláho tæ'alá 'ærkanó, dær məhzər mozakeré və təhrír šodé, və dær təshih və tət-biqe 'án baqəvaníne moqəddəséye šər'e 'eslám beqədról qodrəte vəl'emkán 'ehtemám və moraqebət nemudə'st. hərrəróhol'səhqərol'así yəhyalxu'í. seydhoséyne modərrés.

pəs'əz təsvíbe 'ín qanún, diváne təmíz beriyasəte mərhúme mohəmməd'əliye foruqí (zoka'olmólk), və moddə'iyol'omumiye 'aqa séyd həbibolláhe šəbirí, [[sic! read šəbestəri]] təškil šod. 'ín diván daráye šo'béye hoquqí beriyasəte mərhúme zoka'olmólk, və yek šo'béye jəza'í beriyasəte 'aqáye mohsəne sədr (sədról'əšráf) bud.

diváne təmíz və davər.

mərhúme davər, pəs 'əz təsəddiye xod be'ədliyé, təškiláti 'osulí dad, və dær həqiqət mitəván goft, ke 'ədliyéye qanuní bevojúd 'əvərd. qanúne 'osúle təškiláte 'ədliyé, dær sále 1307 betəsvíb resid, və motabəqe həmin qanún, diváne kešvər šorú' bekár kərd. mərhúme nayerolmólke hədayət beriyasəte diváne təmíz, və mərhúme mirza rezaxáne na'iní bəməqáme dadsetaniye kóll mənsúb šodənd.

ro'əsáye diváne kešvər.

'ín 'əšxás 'əz bədve təškiláte 'ədliyé takonún riyasəte diváne kešvərra be'ohdə dašté 'ənd: foruqí (zoka'olmólk), reza qoliye hədayət (nayerolmólk), haj moxberossəltəné, haj séyd nəsrolláhe təqəví, šəfi', jəhanšahí, mohəmməde sorurí, 'əliye hey'ət.

dadsetanháye kóll.

'əšxáse zír dadsetaniye diváne kešvərra be'ohdə dašté 'ənd: haj séyd həbibolláhe šəbestəri (məjdí), ke be'aqáye séyd həbibolláhe moddə'í'ol'omúm mə'rúf budé 'əst, mohsəne sədr (sədról'əšráf), haj séyd nəsrolláhe təqəví, mohəmməd reza vojdaní, 'əliye hey'ət, ha'iriye šahbáq, jəmal'oddíne 'əzəví, 'əhməde 'emamí, jəvədə 'amirí.

hodúde səlahiyəte diváne təmíz: 1) residuegí bəpərvəndeháye hoquqí, və jəza'í, ke dær mərahéle pa'ín montəhí besodúre hók m šodé 'əst. 2) mohakeméye vozərə dær mowréde təqsirát və jəra'ém. 3) residuegí bešəkayəte mostəxdemíne dowlət: cún motabəqe maddéye šəstocəhəre qanúne 'estəxdáme kešvəri mosəvvəbe 22 'azəre 1301 šəmsí, mərjə'e šəkayəte mostəxdemíne 'edaráte dowləti, 'əz vozərə dær məvaréde nəqze yéki 'əz məvaréde qanúne 'estəxdáme kešvəri, šowráye dowləti mo'əyyén gərdidé 'əst, və dær qiyábe 'ín šowrá, diváne 'aliye kešvər, jənešíne šowráye dowləti mo'ərrefí šodé 'əst. lezá 'ín diván səlahiyəte residuegí bešəkayəte mostəxdemíne 'edaráte dowlətíra darəd, və cenánke mə'múl və mərsúməst bešəkayəte 'anán residuegí be'əmél mi'ayəd.

vozərə'ike mostəšár budé 'ənd.

'əz miyáne mostəšaráne diváne kešvər takonún, 'ín 'eddé bevezarəte dadgostəri residé 'ənd: 1) foruqí (zoka'olmólk), 2) mohsəne sədr (sədról'əšráf), 3) 'əsədolláhe məməqəni, 4) mohəmməd'əliye buzəri, 5) mərhúme lotfí. vozərə'ike dær diváne kešvər mohakemé šodé 'ənd: mənsúr, ke təbrə'é šod, nosrətoddowlé məhkúm šod, tədəyyón, təbrə'é šod, soheyli, təbrə'é šod.

Keyhan #3988. 16 Mehr 1335/8 October 1956

A petition by telegram from the Minister of the Court and the Minister of Public Health to His Majesty the Shah and the Queen concerning the organization of a medical convention in Ramsar.

The following telegram was communicated to Teheran at 11:20 a.m. yesterday after the opening of the Fifth Medical Convention in Ramsar:

His Imperial Majesty, the Shahenshah.

The Fifth Medical Convention was solemnly opened in the presence of a great number of physicians from Teheran and the shahrestans in the name of Your Imperial Majesty, the fosterer of knowledge, and with a message from Her Majesty, Queen Soraya Pahlevi, the Honorable Chairman of the Convention.

Expert scientists began a series of scientific reports on the important subject of diseases carried by insects.

Your obedient servant on his own behalf and on behalf of all the participants express their gratitude and thankfulness for His Majesty's favors which made it possible to organize such great scientific and technical assemblies and who has never refused to encourage men of science. I beseech the Omniscient God to grant long life and a long reign to Your Imperial Majesty and the glorious Queen. Your obedient servant, Dr. Eghbal, Minister of the Imperial Court.

At 11:30 a.m. this telegram was communicated to Teheran by Dr. Jahanshah Saleh, Minister of Public Health.

Your Imperial Majesty, the Shahershah, 'At this time, when the Fifth Medical Convention in Ramsar is being organized with the help of Almighty God and under the auspices of and with the assistance of our scholarly and learned Shah, and is being opened with a message from her Majesty, the Queen, I avail myself of the opportunity to express my thanks to your Imperial Majesty on my own behalf and on behalf of all the physicians from Teheran and the Shahrestans who are present here. I beseech God for the perpetuity of the life and reign of Your Imperial Majesty. Your obedient servant, Dr. Jahanshah Saleh.

This telegram was also communicated yesterday to Paris from the convention hall of Ramsar: 'Imperial Embassy of Iran.

Her Majesty, Queen Soraya Pahlevi, Executive Chairman of the Medical Convention of Iran.

'The Fifth Medical Convention in Ramsar was opened with the encouraging message from Her Majesty which was read by his Excellency, Dr. Eghbal, Minister of the Imperial Court, and was received with pride and enthusiasm by the participants. My colleagues and I who are present at the meeting beseech Almighty God for the safe and early return of Your Majesty to Iran, so that under the auspices of His Imperial Majesty, the Shah, you will be able to continue your patronage and guidance of the Medical Convention from close at hand. Your obedient servant, Dr. Jahanshah Saleh.'

'æz ruznáméye keyhán, šomaréye 3988

16 mehmáhe 1335
8 'októbre 1956

'ærizéye telegrafiye vazīre dærbár væ vazīre behdári, behozúre šahenšáh væ mæleké, dær baréye taškile kongeréye pezeškiye ramsár.

'in telegráf, sa'áte yazdáho bíst dæqiqéye dirúz, pás 'æz gošayéše pænjomín kongeréye pezeškiye ramsár, betehrán moxaberé šod.

pišgáhe mobaréke 'æ'lahæzrâte homayúne šahenšahí.

pænjomín kongeréye pezeški banæzm væ tærtíbe xássi, væ dær hozúre 'eddéye kæsiri 'æz pezeškáne tehrán væ šehrestanhá, benáme namiye 'án šahenšáhe danešpærvær, væ bapæyáme 'olyahæzrâte mælekéye soræyyáye pæhlæví, riyasáte 'aliyéye kongeré 'eftetáh šod. væ selselé soxænraniháye 'elmí, dær bábe mowzú'e mohemme bimariháye montæqél 'æz hæšærát, bevæsiléye motexæsesíne fæn 'aqáz gærdid. Cakér, 'æz tæræfe xód, væ kolliyéye šerkætkonændegán, mæratébe sepasgozarí væ 'emtenán, 'æz mærahéme 'æliyéye molukanéra, ke 'emkáne tæškile 'íngune mæjamé'e bozóрге 'elmí, væ fænníra færahém færmudé, væ hícgah 'æz tæšvíq væ tærqíbe 'ærbábe fæn dæriq nædašté'ænd, tæqdím mídaræd, væ 'æz xodavænde daná bæqáye 'ómr væ sæltænáte 'án šahenšáhe mo'æzzæm væ mælekéye mofæxxæmra xastárest. Cakér, doktór 'eqbál - vazīre dærbáre šahenšahí.

væ dær sa'áte yazdáho si dæqiqé, 'in telegráf 'æz tæræfe vazīre behdári 'aqáye doktór jæhanšáhe saléh, betehrán moxaberé šod.

pišgáhe mobaréke 'æ'lahæzrâte homayúne šahenšahí. dær 'in mowqé' ke pænjomín kongeréye pezeškiye ramsár batæ'yidáte xodavænde bozórg væ tæhte tævæjjohát væ 'enayáte 'án šahenšáhe danešdúst, væ danešmænd, tæškíl, væ bapæyáme 'olyahæzrâte mæleké 'eftetáh mišævæd, mowqé'ra qænímæt danesté, 'æz tæræfe xód, væ qatebéye pezeškán, ke 'æz tehrán væ šehrestanhá, dær 'injá hozúr darænd, mæratébe sepasgozaríra bepišgáhe homayún tæqdím mídaræd, væ 'æz xodavænd, bæqáye 'ómr væ sæltænáte vojúde mobarékra, mæs'ælæt mikonæd. Cakér, doktór jæhanšáhe saléh.

'in telegráf hæm dirúz 'æz taláre bozóрге ramsár beparís moxaberé šod. séfaræte kobráye šahenšahiye 'irán.

pišgáhe mobaréke 'olyahæzrâte mælekéye soræyyáye pæhlæví, riyasáte 'aliyéye kongeréye pezeškiye 'irán.

pænjomín kongeréye pezeški dær ramsár bapæyáme tæšvíq'ængíze 'án 'olyahæzræt, ke bevæsiléye jenábe 'aqáye doktór 'eqbál vazīre dærbáre šahenšahí, qæra'æt, væ mowjébe 'eftexár væ tæšvíqe šerkætkonændegán gærdid, fædæví væ hæmkaráne hazére dær jælsé. 'æz xodavænde bozórg, mæs'ælæt darænd, ke bezudí mowkébe mobarék, movæffáq væ mo'æyyæd be'irán báz gærdænd, væ dær tæhte tævæjjoháte 'aliyéye 'æ'lahæzrâte homayúne šahenšáh, særpærestí væ rahnæma'íye kongérrera 'æz næzdík 'edamé dæhænd. fædæví, doktór jæhanšáhe saléh.

A Commission Has Been formed for the Improvement of the Lands of Shabankareh and for Carrying Out Drainage Programs.

For the purpose of carrying out drainage programs on the lands of Shabankareh, a commission has been formed under the supervision of Engineer Homayunfar, Executive Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Independent Department of Irrigation, and with Messrs. Shieldkocht and Puladkin, foreign specialists, Engineer Manuchehr Ayazi, Engineer Mohammad Baker Gholizadeh, and Engineer Ansari, experts of the Department, as members. Along with the study of past operations, this commission will prepare new programs in the fields of drainage, irrigation, and improvement of the lands of Shabankareh and will carry out these programs. At the same time, Engineer Asghar Azarnia was assigned to carry out the recommendations and resolutions of the afore-mentioned commission.

Celebration of The National Supreme Council of Cooperatives at The Ministry of Labor.

Upon the invitation of the National Supreme Council of Cooperatives, a celebration was held yesterday at 5 p.m. at the Ministry of Labor. A number of distinguished and learned personalities and representatives of cooperative societies in Teheran, members of the National Supreme Council of Cooperatives, and a number of members of the Council of Social Affairs for Women and Children, were present at the ceremony.

First, Dr. Nasser, Minister of Labor and Chairman of the Supreme National Council, spoke about the history of the organization of the Supreme Council of Cooperatives and while stating his satisfaction with the activity of the cooperative societies, he expressed hope for the progress of this kind of organization. Then, Engineer Mansur Emami, Chief of the publication entitled 'Nehzate Taavoni' [[the Cooperative Movement]], made a speech about the studies he had made in Europe in the field of cooperative societies. Finally, a film about cooperative societies was shown and a party was given for those who were present.

A Circular Telegram of The Minister of The Interior to The Governors of the Provinces Concerning the Formation of Village Councils.

This circular was communicated by Mr. Alam, Minister of the Interior, by telegram to all the governors of the provinces, and governor generals of the Shahrestans.

The Government favors particularly the execution of the law for improving the social conditions of the villages and is extremely interested in doing so promptly and efficiently. The first step in executing the law is the formation of village councils.

Some of the officials have pointed out the distances and the lack of means of communication ('transportation'). It is explicitly pointed out that the presence of the Bakhshdar [[District Supervisor]] at the formation of a village council in every village

'æz ruznaméye keyhán šomaréye 3988

16 mehrmáhe 1335
8 'októbre 1956

bəráye 'esláhe 'əraziye šəbankaré, və 'ejráye bərneháye zehkeši, komisyóni təškíl šod. bemənzúre 'ejráye bərneháye zehkeši dər 'əraziye šəbankaré, komisyóni, zire nəzəre 'aqáye mohəndés homayunfər, modire 'amél və rə'ise hey'əte modiréye bongáhe mostəqélle 'abyarí, və 'ozviyyáte 'aqayáne doktór šildkəxt, və puladkin, karšenasáne xarejí, və mohəndés mənucəhre 'əyazí, və mohəndés mohəmməd baqere qolizadə, və mohəndés 'ənsarí, karšenasáne bongáh, təškíl gərdid. 'ín komisyón, zəmne residegí be'əməliyáte gozəšté, bərneháye jədidi dər zəminéye zehkeši və 'abyarí, və 'esláhe 'əraziye šəbankaré, təhiyé xahəd kərd, və bemowréde 'ejrá xahəd gozard. zənnən, 'aqáye mohəndés 'əsqəre 'azərníyá, mə'múre 'ejráye nəzəriyát və təsmimáte komisyóne nəzbúr gərdid.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3988.

16 mehrmáhe 1335
8 'októbre 1956

jəšne šowráye 'alíye tə'avóne kešvər, dər vezarəte kár.

təbqə də'vəte šowráye 'alíye tə'avóne kešvər, sa'əte pənje bə'cəz zóhre dirúz, məjləse jəšni dər vezarəte kár mon'əqəd gərdid. dər 'ín mərasəm, 'eddé'i 'æz rejál və mə'arif, və məmayəndegáne šerkətháye tə'avoníye tehrán, və 'ə'záye šowráye 'alíye tə'avóne kešvər, və 'eddé'i 'æz 'ə'zá'e šowráye'omúre 'ejtema'íye zənnən və kudəkán, dər 'án hozúr daštənd. nəxóst, 'aqáye doktór nəsr, vəzire kár, və rə'ise šowráye 'alíye kešvər, bəyanáti dər 'ətráfe tarixcéye təškíle šowráye 'alíye tə'avón, bəyán daštənd, və zəmne 'ebráze xošvəqtí 'æz fə'alíyáte šerkətháye tə'avoní, nesbət bepišrəfte 'ín qəbil mo'əssesát, 'ezháre 'omidvarí kərdənd. 'ángah 'aqáye mohəndés mənsúre 'emamí, modire məšriyéye nehzəte tə'avoní, píramúne motale'átike dər zəminéye šerkətháye tə'avoní dər kešvəre 'orupá be'əməl 'avərdé'ənd, soxənrani kərdənd. dər payán, filmi rajé' bešerkətháye tə'avoní be'nə'rəze məmayəš gozərdé šod və 'æz hozzár pəzirai'í be'əməl 'aməd.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3988.

16 mehrmáhe 1335
8 'októbre 1956

bəxšnaméye telegrafíye vəzire kešvər be'ostandarán, dər baréye təškíle 'ənjoməne dehát.

'ín bəxšnamé 'æz tərəfe 'aqáye 'əléem, vəzire kešvər, telegrafí bekolliyéye 'aqayáne 'ostandarán, fərmandariháye kóll, və fərmandarán, moxaberé šodé'əst.

'ejráye qanúne 'esláhe 'omúre 'ejtema'íye dehát, mowréde nəzəre xásse dowlət və nəhayəte 'əlaqəra be'ejráye səhíh və səri'e, 'án dərəd. 'əvvəlín qadém dər 'ejráye 'ín qanún, təškíle 'ənjomənháye dehátəst. bərxí 'æz mə'murín, duríye ráh, ya nədaštəne vəsiléye nəqliyéra 'enván nemudé'ənd. sərihən yadavər nišavəd ke təškíle 'ənjoməne

is not absolutely necessary. In most of the villages of the country one of the government agents, such as a teacher, who is also the promoter of agriculture and hygiene, can be used for the formation of communal councils in the remote villages of the Shahrestans. This is pursuant to Art. 33, which provides that this law should be administered by the respective ministries, in accordance with the duties assigned to them. Finally, as was mentioned before, no excuse is acceptable in such a case. There will not be the slightest leniency in the prosecution of officials who evade and neglect the execution of this law.

Ettelaat, No. 9135

16 Mehr 1335
18 October 1956

Moscow was asked to make a suggestion about the price of Mazanderan rice. The controversies between the Foreign Trade Company and the Soviet Trade Mission still remain. The Government of Iran believes that Iranian rice must be sold at a single fixed price.

As we informed our readers yesterday, the Soviet Trade Mission has given notice that it was ready to buy Mazanderan rice for 6.25 rials per kilogram, that is, for fifty dinars less than the price of Gilan rice. However, it is better to prepare for sale ('business transaction') all the twenty thousand tons of rice from the region of Gilan.

After the release of this information, the members of the Board of Directors of the Foreign Trade Company went to the Soviet Trade Mission yesterday to settle the controversy. Today we have been informed that the controversy between the Trade authorities of Iran and the Soviets is still continuing and that the Soviet Trade Mission refuses to buy Mazanderan rice for the price of Gilan rice. One informed authority said that yesterday's negotiations between Mr. Foruzan, Executive Chief of the Foreign Trade Company, and Mr. Gardobchik, Head of the Soviet Trade Mission, arrived at the conclusion to inform the Commerce authorities in Moscow of the course of affairs. He added that the price that was established for the purchase of the rice was determined after considering the condition of the crop and, in general, all aspects of the matter and, as it was said before, from the Company's viewpoint there is no difference between the Mazanderan and Gilan rice. Furthermore, the Government of Iran makes an extreme effort to sell the rice of all the northern areas of Iran for a single price because, if it were decided to make a reduction in price, the farmers and peasants of the north would be ruined. He said afterwards that if we calculate the reduction which the Soviet officials are asking for, it will amount to two million and five hundred thousand rials. This in itself would have a vital effect on the conditions of life of the people of the north.

dehát, hætmán molazemé bahozúre bæxšdár dær hær déh nédaræd. dær 'æqlábe 'æz deháte kešvær, yéki 'æz næ'muríne dowlæt, 'æz qebile 'amuzegár, morævvéje kešaværzi væ behdári hæstænd, ke bemowjébe væzayéfike tébqe maddéye 33 dær 'ejráye 'ín qanún be'ohdéye vezarætxaneháye mætbú'e 'anhá vagozár šodé, dær tæškíle 'ænjoménhá mítævan 'æz vojúde 'ín qabil næ'murín dær deháte dur 'oftadéye hær šehrestán 'estefadé nemud. dær xatemé, betówrike qæblæn motezækkér gærdid, híc 'óZR væ bahané'i dær 'ín mowréd næsmú' næbudé, væ dær tæ'qíbe næ'murínike dær 'ejráye 'ín qanún tæsamóh væ tæ'allól værzænd, kucektærin 'eqmáz næxahæd šod.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettelá'át šomaréye 9135

16 mēhre 1335
8 'octobre 1956

dær mowréde qeymæte berénje mazænderán 'æz næskó kæsbe tæklíf šodé. 'extelafáte šerkæte mo'ameláte xarejî væ 'edaréye bazerganiye šowræví hæmcenan baqíst. dowlæte 'irán mo'tæ-qédæst ke berénje 'irán bayæd bayék nérxe sabét foruxté šævæd.

betówrike dirúz be'ettelá'e xanændegán resandím, 'edaréye bazerganiye šowræví 'ettelá' dadé ke hazéræst berénje næhsúle mazænderánra kiló'i 6.25 riyál yé'ni pænjáh dinár kæmtær 'æz qeymæte berénje gilán, bæxæræd, væ dær qéyre 'in suræt behtæræst tæmáme bist hezar tón berénje mowréde mo'amelé, 'æz mænteqéye gilán tæhiyé šævæd.

bedombále 'ín 'ettelá', dirúz 'æ'záye hey'æte modiréye šerkæte mo'ameláte xarejî, jæhéte hälle 'ín 'exteláf be 'edaréye bazerganiye šowræví næftænd. 'emrúz 'ettelá' hasél šod ke 'exteláfe næqamáte bazerganiye 'iráno šowræví hæmcenán 'edamé daræd, væ 'edaréye bazerganiye šowræví 'æz xæríde berénje mazænderán beqeymæte berénje gilán xoddarí mikonæd. yek næqáme mottælé' goft ke mozakeráte dirúze 'aqáye foruzán, modíre 'améle šerkæte mo'ameláte xarejî ba'aqáye gordobcík næ'íse 'edaréye bazerganiye šowræví be'ín nætijé residé ke jæræyán be'ettelá'e næqamáte bazerganiye næskó beræd. véy 'ezafé kærd nérxike bæráye xæríde berénj dær næzær gerefté, badærnæzær gereftæne væz'e næhsúl væ betówre 'kollí tæmáme jævanébe kár budé, væ hæmantówrike qæblán gofte šodé, 'æz næzære šerkæt, berénje mazænderán væ gilán færqí nédaræd, væ dowlæte 'irán næhayæte sá'ye xódra mikonæd, ke berénje tæmáme noqáte šomaliye 'iránra banérxe vahédi béforušæd, zira 'ægær qarár bæšæd, 'æz 'íngune tæxfifhá dadé šævæd, zare'ín væ ro'ayáye šomal, 'æz béyn xahæd næft. véy bæ'd goft, 'ægær tæxfífira ke næqamáte šowræví míxahænd hesáb konim, 'do melyúno pansæd hezar riyál mišævæd, væ 'ín xód dær væz'e zendegíye mærdóme šomál tæ'síre hæyatí xahæd dašt.

Economic news for the benefit of businessmen.

A company has been organized for exporting Iranian construction materials to Kuwait. The sudden increase in railroad transportation costs was the cause of a stop in the export of heavy goods. The price of transporting quarry stone is more than the price of the quarry stone itself and [the same is true of] the price of lead and zinc.

We have been informed that ('according to information') a number of Iranian businessmen have organized a corporation by the name of Iran-Kuwait in order to export Iranian construction materials to Kuwait and have begun to operate ('are engaged in activities'). This company started to compete in Kuwait against the representatives of the building companies of Lebanon and Italy and succeeded in securing a part of the Kuwait market in construction materials for Iranian materials. Recently, however, the increase in the amount of railroad transportation costs has caused this company to stop its work. In this connection, one of the chiefs of the aforementioned company made the following statement today: '[(The amount of)] six hundred rials in railroad transportation costs are being added to ('connected with') [the costs of] the stone, every ton of which is being bought from the quarry at the price of one hundred rials. The company had expected beforehand a 10% profit for itself, taking into consideration the price of the stone and railroad transportation costs in its transactions and had made the agreement [hoping] that perhaps in this way, that is with little profit, it could allot Iranian material to the Kuwait market. [Now], suddenly, 20% is added to the amount of the transportation cost, that is, 120 rials, and amounts to more than the price of the stone itself. Thus, not only the company's expected profits from this transaction are eliminated but it also harms the price of stone. Under these circumstances what is the task of this corporation, the aim of which is to serve the country, to acquire foreign exchange and create work for the unemployed?'

Moreover, in the classification of goods the items such as stones, bricks and construction materials in general are in class 7, which has the additional 20%. The transportation of the commodities of classes 1 and 2 is generally not made by railroad and an increase of 20% in their transportation costs would not affect the price of these commodities because they are high priced. But the pressure of these increases is directly upon exports of class 7 which are heavy in weight and low in price.

If sufficient attention is given [to this matter] or an inspection order is issued, it will prove that, although the idea of adding 20% to the amount of transportation cost for the purpose of helping those who were victims of the flood is admirable, the volume of income and activity of the State Railroads Department would, in turn, decrease by a considerable amount, particularly when the non-government transportation organizations attract the attention of businessmen by lowering transportation costs. Now it is expected that there may be a revision of these rates, because we are interested, first, in introducing Iran and its exports and, second, in increasing the income and activities of the Department of State railroads.

'ettela'áte 'eqtesadí bəráye 'estefadéye bazerganán.

yek šerkát bəráye sodúre məsaléhe saxtemaniye 'irán bekovéyt təškíl šod. 'əfzayéše nagəhaniye kerayéye rahəhən mujébe rokúde saderáte sənginvəzn gərdidá'st. nérxe hámle səngháye mə'dəní bíš'əz baháye xóde səngháye mə'dəní və sórb və rúy'əst.

beqərəre 'ettelá', yek 'eddé 'əz tojjáre 'iraní, bəráye sodúre məvádde saxtemaniye 'irán bekovéyt, šerkáti benáme 'iran kovéyt təškíl dadé, və məšqúle fə'aliyət šodé'nd. 'ín šerkát dər kovéyt mobarezé'i banemayəndegáne šerkətháye saxtemaniye lobnán və 'italyá šorú' kərdé, və movəffəq šodé 'əst, ke qesməti 'əz bazáre məsaléhe saxtemaniye kovéytra bəməsaléhe 'iraní 'extesás dəhəd. 'əmma 'əxirən 'əfzayéše mizáne kerayéye həmlonəqle ráhe 'ahən mujébe rokúde káre 'ín šerkát šodé 'əst. dər 'ín baré, yéki 'əz modiráne šerkáte məzbúr 'emrúz cenín goft: besəngike 'əz qərəre hər tón yeksəd riyal 'əz mə'adén xəridarí mišəvəd, məbləqe 600 riyál kerayéye hámle ráhe 'ahən tə'əllóq mīgirəd, və šerkát qəblən badərnəzər gereftáne qeyməte séng və kerayéye ráhe 'ahən dər mo'ameláte xód sədi dáh mənafé' bəráye xód mənzúr nemudé, və qərardád bəsté 'əst ke, bálke bedín vəsilé, yə'ni bəmənafé'e kəm bətəvanəd bazáre kovéytra 'extesás bəməsaléhe 'iraní bédəhəd, ke yekmərtəbé sədibíst bəmizáne kerayé'ike sədobíst riyal mišəvəd, və 'əz qeyməte xóde séng bištərəst, 'ezafé mišəvəd, və dər 'ín surət nətənha mənafé'e mənzuréye šerkát 'əz 'ín mo'amelé 'əz béyn mirəvəd, bálke bəmizáne qeyməte séng həm zərər mikonəd, və ba 'ín vəz' təklife 'ín šerkát, ke nəzərəš xedmət bekešvər və təhsile 'ərz və 'ijáde kár bəráye bikarən 'əst, císt?

'əlavé bər 'ín, dər təbəqebəndiye kalahá, kaláye séng və 'əjór, və betóvwe kollí, məsaléhe saxtemaní dər dərəjéye həftóməst ba 'ezafəšodáne sədibíst hámle kalaháye dərəjéye yék və dó, yá'əslən bevəsiléye ráhe 'ahən 'əməli nemišəvəd, və ba 'əfzayéše sədibíst bəmizáne kerayéye 'anhá tə'siri be'elláte qabéle təvəjjóh budéne 'ərzéše kalá némikonəd, və fešáre 'ín 'ezafát mostəqimən besaderáte dərəjéye həftəst, ke vəznən səngín və qeymətən nazéləst.

'əgər xúb təvəjjóh šəvəd, və yá dəstúre bəzrəsí sadər šəvəd, sabət xahəd šod ke gərcé fəkre 'ezafəšodáne sədibíst bəmizáne kerayehá bəmənzure koməke seylzədəgán mostəhsánəst, vəli dər moqabél 'əz mizáne dəráməd və fə'aliyáte bongáhe ráhe 'ahéne dowləti bəmeqdáre qabéle təvəjjóhi kasté šode, və məxsusən ke bongaháye həmlonəqle qéyre dowləti batənzəzólə nérxe kerayé təvəjjóhe tojjárra jálb nemudé 'əst. 'ínək nəzər be'əlaqeməndike 'əvvələn bəmo'ərrefiye 'irán və saderát, və sániyən betowse'éye dəráməd və fə'aliyáte bongáhe rahəhəne dowləti dərəd, 'entezár mirəvəd təjdíde nəzəri dər 'ín nərxi bəšəvəd.

'əməliyáte həffarí dər keranéye bəhre xəzər bənətijé residé 'əst. šire jədidi bəráye nəsbe rúye cáhe šomaréye pənj, 'əz 'emriká betehrán residé. konferánse nemayəndegáne šerkətháye nəfte jəhán, dər lahé payán yaft.

Excavating works on the border of the Caspian Sea have been concluded. A new valve for installation on Well No. 5 has arrived in Tehran from America. The Conference of Representatives of The World Oil Companies ended in The Hague.

Yesterday afternoon Engineer Nafisi, who went to The Hague on behalf of the National Oil Company to participate in the Conference of Representatives of the World Oil Companies, returned to Tehran. Engineer Nafisi made a statement to our correspondent, after the close of the negotiations in The Hague, to the effect that it would take ten days to send several skillful foreign experts to study ways of putting the Elburz Well No. 5 into production. In the meantime, another expert was invited to Iran from the oil company of Kuwait. He arrived at Tehran yesterday afternoon and this morning left for Qom. Concerning the results of the conference of The Hague, Engineer Nafisi stated that the conference was composed of representatives of all the world oil companies, who are invited every year in order to take care of their needs from the point of view of marketing and technical aid to each other. With regard to sending the equipment necessary for the Elburz Well No. 5, Engineer Nafisi stated that not all the equipment we wanted was available in Europe. For this reason, a great part of the equipment was ordered from America and will soon come to Tehran.

Yesterday afternoon a new valve came from America to Tehran. In addition to decreasing the pressure of the well, this valve will carry the oil and gas to the cracking plant under low pressure. The new valve was transferred to the location of Elburz Well No. 5 for installation, after which a cracking plant will be installed there. With the installation of a cracking plant, a considerable amount of oil will be stored and the gas will just ('freely') be burned. An informed authority of the Iranian Oil Company, Inc. stated today that the amount of transported crude oil from the pools near the oil well of Qom has increased from 500 tons to 600 tons and an effort is being made to increase the amount of oil shipped to the provinces by adding a number of transportation equipment units.

On the shores of the Caspian Sea.

Some time ago the Iranian Oil Company, Inc. sent exploratory groups to the north and particularly to the shores of the Caspian Sea. These survey parties did some drilling on the shores of the Caspian Sea in search for oil, particularly around Babolsar as the existence of oil at this point had been proved. At present two groups are active, one is engaged in drilling several kilometers from Mahmud Abad on the seashore and the other on the elevations of the Chik River.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bandar Abbas believes that: In order to prevent smuggling, packages of tea must be tied and sealed ('banded'). The amount of tea smuggled through the southern ports has gone up very noticeably. The customhouse has requested the return of goods which have been released. The necessity for the reestablishment of tea duties and charges, and the allocation of a part of tea imports to the South.

'æ'dæzzóhre dirúz 'aqáye mohandes næfisi, ke 'æz tæráfe šerkáte melliye náft bæráye šerkáte dær konferánse nemayændegáne šerkétháye náfte jähán belahé ræfte búd, betehrán moraje'át kærd. 'aqáye mohandes næfisi, 'emrúz bexæbærnegáre má 'ezhár dašt, pás 'æz payáne mozakeráte lahé, ke moddæte dáh ruz betúl 'ænjamid, 'eqdám be'e'záme cánd næfár karšenáse værziðéye xareji šod, ta dær baréye bæhrebærdari 'æz cáhe šomaréye pænje 'ælbórz motale'áti békonsænd. zemnæn karšenáse digári 'æz náfte kovéyt be'irán dæ'vát šodé bud, ke 'æsre dirúz betehrán varéd šod, væ sóbhe 'emrúz beqóm 'æzimát nemud. dær baréye nætayéje konferánse lahé 'aqáye mohandes næfisi 'ezhár dašt, 'ín konferáns 'ebarát 'æz 'ejtemá'e nemayændegáne kolliyéye šerkétháye náfte jehaníst, ke hær salé dæ'vát mišævænd, ta 'ehtiyajáte xódra 'æz næzáre bazáre forúš, væ komækháye fænní bayekdigér mortæfé' sazænd. 'aqáye mohandes næfisi, dær mowréde'ersálc væsa'éle mowréde 'ehtiyáje cáhe šomaréye pænje 'ælbórz 'ezhar dašt, ke væsa'élike ma míxastim, betówre kamél dær 'crupá vojúd nádašt, rúye 'ín 'ásl qesmáte 'æ'zámi 'æz væsa'él 'æz 'emriká xasté šode 'æst, ke qaribén betehrán xahæd resid.

'æsre dirúz, yek šíre jædíð 'æz 'emriká betehrán resid. 'ín šír 'ælavé bærlinke fešáre cáhra kæm mikonæd, náft væ gázra bafešáre kæm varéde dæstgáhe tæfkík mínemayæd. šíre jædíð bæráye násb bemæhælle cáhe šomaréye pænje 'ælbórz 'enteqál yaft, ta pás'æz násbe 'án dæstgáhe tæfkík dær mæhælle xód násb gærdæd. bæræsbe dæstgáhe tæfkík, meqdáre mo'tenabéhi náft zæxiré xahæd šod, væ gáz besuráte 'azád suzandé xahæd šod. yek næqáme mottælé' 'emrúz dær šerkáte səhamíye náfte 'irán 'ezhár dašt, ke mizáne hæmle náfte siyáh 'æz howzceháye 'ætráfe cáhe náfte qóm, 'æz panséd tón bešæšséd tón residé 'æst, væ sá'y mišævæd ba'ezafe kærdáne væsa'éle næqliyéye mote'addéd, mizáne hæmle náft bešæhrestanhá ziyadtærgærdæd.

dær keraneháye bæhre xæzær.

cándi qábl šerkáte səhamíye náfte 'irán, hey'æthá'i bešómál væ næxsusæn keraneháye bæhre xæzær 'e'zám kærd. 'ín hey'æthá, dær keraneháye bæhre xæzær, næxsusæn dær 'ætráfe babolsær, dær jostejúye náft hæfriyáti kærdænd, ke vojúde mænabé'e næftra dær 'ín noqté mosællém saxté 'æst. hæm 'æknun do hey'át, yéki dær cánd kilometríye mæhmudabád dær kenáre dæryá mæšqúle hæfriyát hæstænd, væ hey'áte dovvóm, dær 'ertefa'áte cikrúd mæšqulænd.

'otáqe bazerganiye bændær 'æbbás, mo'tæqédæst ke: bæráye jelowgiri 'æz qacáq bayæd cáy bæstebændí, væ banderól šævæd. mizáne qacáqe cáye bænadére jonúb betówre mæhsúsi balá ræfté 'æst. gomrók tæqazáye 'owdæte kalaháye moræxsšodéra mikonæd. lozúme bærcæra-riye mojæddæde hoqúq, væ 'ævaréze cáy, væ tæxsíse qesmáti 'æz varedáte cáy bejonúb.

The Chamber of Commerce of Bandar Abbas sent a letter to the Customs Department, to the Chamber of Commerce of Tehran, and to the Ministry of Commerce in which it stated:
The loss to the Customhouse.

One of the most important needs of this Shahrestan which has repeatedly been brought to the attention of the Government authorities, is the problem of the Bandar Abbas pier. Namely, the present pier is not only inappropriate for today's needs but unfortunately it has been losing its strength and durability for a long time and to such an extent that it is unable to support a one ton crane. For this reason most of the ships do not like to enter the port to transport goods. This matter has always caused losses to the customhouse. If the customhouse pays [proper] attention to this port a large amount of its goods could unquestionably be unloaded in this port and, on the other hand, the income of the customhouse would increase by a noticeable amount.

Objection.

In the meantime the Chamber of Commerce called attention to the subject of tea and wrote ('writes'): Tea is one of the most important items of commerce ('goods') having been imported and handled by the businessmen of this area for many years, but for some time now the Government has limited the importation of tea in order to protect the domestic tea growers and, without considering the former transactions and imports of the businessmen of this area, has allotted their import quotas to the tea growers of the north. In the opinion of the Chamber, this matter has by no means been, nor is, just. We therefore request that the propositions of this Chamber, which are explained below, be suggested [as a subject] for discussion in the Capital by the General [(honorable)] Customs Department in the Superior Council of Tea, and other related places.

Request to allocate a part of the tea imports to the south.

A. In view of the record of imports of and transactions in foreign tea which the businessmen of the ports of the south have, and in order to promote the prosperity and welfare of this area, we request that a portion of the annual quota of foreign tea permitted to enter the country be allotted to the businessmen of the ports of the south so that at least a part of what is their right would come to them ('to those who have a right to it').

A logical method for use in the struggle against smuggling.

B. If this request is approved it shall be agreed that a portion of the imports of tea, with an increase ('receipt') of twenty rials per kilogram as a premium to the tea growers of the north, shall be allotted to the ports of the south. From the standpoint of helping to increase the Government's income, this Chamber considers it proper and suitable that the commercial profit, which has been eliminated by current duties and charges, be restored. It is quite evident that if this matter is investigated from a realistic standpoint, it will be in every way to the benefit of the Government and the country. It will also be of considerable aid to prosperity, welfare and the expansion of activities in the

'otáqe bazærganiye bændær'æbbás, namé'i jæhæte 'edaréye gomrók, væ 'otáqe bazærganiye tehrán væ vezaræte bazærgani 'ersál dašté, væ téyye 'án minevisæd.

ziyáne gomrók.

'æz mohemtærín 'ehtiyajáte 'in šæhrestán, ke takonún keraræn be'ærze 'owliyáye mohtæræme 'omúr resanidé šodé, mowzú'e 'eskeléye bændæræbbás míbašæd, bedín mæ'ná ke 'eskeléye fe'llí 'álave bær'ínke motenaséb be'ehtiyajáte rúz nist, bædbæxtané moddæthást ke 'estehkám væ dæváme xódra niz 'æz dæst dadé tajáyike qáder nist yek jærresæqíle yek toníra tæhæmmól nemayæd, rúye 'in 'æsl 'æksære kæštihá hazér bevorúde bebændær væ hæmlonæqle kalá nístænd, væ 'in 'ámnr hæmvaré ziyanhá'i bæráye gomrók dašté 'æst. dær surétike gomrók be'ín bændær tævæjjóh nemayæd, betówre hæt: mitævanæd meqdáre ziyádi 'æz kalaháye xódra dær 'in bændær piyadé nemayæd, væ 'æz tæræfe digér, betówre qabéle molahezé'i bær mizáne dæramæde gomrók 'æfzudé xahæd šod.

'e' teráz.

'otáqe bazærgani, zemnæn bemowzú'e cáy tævæjjóh kærdé, væ minevisæd: cáy, yéki 'æz 'æqláme mohémme kala'í bud, ke salhá bazærganáne 'in hodúd dær kære varedát, væ mo'ameléye 'án budé'ænd, væli moddætist ke dowlæt bemenzúre hemayæt 'æz caykaráne daxelí vorúde 'ánra mæhdúd kærdé, væ bedúne tævæjjóh, besabeqéye kære mo'amelát væ varedáte bazærganáne 'in hodúd vorúde 'ánra, becaykaráne šomál 'extesás dadé 'æst. 'in 'ámnr bænzære 'otáq behicvájh monsefané nébude, væ nist, væ léza xahešmændim, pišnehadáte 'in 'otáq ke zeylæn towzih dadé mišævæd, dær mærkæz 'æz tæríqe 'edaréye mohtæræme kólle gomrók dær, šowráye 'aliye cáy, væ sayére mæqamáte mærbuté mætræhe mozakeré qærár giræd.

tægazáye 'extesáse qesmæti 'æz varedáte cáy bejonúb.

'æléf. næzær besabeqéye varedát væ mo'amelátike bazærganáne bænadére jonúb dær 'émre cáye xarejí darænd, væ 'æz jæhæte komæk be'omrán væ abadiye 'in samán, xahešmændim, meqdári 'æz sæhmiyéye cáye xarejí, ke dær sál 'ejazéye vorúde 'án bekešvâr dadé mišævæd, bebæzærganáne bænadére janúb 'extesás dadé šævæd, ta la'æqál józ'i 'æz hæq behæqdár residæ bašæd.

tæríqe mænteqíye mobarezé baqacáq.

bé. cenáncæ 'in tægazá mowréde movafeqæt vaqé' šævæd, movafeqæt konænd, ke sæhmiyéye vorúde cáy badæryäfte kiló'i bist riyál jayezé, jæhæte caykaráne šomál, bæbænadére junúb 'extesás dadé šævæd, væ 'æz næzære komæk be'ezdiyáde dæramæde dowlæt 'in 'otáq moqtæzí væ bejá midanæd ke súde bazærgani ke dær hále hazér 'æz hoqúq væ 'ævaréze cáy hæzf šodé, mojeddædæn bærqærár gærdæd, væ bædihíst 'in 'ámnr, cenáncæ bænzære væqe'biní mowréde bærræsí qærár giræd, 'æz hæz hæs besúde dowlæt væ kešvâr xahæd bud. hém komæke qabéle-tævæjjóhi be'omrán væ abadí væ towse'éye fæ'alíyyæt dær 'in hodúd xahæd kærd, væ hæn

area. Both the premium for the tea growers of the north relative to the protection of their products will be assured, and it will also be of help in increasing the income of the Government. It will also be a logical way to prevent the spreading of tea smuggling in the borderland.

Packaging and Sealing ('banding') Tea.

Since the extent of the smuggling is felt a great deal and since it has been observed that up until now the Government's success in the prevention of smuggling has been insignificant, this Chamber deems it necessary that a practical ('logical') method be adopted to prevent smuggling. The Chamber believes that the establishment of the practice of packaging and sealing tea will be extremely useful and effective in the prevention of smuggling. We request that this matter be carefully considered and a decision reached.

Complaint against the Customhouse.

At the same time this Chamber wrote, with reference to the Customhouse: Some time ago, at the beginning of the year 1334, several businessmen imported a quantity of manufactured textile goods through the Customhouse. After ('with') the payment of all legal duties and charges these goods were released with [the usual] customhouse formalities. However, after some time, the General Inspection Office of the Customhouse found them to be prohibited imports and, according to Note 3, Article 364, of regulations approved in the month of Tir 1334, requested that the same goods or an amount equal to their previously declared value be restituted to the Customhouse and seized for the benefit of the Government. Occasionally the Customhouse has done this in accordance with Article 18 of the Tariff Law and Article 83 of the regulations approved in the year 1320. This Chamber is compelled to state this fact and to say that this action ('investigation') of the Customhouse is by no means right and is not in conformity with the articles of the law on which it was based. It would therefore be proper for this case to be discussed by the appropriate authorities in the Capital and that an arrangement be made so that the Customhouse of Bandar Abbas will not cause any further trouble for [(a number of)] businessmen.

The Foreign Trade Company will start to buy rice at the beginning of the month of Azar. If the Soviet Government is not willing to buy Mazandaran rice for the price of the rice of Gilan, the Foreign Trade Company will repay the loss incurred by selling Mazandaran rice with profits earned elsewhere. Will the former policy in the business transactions between Iran and the Soviets be repeated?

An informed authority gave our correspondent the following information today concerning the controversy between the Foreign Trade Company and the Soviet Trade Mission with regard to the price of Mazandaran rice: At present the Foreign Trade Company and the Soviet Trade Mission await a reply from the Trade authorities in Moscow and no action will be taken until an answer is received.

jayeze ceykarane šomál 'æz læháze hemayete mehsúle 'anhá mehfúz 'æst, væ hém koméki be'ezdiyáde dæramæde dowlæt xahæd šod, væ níz yek tæriqe mænteqi bæraye jelowgiri 'æz šoyú'e qacáqe cáy dar mérz xahæd bud.

bæstebændi væ banderóle cáy.

cún qacáq bemizáne qabéle molahezéyi mehsúsest, væ cenánce mošahedé mišævæd, movæffæqiyýete dowlæt dær 'émre jelowgiri 'æz qacáq takonún zæ'if budé 'æst, 'ín 'otáq lazém midanæd yek tæriqe mænteqi bæraye jelowgiri 'æz qacáqe cáy 'ettexáz šævæd, væ be'æqidéye 'ín 'otáq bærqæraríye bæstebændi væ banderóle cáy, bæraye jelowgiri 'æz qacáq tahædde ziyádi mofid væ nætijebæxš xahæd bud, væ xahešmændin. 'ín 'émr badeqqæt mowréde tævæjjón vaqé' šode, 'ettexáze tæsmím šævæd.

šekayæt 'æz gomrók.

'ín 'otáq, zemnan bemowzú'e gomrók 'ešaré kærdé, væ minevisæd: cændi piš, cænd næfær 'æz bazerganán meqdári qomáše mæsnu'i, dær 'ævayéle sále 1334 varéde gomrók kærdé, væ batašrifáte gomrokí, væ pærdáxte tæmáme hoqúq væ 'ævaréze qanuní moræxxæs nemudé 'ænd, 'æmma pæs'æz moddæti bazbiniye kólle gomrók 'anhára mæmnu 'olvorúd tæšxis, væ be'estenáde tæbseréye sé, maddéye 364 'á'innamé, moævvæbe tirmáhe 34 tæqazáye 'esterdáde 'éyne kalá begomrók, væ ya bæháye sæléfe 'ánra nemudé'ænd, ke benáf'e dowlæt zæbt gærdæd, væ gáhi hém gomrók 'estenád bemaddéye 18 qanúne tæ'refé, væ maddéye 83 'a'innaméye moævvæbe 1320 kærdé'æst. 'ín 'otáq nacár 'æz 'ezháre 'ín hæqiqætæst ke béguyæd, motale'éye gomrók behícvæjh varéd nist, væ motabeqæt bamævæde qanúni ke be'án 'estenad josté, nædaræd, lezá bejá xahæd bud ke 'ín mozú' dær mærkæz bamæqemáte mærbuté mowréde mozakeré qærár gerefté, væ tærtibi dadé šævæd, ta gomróke bænderæbbás, bedín tærtib, bæraye 'eddé'i 'æz bazærganán, tovlíde mozahemæt nænemayænd.

šerkæte mo'ameláte xareji 'ævayéle 'azærmáh šorú' bexæride berénj mikonæd, dær surátike dowláte šowrævi hazér bexæride berénje mazænderán beqeymæte gilán 'næbašæd, šerkæte mo'ameláte xareji zærrære hasél 'æz foruše berénje mazænderánra 'æz mæhælle mænafé'e digære xód tærmím xahæd kærd. 'aya ræviyéye sabéq dær mo'ameláte 'irán væ šowrævi tekrær mišævæd?

'emruz yek mæqáme motællé', dær mowréde 'exteláfe šerkæte mo'ameláte xareji væ 'edaréye bazærganiye šowrævi bær sére nérxe berénje mazænderán, bexæbærnegære má goft: fe'læn šerkæte mo'ameláte xareji væ 'edaréye bazærganiye šowrævi, montæzère jævábe mæqamáte bazærganiye mæškó mibašænd, væ taresidáne jæváb hícgune 'eqdâmi be'æmmál næxahæd 'amæd.

Concerning the basic causes of the delay in signing the agreement for selling the rice, this authority added: Basically, the Soviet Trade authorities have a special policy in transactions with Iran and they have always been subject to the politics of the time. The recent trip of His Majesty to the Soviet Union had a great effect on the trade relations between Iran and the Soviet Union and caused the Soviet Trade authorities to start their negotiations sooner and show [their] good intentions by signing the clearing agreement. However, the difficulties which were recently raised by the Soviet Trade authorities with regard to the signing of the rice sales agreement makes [us] think that the Soviet Trade authorities wish to resume their old policy with regard to [such] transactions. Informed authorities say that the amount of 250 thousand tomans is not so important that a great business transaction should fail to take place because of it. We must perhaps look for the basic cause in another place.

If this matter were the only cause for the delay in signing the agreement, the Foreign Trade Company could compensate the losses caused by the sale of Mazandaran rice from their profits elsewhere, but we must see whether or not the controversy will come to an end right here. Considering the course of events mentioned above, it is not expected that the Soviet Trade authorities will be ready to sign the sale of rice agreement before the second half of the month of Aban but even if they are ready, it will not be before the first half of Aban.

Concerning the date of buying the rice through the Foreign Trade Company, he added: The Foreign Trade Company has decided to play only the role of a mediator this year, that is to buy the rice on one hand and, on the other hand, to deliver it to the Soviet authorities and to abstain from storing it. The year before, when the Company was able to buy and store eight thousand tons of rice, this was [done] not with the capital of the Company but with seven or eight millions of tea money that was placed in the hands of the Company and which afterwards should have been amortized by the sale of the rice. Therefore, the Foreign Trade Company will begin to buy rice at the time that the agreement for selling the rice is signed and we must see when the Soviet Trade authorities are ready to sign the agreement so that the Company may immediately start buying rice. Taking into consideration the above mentioned facts we can say, almost with certainty, that the Company will start buying rice at the beginning of the month of Azar.

Keyhan, No. 3990

18 Mehr 1335
10 October 1956

Economic Keyhan. In last night's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

It was decided that the transportation charges on quarry stone be reduced. A committee has been appointed to study how to reduce the interest rate. The Iranian-Soviet trade agreement and Qom oil were discussed. The organization of an annual congress of the chambers of commerce of the Shahrestans was approved.

'in məqám dər mowréde 'elále 'əsliye tə'xíre 'emzáye qərardáde forúše berénj, 'ezafé kərd. 'osulán məqamáte bazərganiye šowrəví dər mo'amelé ba'irán rəviyyéye xássi dášté 'ənd, və həmvaré tabé'e siyasəte rúz budé 'ənd. mosafərate 'əxíre 'ə'lahəzrəte homayuní bešowrəví dər vəz'e monasebáte tejarətiye 'iran və šowrəví tə'síre besezá'i dašt və səbəb šod məqamáte bazərganiye šowrəví mozakerátra zudtər šorú' konənd, və dər 'emzáye qərardáde təhatorí hósne niyyət nešán dəhənd. véli 'əxírén moškeláti ke təvəssóte məqamáte bazərganiye šowrəví səre 'emzáye qərardáde forúše berénj bevojúd 'amədə, 'in fəkrra vojúd mi'avərədke məqamáte bazərganiye šowrəví miyahənd rəviyyéye dirinéye xódra dər mowréde mo'amelát 'əz sər bəgíreənd. məqamáte mottalé' miguyənd, məbləqə devísto pənjáh hezar tumán 'anqədrhá mohém níst, ke bər səre 'án yek mo'ameléye bozórge tejarəti sər nəgírənd, bálke bayəd 'elləte 'əsasíra jáye digəri jostejú kərd.

'əgər tənhá 'elləte tə'xíre 'emzáye qərardád 'in mowzú' bašəd, šerkəte mo'ameláte xarejí mítəvanənd zərəre haséle 'əz forúše berénje nazəndəránra 'əz məhəlle mənafé'e digəre xód jobrán nemayəd, véli bayəd did, 'áya 'exteláf behəminjá xatemé peyda mikonənd. batəvəjjóh bejəreyanáte balá, təsəvvór nəmírəvəd məqamáte bazərganiye šowrəví qəbl 'əz niméye dovvoime 'abán hazér be'emzáye qərardáde forúše berénj bəšəvənd, və 'əgər həm hazér bəšəvənd, qəbl 'əz niméye 'əvvále 'abán nəxahəd bud.

véy dər mowréde taríxe xəríde berénj təvəssóte šerkəte mo'ameláte xarejí 'ezafé kərd, šerkəte mo'ameláte xarejí təsmím gerefté, 'emsál fəqət nəqše vasetéra bazi konənd, yə'ni berénjra 'əz yektəraf xəridé, və 'əz tərəfe digər, təhvile məqamáte šowrəví bédəhəd, və 'əz 'əmbər kərdəne 'anhá xoddarí nemayəd, və sále pish həm ke šerkət təvanest, həšt hezar tón berénjra xəridarí və 'əmbər nemayəd, 'əz məhəlle sərmayéye šerkət nəbude, bálke həft həšt melyun púle cáyra dər 'extiyəre šerkət gozašté, ke bə'dən 'əz məhəlle forúše berénj mostəhlék nemayəd. bənabər 'in, šerkəte mo'ameláte xarejí, mowqé'i šorú' bexəride berénj xahəd kərd, ke qərardáde forúše berénj 'emzá' šəvəd, və bayəd did, məqamáte bazərganiye šowrəví cé mowqé' hazér be'emzáye qərardád mišəvənd, ta šerkət belafaselé šorú' bexəride berénj bəkonənd. batəvəjjóh bəmətalébe fówq, be'ehtemále qəríb beyəqín bayəd goft, šerkət 'əvayéle 'azərmáh šorú' bexəride berénj xahəd nemud.

'əz ruznámeye keyhán šomaréye 3990

18 mehr máhe 1335
10 'októbre 1956

keyháne 'eqtesadí. dər jaləséye dišəbe 'otáqe tejarət.

moqərrər gərdíd, nérxe həmlonəqle səngháye mə'dəni təqlíl yabəd.

komisyóni mə'múre motalé'é dər 'ətrəfe cegunəgiye təqlíle nérxe bəhré gərdíd, və rajé' bəmovafəqətnámeye tejaríye 'irán və šowrəví və nəfte qom, bəhs šod. təškíle kongrəye salíyanéye 'otaqháye tejarəte šəhrestanhá mowréde təsvíb qərár gereft.

An official meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place last night from 7 to 9 p.m. under the chairmanship of Senator Nikpur and in the presence of Mr. Kashani, Minister of Commerce, and the following decisions were reached: 1) A report connected with taking steps to reduce the interest rate was discussed and after detailed discussions on this subject on the part of several members, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and the Minister of Commerce, the plan of action to make possible the reduction of the rate of interest was explained and clarified. In order that the aforementioned procedure may be implemented with due consideration of all parties involved, a committee was appointed which, with some invited experts, would prepare the definitive proposal of the Chamber for a reduction of the interest rate so that, after its approval by the Chamber, it could be submitted to the Cabinet. 2) A proposal of the Ministry of Industry and Mines concerning the amending of regulations for the normalization of the manufactured goods of Iran was discussed and referred to an appropriate committee for study. 3) A proposal of the Chamber of Commerce of Isfahan concerning the need for organizing an annual congress of representatives of all the chambers of commerce of the country for a general study of economic and commercial matters was discussed and approved, so that in amending the law on chambers of commerce, the formation of the aforementioned congress would be anticipated. 4) The complaint of the companies exporting quarry stone about the increase of 20 dinars per ton-kilometer, which was recently made in the tariff of railroad transportation, was discussed and the damage which this increase caused the exportation of quarry stone aroused great interest. Since it became known that this increase is contradictory to the provisions of the law which stimulates exports, the Minister of Commerce promised that he would continue his former action toward the abolishment of the aforementioned increase and that the necessary decree for its amendment would be issued. 5) A report of Mr. Nasser Qandi, a representative of the Chamber in the Technical Council on Tea, concerning the increase[d cost] of import licenses and, as a result of this, the increase of tea smuggling was discussed and a special committee was selected for the study of the subject and the method of protecting domestic tea and preventing the increase of the fee for import licenses. 6) During a general discussion of the economic conditions of the country, Senator Nikpur considered the discovery of a huge source of oil in Qom a great gift to the economics and to the industrial development of Iran and expressed his belief that the use of this great source will cause an immense transformation in the economics of the country and the prosperity of the State. [Thus] from now on studies directed toward the reduction of the price of industrial fuel are under way. He also expressed satisfaction with the signing of the Irano-Soviet trade agreement which took place recently through the efforts of the Minister of Commerce. He considered this action very useful for the expansion of the trade relations between the two countries and to satisfy the commercial needs of the country as this action would cause an increase in exports and a decrease in the cost of imports. Both parts of the aforementioned statements were fully approved by the Chamber.

jelæséye ræsmíye 'otáqe bazærganí. dišáb 'æz sa'áte 7 ta 9 bæ'dæz zóhr beriyaséte 'aqáye senator níkpúr, væ bahozúre 'aqáye kašaní, væzíre bazærganí, tæškíl gærdid, væ tæsmímáte zéyl dær 'án 'ettexáz šod: 1) gozaréše mærbút be 'ettaxáze væsayél bæráye tæmæzzóle nérxe bæhréye pul, mætréh, væ pæs'æz mozakeráte mofæssáli ke dær 'ín zæminé 'æz tæráfe cænd næfær 'æz 'æ'zá' væ riyaséte 'otáq væ 'aqáye væzíre bazærganí be 'æmæl 'amæd, 'osúle 'eqdamátira ke ba'án mítævan nérxe bæhréra tæmæzzól dad tæšríh, væ rowšæn gærdid. bæráye 'ínke 'osúle mæzbúr bare'ayáte tæmáme 'ætráf væ jævanébe qæziyyé moræt-tæb gærdæd, komisyóni mæ'múr šod ke badæ'váte cænd næfær 'æz karšenasán, pišneháde qet'iye 'otáqra jæháte tæmæzzóle nérxe bæhréye pul tænzím nemayæd, ta pæs 'æz tæsvíb, dær 'otáq, behey'áte dowlát tæslím gærdæd.

2) pišneháde vezaráte sænayé' væ mæ'adén rajé' be 'esláhe 'a'innaméye mormalizasyóne mæsnu'áte mašiniye 'irán mætréh, væ bæráye motale'é be komisyóne mærbuté 'erjá' gærdid.

3) pišneháde 'otáqe bazærgániye 'esfæhán rajé' belozúme tæškíle kongréye saliyané 'æz nemayændegáne kolliyéye 'otaqháye bazærgániye kešvâr jæháte motale'áte 'omumí dær 'omúre 'eqtesadí væ bazærganí, mætréh, væ tæsvíb gærdid, ke dær zémne esláhe qanúne 'otaqháye bazærganí, tæškíle kongréye mæzbúr pišbiní gærdæd.

4) šekayáte šerkétháye saderkonændéye sængháye mæ'dæní rajé' be'æfzayéšike 'æxirén dær tæ'reféye hamlonéqle rah'ahán, 'æz qeráre ton kilométr 20 dinár dadé šode, mætréh, væ lætmé'i ke 'ín 'æfzayéš besaderáte sængháye mæ'dæní varéd misazæd, mowréde tævæjjóh vaqé' gærdid. væ cún mæ'lúm šod, 'ín 'æfzayéš bamoqærreráte qanúne tæšvíqe saderát mobay-enét daræd, 'aqáye væzíre bazærganí væ'dé dadænd ke 'eqdamáte sabéqe xódra nesbát beláqve 'æfzayéše mæzbúr tæ'qíb, væ tæsvibnaméye lazém bæráye 'esláhe 'án sadér gærdæd.

5) gozaréše 'aqáye nasére qændí, nemayændéye 'otáq dær šowráye fænníye cáy, rajé' betær-æqqíye pærvanéye vorúd væ dær nætijé towse'éye qacáqe cáy mætréh, væ komisyóne xási bæráye motale'éye mowzú' væ tærze hemayát 'æz cáye daxelí væ jelowgírí 'æz tæræqqíye qeymáte pærvanéye vorúd, 'entexáb gærdid.

6) dær zémne bæhse 'omumí 'æz 'owzá'e 'eqtesadíye kešvâr, 'aqáye senator níkpúr kášfe mænbé'e 'æzíme næfte qómra bæráye 'eqtesadíyát væ bæste sænayé'e 'irán mowhebéti bozórg šemordé, væ 'ezháre 'æqidé kærðænd, ke 'estefadé 'æz 'ín mænbé'e bozórg tæhævvóle 'æzím-ira dær 'eqtesadíyáte kešvâr væ 'omráne mæmlekát mujéb xahæd gærdid, cenánke 'æz hæmin halá motale'áti bæráye tæmæzzóle qeymáte suxtháye sæn'æti jæræyán daræd, væ hæmcenin 'æz 'emzáye movafeqætnaméye bazærgániye 'irán væ šowræví, ke 'æxirén besá'ye 'aqáye væzíre bazærganí surát gerefté 'æst, 'ezháre xošvæqtí nemudé, væ 'ín 'eqdámra bæráye towse'éye monasebáte tejaræti miyáne do kešvâr væ ræf'e 'ehtiyajáte bæzærganí dær mæmlekát ke motezæmméne 'æfzayéše saderát væ tæqlíle qeymáte væredát xahæd šod, besýár mofíd šemord-ænd, væ hær do qesméte bæyanáte mæzbúr mowréde tæ'yíde kaméle 'otáq qærár gereft.

The economic report of the Shahrestans--The Kermanshah Market Zahedan and Bandar Abbas in the current months of Shahrivar and Mehr.

Kermanshah - The Chamber of Commerce of Kermanshah gives the following report about the situation of the market of that Shahrestan at the end of [(last)] Shahrivar and the beginning of the current month of Mehr: The dried fruit [[and nut]] market, such as shelled almonds, pistachios and sliced sun-dried peaches and apricots, has been quiet compared with the past and a transaction completed on a quantity of California style sliced dried peaches and apricots and [these] exported to Baghdad. The gum tragacanth and wool markets are approximately like last month, the market of goatskins and sheepskins was not active, and the market of intestines was decidedly good. Navy beans had a brisk market--the price of a kilogram was three rials, and edible oil increased from 25 to 30 rials per kilo. Turpentine was reduced [in price] because of production and surplus and was not moving. The market of gum tragacanth was active.

During the past month of Shahrivar the customhouse of Kermanshah had imports totaling 20,417 kilos in the value of 1,269,990 rials, and exports amounting to 311,809 kilos in the value of 8,890,190 rials.

Zahedan - In the past month of Shahrivar the amount of 173,733 kilos of goods at the value of 2,683,432 rials was imported through the customhouse of Zahedan and in turn 311,662 kilos of various commodities in the value of 5,864,225 rials was exported from there.

Bandar Abbas - The imports of the customhouse of Bandar Abbas during the second fifteen days of the month of Shahrivar amounted to 30,617 kilos of goods valued at 12,387,410 rials and its exports amounted to 10,515,169 kilos of goods in the value of 4,962,281 rials.

The necessary equipment for the Southern Fishing Industries have been purchased from Japanese factories.

We have been informed today that Japanese representatives of the Combined Company of Southern Fishing Industries, who went to Tokyo, would return next week to Tehran after having made an agreement with the Plan Organization for the study and preparation of equipment for cold storage and fishing. During their three-months stay in Japan the Japanese representatives made agreements with fishing companies in Tokyo which were necessary for the purchase of fishing equipment and for the use of the Southern Fishing Industries. Next week they will arrive in Tehran in order to present their report [and] an account of the work accomplished. Today an informed authority said in this respect: With the arrival of the Japanese representatives the articles of association of the Combined Company of Southern Fishing Industries will be drawn up and approved, and a board of directors of the Company will be elected to begin the work and [organize] the production of the fishing industry.

During a press interview today the Minister of Agriculture stated: The prohibition of the cultivation of poppies in Iran had an extremely favorable repercussion in all circles of the world. This morning an interview session was arranged in the office of Mr. Naseri, Minister of Agriculture, who gave out information to reporters concerning his recent trip

gozaréše 'eqtesadiye šahrestanhá. bazáre kermanšáh, zahedán væ bændæræbbás dær šahrivær væ mehrmáhe jari.

kermanšáh - 'otáqe bazerganiye kermanšáh dær baréye vóz'e bazáre 'an šahrestán, dær 'ævaxére šahrivære gozæšté væ 'ævayéle mehrmáhe jari, cenín gozaréš mídahæd: bazáre xoš-kbár, 'æz qæbile méqze badám væ pesté, væ bærgéye 'aftabí nesbét be'æyyáme qæbl sakét, væ meqdári bærgéye kaliforní væ 'aftabí mo'amelé, væ bebæqdád sadér gærdid. bazáre kætirá væ péšm dær hodúde máhe gozæšté, væ bazáre púste gusfánd væ bozí [[sic! read bóz]] row-næqi nédašte, væ bazáre rudé kamelén ræváj bud. lubiyáye sefid rownæq gereft, væ kiló'i sé riyál, væ rowqáne xorakí kiló'i 25 'ela 30 riyál tæræqqí kærd. sæqqéz bevasetéye tow-líd væ ziyadíye zæminé tææzzól væ rakéd, væ kætiráye 'ærré ræváj bud.

gomróke kermanšáh téyye yekmahéye šahrivære gozæšté, meqdáre 20,417 kiló varedát be'ærzéše 1,269,995 riyál væ 311,809 kiló saderát, be'ærzéše 8,890,190 riyál dašté 'æst.

zahedán - dær šahriværmáhe gozæšté, meqdáre 173,733 kiló kalá be'ærzéše 2,683,432 riyál begomróke zahedán varéd, væ dær moqabél 311,662 kiló kaláye moxtæléf be'ærzéše 5,864,225 riyál, 'æz 'anjá bexaréj sadér šodé 'æst.

bændæræbbás - væredáte pænzdæruzéye dovvoime šahriværmáhe gomróke bændæræbbás 30,617 kiló kalá be'ærzéše 12,387,410 riyál, væ saderáte 'ánra 10,515,169 kiló kalá be'ærzéše 4,962,281 riyál tæškíl midæhæd.

væsáyéle mowréde 'ehtiyáje šiláte jonúb 'æz karxaneháye žaponí xæridarí šodé.

'emrúz 'ettelá' hasél šod ke nemayændegáne žaponíye šerkáte moxtæléte šiláte jonúb, ke pás'æz 'æqde qæradád basazemáne bærnámé bæráye motale'é væ tæhiyyéye væsa'él jahéte særdxané væ mahigirí betokyó næfté budand, hæftéye 'ayændé betehrán moraje'æt xahænd kærd. nemayændegáne žaponí dær moddæte semáhe 'eqamæte xód dær žapón qæradadháye lazém jahéte xæridariye væsáyéle mahigirí væ 'estefadé 'æz šiláte jonúb bakompaniháye mahigirí, dær tokyó mon'æqéd kærdé'ænd, væ hæftéye ayændé jahéte tæslíme gozaréš væ næhvéye káre 'ænjam šodéye xód betehrán varéd xahænd šod. 'emrúz yek næqáme mottælé' dær 'in mowréq goft: bavorúde nemayændegáne žaponí 'æsasnaméye šerkáte moxtæléte šiláte jonúb tænzím šodé, væ betæsvíb xahænd resid, væ hey'æte modiréye šerkát bæráye šorú'e kár væ bæhrebærdariye šilát 'entexáb xahænd šod.

væzíre kešaværzí, zémne mosahebéye mætbu'atiye 'emrúz 'ezhár dašt. mén'e kéšte xæšxáš dær 'irán dær kolliyéye mæhaféle jehán 'en'ekáse fowgol'adé mætlúbi dašté 'æst. qæbl'æzzóhre 'emrúz jælæséye mosahebé'i dær daftáre 'aqáye naserí, væzíre kešaværzí, tæškíl bud, væ 'išán dær baréye mosaferáte 'æxíre xód beróm, ke bemænzúre šerkát dær jælæsáte konfæranse sazemáne xarobár, væ kešaværziye jehání surát gerefté bud, 'ettela'áti dær 'extiyáre xæbærnegarán gozardænd.

to Rome which was for the purpose of cooperating at the meetings of the conference of the World Food and Agriculture Organization.

On referring to his recent trip, the Minister of Agriculture stated that altogether the ministers of agriculture of 74 countries, together with their aides, participated in this conference, and that the election of a director general of the organization took place.

As a result, Mr. Sen, former Minister of Agriculture of India and the present Ambassador of that country to Japan, was elected Director General of the World Food and Agriculture Organization. In addition to the election of a director general, the agricultural conditions and changes in the world during last year were discussed.

I submitted a report to the Conference about the decision and the action of the Iranian government with regard to the prohibition of growing poppies throughout Iran, which caused [pleasant] surprise and special interest among the participants. In this connection, the correspondent of the Voice of America told me in an interview that this matter has been broadcast over the radios of America.

During the conversation, I pointed out that the prohibition of poppy cultivation in Iran was a difficult thing to do because a part of the agricultural profits of Iran were wiped out by this action.

The self-sacrifice of the Iranian farmers who were engaged in growing poppies deserves to be appreciated, because these farmers made about three hundred to four hundred dollars profit from each jarib [[approximately one acre]] of land, which they lost completely.

Apart from this, the carrying into effect of the prohibition of growing poppies and the struggle with addicts have burdened the Government of Iran with great expenses.

When you take into consideration that the profits of the government of Iran from opium were wiped out through the prohibition of growing poppies, the importance of this thing which the Iranian Government has done will be better understood. I pointed out that a wide program must be carried out for the compensation of the farmers' losses arising from the prohibition of growing poppies and for the continuation of the struggle against addicts. For doing such work the government of Iran is entitled to technical assistance from the world health and agricultural organizations.

It must be said that these important steps of the government of Iran had an extremely favorable repercussion in world circles.

The articles of association of the Shilat [[Fishing Industry]] Company, Inc. were approved in the Senate committees.

At 8:30 this morning Senate Committee No. 4, and at 10:30 Senate Committee No. 5, discussed and approved a bill concerning the articles of association of the Shilat Company, Inc., and for catching shellfish ('cartilaginous fish').

Reduction of the price of electricity in Tehran.

A committee was organized yesterday in the office of Mr. Nur Afshar in the presence of representatives of the Department of Electricity and the National Oil Company.

Ever since the oil well in Qom first began to gush and its product began to be shipped,

vəzire kešavərzi, zəmne 'ešarə bemosafərəte 'əxír, 'ezhár daštənd, dər 'ín konfer-
 áns, jam'án vozərəye kešavərziye 74 kešvār və həmrəhəne 'anhá, šerkət daštənd, və 'entex-
 abáte modíre kólle sazemán be'əməl 'aməd.

dər mətijé 'aqáye sən, vəzire 'əsbəqe kešavərziye hénd, və əfirkəbíre konuniye 'án
 dowlət dər žapón, beseməte modíre kólle sazemáne xarobár və kešavərziye jəhaní 'entexáb
 šodənd. 'əlavé bər 'entexábe modíre kóll, dər baréye vəz' və təqyiráte kešavərziye jəhán
 dər yek sále 'əxír mozakeré be'əməl 'aməd.

'injanéb, gozaréši 'əz təsmím və 'əməle dowləte 'irán dər mowréde mən'e kéšte xəšxáš,
 dər sərtašərə 'irán be'ettelá'e konferáns resándəm, ke ba'ése tə'əjjób və təvəjjóhe məx-
 súsə šerkətkonəndegán gərdid. dər 'ín baré, moxbərə sedáye 'emriká bamən mosahebé'i
 kərd, ke 'əz radioháye 'emriká montəšér gərdid.

dər zəmne 'in mosahebé, mən xaternešán kərdəm, ke mən'e kéšte xəšxáš dər 'irán káre
 došvəri bud, zira ba'ín 'əməl qesməti 'əz mənafé'e kešavərziye 'irán 'əz bəyn mírəft.

fədakariye zare'íne 'irán ke bekáre kéšte xəšxáš məšqúl budənd, qabéle təqdírəst,
 zira 'in zare'ín təqribən 'əz hər jeríbe zəmin sisəd ta əharsəd dolár mənafé' daštənd,
 ke héməra 'əz dəst dadənd.

'əz 'in gozəšté, 'ejrəye mən'e kéšte xəšxáš, və mobarezé bamo'tadín məxarəje ziyádi
 bedowləte 'irán təhmíl kərd.

badərnəzərgereftəne 'ínke bamən'e kéšte xəšxáš mənafé'e dowlət 'əz təryák niz 'əz
 bəyn rəft, 'əhəmmiyyəte kárike dowləte 'irán 'ənjam dád, behtər mə'lúm mišəvəd. mən
 xaternešán kərdəm, ke bərəye jobrəne xesarəte kešavərzán, našiyé 'əz mən'e kéšte xəšxáš,
 və bərəye 'edaməye mobarezé bamo'tadín, bayəd bərnəməye vəsí'i 'ejrá šəvəd, və dowləte
 'irán, bərəye 'enjáme cenin kári mostəhəqqe koməkháye fənní 'əz sazemanháye behdáš və
 kešavərziye beynolmeləli mibašəd.

nagofté nəmanəd ke 'ín 'eqdáme bozórge dowləte 'irán, dər məhaféle jəhán 'en'ekáse
 fowqol'ade mətlubi dašté 'əst.

'əsasnaməye 'šerkəte səhamiye šilát dər komisionháye sená təsvíb šod.

sa'əte həštoníme súbhe 'emrúz, komisyóne šomarəye cəhár və sa'əte dəhoním, komisyóne
 šomarəye pənje məjləse sená, layehəye mərbút be'əsasnaməye šerkəte səhamiye šilát, və
 séyde mahiháye qozrufira mətrəh, və təsvíb nemudənd.

bərəye təqlile qeyməte bérqe tehrán.

rúze gozəšté komisyóni dər dəftəre 'aqáye nur'əfšár bahozúre nemayəndegáne 'edarəye
 bərq və šerkəte mellíye nəft təškíl šod.

cún pás'əz fəvəráne cáhe nəfte qóm və hémle məhsúle 'án, súxt bebəhá'e nazéli xəri-
 darí mišəvəd, qərar bər'ín šod ke bərəye məsarəfe motorháye bərq, 'edarəye mostəqélle

fuel has been purchased at a reduced price. It has been decided that the Independent Department of Electricity should use Qom oil for the consumption of the electric generators and, as a result, the price of electricity should be reduced. Engineers connected with the work encountered technical difficulties, namely, since the Qom oil contains foreign elements, they had to install a special pump in the steam turbines in order to use it. For this reason, the appropriate engineers are engaged in studying how to change the plant's pumps so that some of the Qom oil could be purchased for fuel.

The agreement to sell rice to the Soviets will be signed within a few days.

Mr. Kashani, Minister of Commerce, stated today with regard to making the agreement to sell rice to the Soviets: Negotiations concerning the conclusion of a necessary agreement between the Foreign Trade Company, Inc. and the Soviet Trade Mission are underway and I presume that within a few days the agreement between both parties will be concluded. After the signing of the agreement and the end of the negotiations I will go to the north, accompanied by Mr. Foruzan, to inspect the rice and I will closely supervise the process of buying the rice. The Minister of Commerce stated, concerning the meeting of the Italian Ambassador, that this meeting took place for the purpose of getting acquainted.

A commercial attaché of the British Embassy explains his proposals - The Ministry of Commerce attaches great importance to Tichner's trade proposals.

According to information of the last few days, Mr. Tichner, Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy, met with several responsible economic authorities and gave explanations concerning the proposals which he submitted some time ago to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The study of the aforesaid proposal has not yet been completed in the Ministry of Commerce. It is possible that the studies of the Ministry of Commerce will end soon. Since the aforementioned proposal is of great importance from the commercial point of view, [(therefore)] the Ministry of Commerce has it in mind to make a more careful study of the proposal.

As we stated before, a committee consisting of representatives of three ministries, [those of] Interior, Commerce and Foreign Affairs, will be organized after the completion of the study of the aforementioned proposal. The said committee will prepare a joint plan after the study and submit it to the British Embassy.

Exploitation of Salt Mines.

The Ministry of Industry and Mines transfers the exploitation of the salt mines of Kazerun, Habib Abad and Qahjarustan in Isfahan, and Banat and Azar Shahr and Reza'iye, and Miqane Arak to those interested in productive works, to institutions, and to domestic capitalists, for a period of ten years. Those who are interested in the exploitation of these mines may apply, in the Capital, to the Ministry of Industry and Mines, and in the provinces, to the Departments of Industry and Finance, and they will receive specifications for the transfer of mines.

bərq 'əz nəfte qóm 'estefadé šəvəd, və dər 'əvəz, bəhəye bərq təqlil yabəd. mohəndesine mərbute dər 'əməl bemoškeláte fənni bərxordənd və 'an 'in bud ke cún nəfte qóm darəye məvəde xarejst, bəraye 'estefadəye 'an dər motorhá mibayəsti pómpe məxsusi nəsb gərdəd, ta nəft qəbèle 'estefadé bašəd. bəraye 'in mənzúr mohəndesine mərbute məšqúle motale'ə həstənd ke dəstgáhhəye pómpe karxanəra tə'vız konənd, ta 'əz nəfte qóm bəraye súxt xəridarí konənd.

qərandəde forúše berénj bešowrəvihá ta cənd rúze digər 'emzá' xahəd šod.

'emrúz 'aqəye kašaní, vəzire bazərganí, rajé'be'en'eqədə qərandəde forúše berénj bašowrəvihá, 'ezhár daštənd: mozakerát bəraye 'en'eqədə qərandəde lazəm bəyne šerkəte səhamiye mo'ameláte xarejí, və 'edarəye bazərganiye šowrəvi dər jəreyənəst, və təsəvvór mikonəm tacənd rúze digər qərandəd bəyne tərəfəyn mon'əqəd šəvəd.

pəs'əz 'emzáye qərandəd və payəne mozakerát, 'injanəb bəraye bazdide berénjhá be-'ettefáqe 'aqəye foruzán bešomál xahəm rəft, və 'əz nəzdik bər tərze jəreyəne xəride berénj nezarət xahəm nemud.

vəzire bazərganí rajé'bemolaqáte səfire kəbire 'italiyá 'ezhar dašt, 'in molaqát bemənzúre 'ašena'í surət gereft.

vabəstəye bazərganiye sefarəte 'inglis pišnehadhəye xódra təšrih mikonəd. vezarəte bazərganí bəraye pišnehədə tejaríye ticnér 'əhəmmiyyəte fəraván qa'ələst.

beqərəre 'ettelá' cənd rúze 'əxír 'aqəye ticnér, vabəstəye bazərganiye sefarəte 'inglis bacənd tən 'əz məqamate məs'úle 'eqtesadí, molaqát nemudé, və towzihāti dər mowrəde pišnehádike cəndi qəbl təslime vezarəte 'omúre xarejé nemudé, dadé'əst. hənúz motale'əye pišnehədə məzbúr dər vezarəte bazərganí xatemé nəyafte 'əst. 'ehtemál mirəvəd ke bezudí motale'áte vezarəte bazərganí xatemé yabəd. cún pišnehədə məzbúr 'əz nəzəre jəmbəye tejarí, besyár ha'əze 'əhəmmiyət mibašəd, rúye 'in 'əsl vezarəte bazərganí dər nəzər darəd, motale'áte dəqiqtəri rúye pišnehəd be'əməl 'avərəd.

həmantówrike qəblén 'ettelá' dadim, pəs 'əz xateməye motale'ə rúye pišnehədə məzbúr, komisyóne moštəreki bahozúre nemayəndegáne se vezarətxanehəye kešvər, bazərganí və xarejé, təškíl xahəd šod. komisyóne məzbúr pəs'əz motale'ə tərhe moštəreki təhiyyé xahəd nemud, və besefarəte 'inglis təslim xahəd kərd.

bəhrebərdariye mə'adəne nəmək.

vezarəte sənayé' və mə'adén, bəhrebərdarí 'əz mə'adəne nəməke kəmarəje kazerún, həbibabád və qohjarustáne 'esfəhán, bənát və 'azəršəhr və reza'iyyé, miqáne 'ərákra, be'əlaqeməndáne karhəye tovlidí və mo'əssesát və sahebánə sərmayəye daxeli, bəraye moddəte dəh sal vagozár mikonəd. 'əlaqeməndán bəbəhrebərdarí 'əz 'in mə'adén, dər mərkəz, bevezarəte sənayé' və mə'adén, və dər 'ostanhá, be'edarəte sənayé' və dara'iye məhəl, moraje'ə, və mošəccəsatə vagozariye mə'adənra dəryáft darənd.

Keyan, No. 3993

22 Mehr 1335
October 14, 1956

Domestic Commercial Corporations

Formation of Companies.

1. A cooperative society of the agricultural fraternity of Malar and Shahriyar with a capital of 560,000 rials was organized in Tehran as of 10 Morad 1335 for an unlimited period for the purpose of establishing a marketing place and preparing the daily commodities and the equipment needed by the farmers of this area. Mr. Najaf Ali Nuri was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors, Mr. Mohammad Ali Pirniya Executive Manager, and Messers Enayatollah Tirandaz and Azizollah Kazemi inspectors of the aforementioned company.

2. A Cement and Marble Corporation of Isfahan with a capital of 1,311,111 rials was organized in Isfahan as of 1 Mordad 1335 for an unlimited period for the purpose of prospecting, mining and developing the Takhte Kamande Jarquye mines, as well as [conducting] all kinds of commercial activity related to them. Mr. Reza Mah Pishanyan was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors and Reza Tamar Ansari Executive Manager.

Dissolution of Companies.

The Autofuminat Corporation was dissolved and its affairs were turned over to Mr. Haj Hasan Giyahi for settlement.

Changes in Companies.

The Engineers Mohammad Qaragozlu Nasrollah Khadem and Mohammad Zavosh were elected executive managers and Mr. Claude Bienaimé, a French citizen, legal representative of the executive manager of the Khomein Mining Corporation.

Exporting and Importing Merchants and Companies in Tehran.

1. Mr. Mohammad Baqer Shahla, Naser Khosrow Avenue; telegraph [address]: Sabete Now. Imports of licensed goods.

2. The Dinshah Limited Partnership headed by Mr. Fereidun Varza, Ferdowsi Avenue; telegraph [address]: Nakhle Afzar. Imports of licensed goods.

3. Mr. Aqasi Zhehovanesian, Saadi Avenue; telegraph [address]: Hovanesco. Imports of electrical equipment.

4. Mr. Mahmud Dabiri Esfahani, Qodsiye Passage; telegraph [address]: Qodsiye Dabiri. Imports of chemicals, etc.

'æz 'ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3993

22 mehrmáhe 1335

14 'októbre 1956

šerkætháye tejaríye daxelí.

tæškile šerkæthá.

1) šerkæte tæ'avoníye 'oxovvæte kešaværzáne mælár væ šæhriyár, basærmayéye 560 hezar riyál, bemænzúre 'ijáde forušgáh væ tæhiyyéye mayæhtáje zendegí væ lævazéme mowréde lozúme kešaværzáne nahiyéye fówq, 'æz taríxe 10.5.35 bemoddæte namæhdúd, dær tehrán tæškíl šod. 'aqayáne næjæf'æliye nurí, besemæte ræ'ise hæya'áte modiré, mohæmmæd'æliye pirniyá besemæte modíre 'amél, væ 'aqayáne 'ænayætolláhe tirændáz væ 'æzizolláhe kazemí, besemæte bazræsáne šerkæte mæzbúr 'entexáb šodænd.

2) šerkæte sæhamíye simáno sánge mærmære 'esfæhán, basærmayéye yekmelyóno sisæd hezar riyál, bemænzúre 'ektešáf, 'estexráj, væ bæhrebærdarí, væ hær nów' 'æmæliyæte bazærganí, 'æz mæ'dæne táxte kæmænde jærquyé, 'æz taríxe 1.5.35 bemoddæte namæhdúd dær 'esfæhán tæškíl šod. 'aqayáne reza mahpišanyán, besemæte ræ'ise hæya'áte modiré, væ reza tæmre 'ænsarí, besemæte modíre 'amél 'entexáb šodænd.

'enhelále šerkæthá.

šerkæte sæhamíye 'otofomenát, monhæll, væ 'omúre tæsfíyæye 'án be'ohdéye 'aqáye haj hæséne giyahí mohævvál gærdid.

tæqvírate šerkæthá.

'aqayáne mohændes mohæmmæde qaragozlú, mohændes næsrolláhe xadém, væ mohændes mohæmmæde zavóš, besemæte modiráne 'amél, væ 'aqáye klod byænzæmé, tæbæ'éye dowlæte færansé, besemæte qa'emmæqáme modíre 'améle šerkæte sæhamíye mæ'adéne xoméyn 'entexáb šodænd.

tojjár væ šerkætháye saderkonændé, væ varedkonændéye tehrán.

1) 'aqáye mohæmmæd baqére šæhlá, xiyabáne nasærxosrów, telegrafí, sabetenów, varedæte kalaháye mojáz.

2) šerkæte nesbíye dinšáh, bemodiriyæte 'aqáye fereydúne værzá, xiyabáne ferdowsí, telegrafí, næxle 'æfzár, varedæte kalaháye mojáz.

3) 'aqáye 'aqasí žehovanesyán, xiyabáne sæ'dí, telegrafí, hovaneskó, varedæte lævazéme bærqí.

4) 'aqáye mæhmúde dæbíríye 'esfæhani, særáye qodsíyæ, telegrafí, qodsíyæ dæbírí, varedæte mævædde šimya'í væ qeyré.

5. Mr. Abdollah Moqadam, Chitsaz Passage; telegraph [address]: Moqadam. Imports of textile goods and iron; exports of wool, furs, etc.

6. Moqadam, Tavakolian and Associates Limited Partnership headed by Mr. Qazem Tavakolian; telegraph [address]: Tavakolian. Imports of cotton goods, wool, etc; and exports of wool, pelts, etc.

7. Mr. Haj Mohammad Hoseyn Kashi, Bab Homayun Avenue, No. 82; telegraph [address]: Somunka. Imports of rubber, copper and iron, and exports of wheat and rice chaff.

8. Mr. Abbas Teheranchi, Sepah Avenue. Imports of technical equipment.

Ettelaat, No. 9140

22 Mehr 1335
14 October 1956

Economic information for the use of businessmen.

Cooperatives are exempt in perpetuity from paying any kind of income taxes. The Supreme National Cooperative Council makes use of the knowledge of domestic and foreign experts for the expansion of cooperatives.

Our correspondent contacted an informed authority of the Supreme National Cooperative Council in the Ministry of Labor and requested an explanation concerning cooperatives, and the aforementioned authority said this: For the first time several articles were inserted in this commercial law concerning cooperatives, but this law did not comply with the needs of cooperatives in the manner necessary, for it did not fully anticipate and observe the principles of cooperatives and for this reason cooperatives have not expanded nor progressed. In order to eliminate these difficulties, the most important of which were human errors in the case of the amalgamating of cooperatives and other kinds of companies, the law on cooperatives was separated from commercial law in '32 and appeared in the form of a bill. In order to carry out this law properly a council entitled the Supreme National Cooperative Council was conceived ('foreseen'), consisting of representatives of the Ministries of Interior, Agriculture and Labor, of the Agricultural Bank, and the Plan Organization and holding its meetings in the Plan Organization. This bill was approved in both Houses in Mordad 1334 and carried out after long discussion and basic changes, and after adding a representative of the Ministry of Finance to the Supreme National Cooperative Council. According to a decree passed in Mehr of last year by a government committee, the Supreme National Cooperative Council was transferred to the Ministry of Labor, and the Office of Cooperative Societies of the Ministry of Labor took charge of the affairs of the Secretariat of the Supreme National Cooperative Council.

5) 'aqáye 'abdolláhe moqaddám, sarráye citsáz, telegrafí, moqaddám, varedáte qomáš væ 'ahán. saderáte pæšm, púst væ qeyré.

6) Šerkáte nesbiye moqaddám væ tævækkolyán væ šoræká, bemodiriyyáte 'aqáye kazéme tævækkolyán, telegrafí, tævækkolyán, varedáte qomáše næcí, pæšmí væ qeyré, væ saderáte pæšm, púst væ qeyré.

7) 'aqáye haj mohæmméd hoséyne kaší, xiyabáne bábe homayún, šomaréye 82, telegrafí, sæmonká, varedáte lastík, méss væ 'ahán, væ saderáte sæbúse gændóm væ berénj.

8) 'aqáye 'æbbáse tehrancí, xiyabáne sepéh, varedáte lævazéme fænní.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9140

22 méhre 1335
14 'októbře 1956

'ettela'áte 'eqtesadí bæráye 'estefadéye bazærganán.

Šerkætháye tæ'avoní 'æz pærdáxte 'ænvá'e maliyáte bærdæraméd, bæráye hæmišé mo'áf mišævænd. Šowráye 'aliye tæ'avóne kešvæ, 'æz 'ettela'áte karšenasáne daxelí væ xarejí bæráye towse'éye šerkætháye tæ'avoní 'estefadé mikonænd.

xæbærnegáre má, bayék mæqáme mottælé'e šowráye 'aliye tæ'avóne kešvæ, dær vezaráte kár tæmås gereft, væ dær baréye šerkætháye tæ'avoní towziháti xast, væ mæqáme mæzbúr cenín goft: bæráye 'ævvælin bár dær qanúne tejarát, cænd maddé'i rajé' bešerkætháye tæ'avoní gonjanidé šodé, væli 'ín qanún 'ántowrke lazémæst, 'ehtiyáje šerkætháye tæ'avon-íra bár némi'aværend, zíra 'osúle tæ'avoníra kamelæn pišbiní væ re'ayæt nækæarde, væ bedín jæhæt šerkætháye tæ'avoní towse'é nækæarde, væ pišræft nænemudé'st. bæráye bærtæraf kærdáne 'ín 'eskalát, ke mohemtærine 'án 'eštebaháte 'æšxás dær mowréde mæxlut kærdáne šerkætháye tæ'avoní væ 'ænvá'e šerkætháye digær bud, dær sále 32 qanúne šerkætháye tæ'avoní 'æz qanúne tejarát mojæzzá, væ besuráte layehéye qanuní dæraméd, væ bæráye hósne 'ejráye 'ín qanún, yek šowrá, benáme šowráye 'aliye tæ'avóne kešvæ, pišbiní šod, ke morækkæb 'æz nemayændegáne vezarætханéye kešvæ, kešaværzí, kár, væ bánke kešaværzí væ sazemáne bærnámé bud, ke dær sazemáne bærnámé tæškíle jælæsé midad, 'ín layehé, pæs'æz tárhe dær mæjleséyn, væ tæqyiráte kollí, væ 'ezafekærdáne nemayændéye vezaráte dara'í bešowráye 'aliye tæ'avóne kešvæ dær mordáde 34 tæsvíb, væ bemowréde 'ejrá gozašté šod, væ tébqe tæsvíbnáméyíke dær méhre sále gozæšté 'æz hey'áte dowlát gozæšt, šowráye 'aliye tæ'avón bevezaráte kár montæqél šod, væ 'edaréye šerkætháye tæ'avoníye vezaráte kár 'omúre dæbirxanéye šowráye 'aliye tæ'avónra 'ohdedár šod.

Duty of the Supreme Cooperative Council.

The duty of the Supreme Cooperative Council is to study the articles of association of the cooperatives which are to be established and to approve them, taking into consideration the principles of cooperatives and observing the law of cooperatives, and afterwards to register the newly established cooperative in the Office for Registration of Companies.

The Companies, the articles of association of which were approved by the Supreme Cooperative Council, have been exempted in perpetuity from paying registration fees, share stamps and income taxes, and they likewise enjoy many other advantages. Another basic duty of the Supreme Cooperative Council is to guide and direct the cooperatives and prevent their deviation from the principles of cooperatives. Likewise, the settlement of financial and other differences of the cooperatives is done by this council. The control of the balance sheet and the supervision of the general assembly of cooperatives are also the duty of the Supreme Cooperative Council.

In order to benefit from the knowledge and experience of specialists on cooperatives the Supreme Cooperative Council invites them to participate in the meetings of the council and even utilizes foreign experts as well in this regard. Engineer Emami, head of the newspaper Nehzate Taavoni [[Cooperative Movement]], who had gone to Europe to study the affairs of cooperative societies, has recently returned to Tehran.

Notice of Invitation to Convene the General Assembly.

All the shareholders of the Electric Corporation of Arak are hereby informed that since the extraordinary general assembly of the corporation did not take place on 7/3/35 because of the lack of a majority, [(therefore)] the shareholders are invited, in accordance with Article 33 of the articles of association, to be present in the hall of the company on Saturday, 8/5/35, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in order to organize a new assembly. The agenda will be the same as the previous agenda: 1. Reaching a decision and granting authority to the Board of Directors to sell the remaining shares. 2. The amending of the articles of association of the company.

Electric Corporation of Arak.

Notice.

Because the extraordinary general assembly of the Light Company Inc. of Tabriz did not have a majority on Sunday, Mehr 15, upon the second invitation, [(therefore)] the shareholders or their representatives are invited for the third time to be present on Tuesday, Aban 15 at 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the main office of the company on Shah Avenue near Serahe Shah.

The agenda are the same as in the previous notice.

Board of Directors of the Light Company Inc. of Tabriz.

vəzifəye šowrāye 'aliye tə'avón.

vəzifəye šowrāye 'aliye tə'avón 'inəst ke, 'əsasnaməye šerkəthāye tə'avonira, ke tə'sis mišəvənd, motale'ə kərdé, və badərnəzərgereftəne 'osule tə'avoní və mora'ate qanúne tə'avón, təsvib minemayəd, və sepəs šerkəte tə'avoniye jədídoltə'sis dər 'edarəye səbte šerkəthá səbt mišəvəd.

šerkəthāyike 'əsasnaməye 'anhá betəsvibe šowrāye 'aliye tə'avón residé bašəd, 'əz pərdaxte haqqolsəbte tēmbre səhám və maliyát bərdəraməd, bəráye həmišé mo'áf budé, və həcənin 'əz besyári məzayāye digər 'estefadé mikonənd. vəzifəye 'əsašiye digəre šowrāye 'aliye tə'avón rahnema'i və hədayəte šerkəthāye tə'avoní və momane'ət 'əz 'enheráf 'əz 'osule tə'avonist, və həcənin rəf'e 'extelafate malí və qeyrəye šerkəthāye tə'avoní bevəsiliye 'in šowrá be'aməl miyayəd və residegi betəraznamé və nezarət bər məjmə'e 'omumiye šerkəthāye tə'avón níz, be'ohdəye šowrāye 'aliye tə'avónəst.

šowrāye 'aliye tə'avónə kešvər, bəráye 'estefadé 'əz 'ettela'át və mə'lumate karšenasāne tə'avoní, bəráye šerkət dər jələsāte šowrá 'əz 'anhá də'vət mikonəd, və hətta dər 'in mowréd 'əz karšenasāne xareji níz 'estefadé minemayəd, və 'əxirən níz 'aqāye mohəndes 'emami, modire ruznaməye nehzəte tə'avoní, ke jəhəte motale'ə dər 'omúre šerkəthāye tə'avoní be'orupá 'əzimət kərde búd, betehrán bərgəšt.

'ağəhiye də'vət bəráye təškile məjmə'e 'omumi.

bedinvəsile be'ettelá'e kolliyəye səhamdarāne šerkəte səhamiye bərqe 'arək miresanəd, cún jələsəye məjmə'e 'omumiye fowqol'adəye šerkət dər tarixə 3.7.35 bevəsetəye 'ədxəme hosule 'əksəriyət təškil nəšod, lezá bərabəre maddəye 33 'əsasnamé 'əz sahebāne səhám də'vət mišəvəd ke, bəráye təškile jələsəye mojeddéd rúze šəmbəye movərexəye 5.8.35, sa'əte səhāre bə'dəzzóhr, dər salóne šerkət hozúr behəm resanənd. dəstúre jələsé həman dəstúre jələsəye qəbl 1. 'əxzə təsmim və dadəne 'extiyarát behey'əte modiré bəráye motəsmiməne forúše səhám, 2. 'esláhe 'əsasnaməye šerkət xahəd bud.

šerkəte səhamiye bərqe 'arək.

'ağəhi.

cún dər də'vəte mərtəbəye dovóm, dər rúze yekšəmbé 15 mehrmáh, məjmə'e 'omumiye fowqol'adəye šerkəte səhamiye rowšəna'iye təbríz 'əksəriyyət hasəl nəšod, lezá bəráye mərtəbəye sevvóm 'əz sahebāne səhám də'vət mišəvəd ke, dər tarixə sešəmbəye 15 'abanmáh, sa'əte 5 bə'dəzzóhr, dər mərkəze šerkət, xiyabāne šáh, məzdike serāhe šáh, xód, ya nemayendəšan hozúr behəm resanənd.

dəstúr tēbqe 'ağəhiye qəblist.

hey'əte modirəye šerkəte səhamiye rowšəna'iye təbríz.

The Matter of the Rice Agreement has still remained Unsolved.

An informed authority in the Foreign Trade Company said today to our correspondent: 'No information has yet come to the Foreign Trade Company from the Soviet trade authorities concerning the controversy over the price of Mazandaran and Gilan rice, and it is probable that within the next two days the Soviet Trade Mission will send a letter with regard to this case to the Foreign Trade Company.'

General assembly of the Rug Company.

The general assembly of the Iranian Rug Company convened yesterday at 10 a.m. Engineer Ganje'i was present.

Keyhan, No. 3988.

16 Mehr 1335
October 1956

The Austrian government will enjoy the privileges of the amendment to Article 6 of the clause on Most Favored Nations.

As we previously informed [our readers], the countries of Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, Austria, and Canada requested the Ministry of Commerce that they [be allowed to] take advantage of the privileges of the amendment to Article 6 of the Clause on Most Favored Nations. A committee was organized in the Bureau of Economic affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with the participation of representatives of the Ministry of Commerce and the General Customs Department, in order to investigate the request of the aforementioned countries. [The committee] began to discuss this matter. We were informed that since the Government of Austria was willing to make some reductions in ('with regard to') the customs tariffs for certain export goods from Iran, [(therefore)] on the basis of the proposal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the confirmation of the Ministry of Commerce, the Cabinet gave its approval to having the goods imported from Austria enjoy the privileges of the Irano-American treaty, in accordance with the amendment to Article 6 of the Law on Customs Tariffs.

Taxes on Export Goods for the Aid of those who were Stricken by the Flood will be Abolished

As we previously informed [our readers], the exporters recently lodged complaints with the government, and in them they stated that the twenty dinars in taxes which the railroad administration received from the export freight was contrary to the law and that eventually this will make it impossible for the export goods of Iran to compete with similar goods abroad.

In a letter sent to the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of Tehran supported the view of the exporting merchants. The matter is being discussed at present in the Office of the Prime Minister, and it is possible that soon the aforementioned taxes, which were collected for the purpose of aiding those who were stricken by the flood, will be abolished and a decree to that effect will be issued.

mowzú'e qerardáde berénj hæmcenán layænhél mandé 'æst.

'emrúz yek mæqáme mottælé' dær šerkáte mo'ameláte xarejǐ bešæbærnegáre ma goft, hænúz 'æz tæræfe mæqamáte bæzærganiye šowræví hícgune 'ettelá'i dær mowréde 'exteláfe nérxe berénje mazænderán væ gilán bešerkáte mo'ameláte xarejǐ næresidé 'æst, væ 'ehtemál mirævæd, zærfe dorúze 'ayændé 'edaréye bazærganiye šowræví namé'i dær 'ín mowréde bešerkáte mo'ameláte xarejǐ 'ersál daræd.

mæjmé'e 'omumiye šerkáte færs.

sa'áte dáhe sóbhe dirúz, mæjmé'e 'omumiye šerkáte səhamiye færsæ 'irán, bahozúre 'aqáye mohændes gænje'i tæškil šod.

- - -
'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3988

16 mehrmáhe 1335
'októbre 1956

dowláte 'otriš 'æz næzayáye tæbseréye maddéye šeše 'æsle kamelatol vedád 'estefadé xahæd kærð.

betówrike qæblæn 'ettelá' dadé budím, kešværháye su'ís, danmárk, belžík, 'otriš væ kanadá, 'æz vezaráte bazærgani tæqazá kærðé 'ænd ke 'æz næzayáye tæbseréye maddéye šešóme 'æsle kamelatol vedád 'estefadé nemayænd, væ bæráye residegǐ betæqazáye kešværháye næzbúr níz, komisyóni bašerkáte nemayændegáne vezaráte bazærgani, væ 'edaréye kólle gomrók dær 'edaréye 'eqtesadiyáte vezaráte 'omúre xarejé tæškil gærdidé, væ mowzú'ra tæhte residegǐ qærár dadé'nd, væ beqæráre 'ettelá', cún dowláte 'otriš hazer šodé 'æst ke bæráye bá'zi 'æz kalaháye saderatiye 'irán 'æz læháze tæ'reféye gomroki tæxfifáti qa'él gærdæd, lezá hey'áte væzirán niz bæná bepišneháde vezaráte 'omúre xarejé væ tæ'yíde vezaráte bazærgani, tæsvíb nemudé 'ænd, ke kalaháye varedé 'æz 'otriš tæbqe tæbseréye maddéye šeše qanúne tæ'reféye gomroki mæšmúle næzayáye peymáne 'irán væ 'emriká gærdæd.

'ævaréze kalaháye saderati bæráye komæk beseylzadegán læqv mišævæd.

betówrike qæblæn 'ettelá' dadé 'ím, 'æxirán šekayáti 'æz tæræfe saderkonændegán bedowlæt šodé, væ téyye 'án 'ezhár dašté 'ænd ke 20 dinár 'ævqærezike bongáhe rahahén 'æz mæhmúláte saderati dæryaft midaræd, bæxæláfe qanún budé, væ dær nætijé, ba'és xahæd šod ke kalaháye saderatiye 'irán nætævanæd dær xaréj bakalalaháye mošabéhe xod reqabæt konæd.

vezaráte bazærgani væ 'otáqe bazærganiye tehrán níz, téyye namé'ike benæxostvæziri 'ersál dašté 'ænd, næzære bazærganáne saderkonændéra tæ'yíd kærðé 'ænd, væ fe'læn mowzú' dær næxostvæziri mowréde residegǐst, væ 'ehtemál mirævæd, bezudǐ 'ævaréze næzbúr ke bemænzúre komæk beseylzadegán 'æxz mišævæd, molqá gærdæd, væ tæsvibnaméye mærbút be'ín 'ámr sadér šævæd.

Agricultural Exports.

In the month of Khordad of the current year 400,340 kilos of agricultural products and products of domestic animals with a total value of 8,979,113 rials were exported to [(the destination of)] Germany from the custom house of the Tabriz Railroad Station. In the meantime 312,500 kilos of agricultural products totaling 4,739,576 rials were exported in the month of Tir of the current year from the customhouse of Jolfa.

In the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Eftekhar Alavi was appointed Chief of the General Accounting Office of Agriculture of the Seventh Province and departed for his post of duty.

Notice to the Exporters of Cotton.

Since at the beginning of the period of production experts were sent by the Cotton Department to the cotton gin factories the exportation of whose cotton is permitted according to appropriate regulations, all buyers and exporters of cotton are notified that they must see to it that the cotton of the buyers should have the official license of the appropriate experts; [(otherwise)] no export licenses whatsoever will be issued for cotton which has no [such official] license.

Director of the Cotton Department, Engineer Mowlavi.

Foreign exchange acquired from Iranian exports to Iraq is sold exclusively to Pilgrims to holy places. The exports of Iran to Iraq are more than the exports of Iraq to Iran.

A spokesman of the National Bank declared today regarding the policy of trade of the two countries, Iran and Iraq: According to available statistics the trade between Iran and Iraq is not balanced and the amount of exports of Iran to Iraq is more than the amount of exports from Iraq to Iran. The National Bank of Iran allots the foreign exchange which it obtains from the exports from Iran to Iraq exclusively to pilgrims who depart to visit holy places. On the other hand, according to an agreement which we formerly had with the Central Bank of Iraq, we exchange the credits which are opened in the Central Bank of Iraq for English pounds and make them available to businessmen. Thus:

We open credits here in English pounds for businessmen who want to make transactions with Iraq, and the Central Bank of Iraq exchanges them for dinars. Therefore, it is to be noted that in this way there is no difficulty whatsoever for the importers and exporters. The National Bank of Iran and the Central Bank of Iraq make an extreme effort to open up all possibilities [that may be] necessary for facilitating the trade of the two countries so that the trade between the two countries may expand as much as possible.

A Continuous Increase in Pakistan Exports.

According to statistics published by the government of Pakistan, the exports of Pakistan in the first four months of the year 1956 amounted to 614,200,000 Pakistan rupees,

saderáte kešaværzi.

dær xordadmáhe sále jarí, 'æz gomróke 'istgáhe tæbríz meqdáre 400,340 kiló mæhsuláte kešaværzi væ færaværdeháye damí be'ærzéše kólle 8,979,113 riyál bemæqsáede 'almán sadér gærdidé'st. zemnæn, dær yekmahéye tíre sále jarí, meqdáre 312,500 kiló mæhsuláte kešaværziye [be'ærzéše] kólle 4,739,576 riyál 'æz gomróke jolfá bexaréj sadér gærdidé'st. dær vezaráte kešaværzi.

'aqáye 'eftexáre 'ælæví beseráte ræ'íse 'edaréye hesabdariye kólle kešaværziye 'ostáne hæftóm tæ'yín, væ beræhælle mæ'muriyát 'æzimát nemud.

'agæhí bæráye saderkonændegáne pæmbé.

cun karxanejáte pæmbepakkoní, ke re'ayáte moqærrærate mærbúte [be]sodúre pæmbéye 'anliá belamané' 'æst, 'æz 'ævvæle dowréye bæhrebærdarí 'æz tærafé sazemáne pæmbé, karšenás 'e'zám gærdidé, bænbærín bekolliyéye xæridarån væ saderkonændegáne pæmbé xaternešan minemayæd, tævæjjóh dašte bašæd, ke pæmbéháye xæridarån daráye gævahinaméye ræsmíye karšenásáne mærbuté bašæd, væ'ellá behícvæjh bæráye pæmbéháye faqéde gævahinamé pærvanéye sodúr dade næxahæd šod.

modíre sazemáne pæmbé, mohændes mowlæví.

'ærzháye haselé 'æz saderáte 'irån be'æráq monhæseræn bezovváre 'ætæbát foruxté mišævæd. saderáte 'irån be'æráq biš 'æz saderáte 'æráq be'irånæst.

'emrúz yek mæqáme bânke mellí, rajé' benæhvéye tejaráte do kešvære 'iráno 'æráq, 'ezhár dašt: tébqe 'amáre mowjúd, tejaráte 'iráno 'æráq movazené nádæred, væ mizáne saderáte 'irån be'æráq biš'æz saderáte 'æráq be'irån mibašæd. bânke mellíye 'irån, 'ærzira ke 'æz ráhe saderáte 'irån be'æráq bedæst miyavææd, monhæseræn bezovvárike 'azéme ziyaráte 'æ'tábe moqæddæsé hæstænd, 'extesás midæhæd. 'æz tærafí, tébqe qæradádi ke[ba] bânke mærkæziye 'æráq 'æz sabéq dašté 'im, 'e'tebarátike dær bânke mærkæziye 'æráq báz mišævæd, 'anhára beliréye 'esterlíng tæbdíl mikonim, væ dær dæstræse tojjár qærár míðæhim, hæmcenín bæráye tojjárike bæxahænd ba'æráq mo'æmelé nemayææd, dær 'injá beliréye 'esterlíng 'e'tebár báz mikonim, væ bânke mærkæziye 'æráq 'ánra bedinár tæbdíl minemayæd. bæná bær 'ín, ba'ín tærtíb molahezé mišævæd ke hícgune mæziqéyi bæráye tojjáre varedkonændé' væ saderkonændé vojúd nádæred, væ bânke mellíye 'irån, væ bânke mærkæziye 'æráq, nehayáte košéšra darænd ke bæráye tæshíle tejaráte do kešvær, 'emkanáte lazémra bevojúd 'avæænd, ta tejaráte do kešvær hærce bištær towse'é biyabæd.

'æfzayéše mostanérre saderáte pakestán.

bemowjébe 'amáre montæšeré 'æz tærafé dowláte pakestán, saderáte pakestán dær cæhar máhe 'ævvæle sále 1956, baléq bær 614 melyún væ 200 hæzar rupiyéye pakestán budé, væ 'ín

and this figure is 141,700,000 rupees more than the exports of this country in the first four months of last year. According to these statistics the value of the goods exported from Pakistan within the last nine months ending with the month of March of the current year were altogether 1,439,800,000 rupees, while in the same period of the year 1954-1955 the exports of this country were 893,300,000 rupees. Therefore, the exports of Pakistan in nine months of 1955-56 were more than they were during nine months of 1954-55. These additional exports consisted mostly of cotton and cotton products.

8,590 tons of cotton were exported in the first five months of the current year. This year's cotton crop in Fars is unprecedented.

The amount of cotton exports of the past month of Mordad was 1,150 tons, according to official statistics which were obtained. In the same month of last year 614 tons of cotton were exported from this country. The amount of cotton which was exported from the beginning of the current year to the end of Mordad was 8,590 tons. During the same period of last year 5,850 tons were exported.

An informed authority said today that this year's crop in Fars is much better and is without precedent. Forty thousand tons of raw cotton will be produced. One-third of it will be exchanged for cotton [goods]. According to the statements of official authorities the Gorgan crop is also considerable. Despite the fact that the fall of rains has endangered the crop of Mazanderan, it will also be satisfactory because the rains have [now] ceased.

Keyhan, No. 3988.

16 Mehr 1335
October 8, 1956

The season of market activity.

The market has not been active this fall. The consumers are less interested in buying goods and the exporters do not want to get embroiled ('do not want to throw themselves into a headache'). Foreign buyers watching the Canal crisis do not want to be involved in it ('to enter the battle field'), and the commercial establishments of the buyers do not welcome the transactions of their citizens. The policy of 'wait and see' ('sit and see') prevails everywhere.

The condition of the market is becoming worse again. Transactions are performed slowly, and money is supplied with difficulty. Ordinarily, the market is inactive from the middle of spring to the end of summer and during this season transactions involving import and export goods are in small amounts and insignificant. The season of market activity is from the beginning of fall to the end of winter. During this season, the consumers not only have more purchasing power at their disposal but are naturally more interested in the

ræqém mæblæqe 141 melyún, væ 700 hezar rupiyé, biš 'æz saderáte 'ín kešvár dær cæhar máhe 'ævvæle sále gozæšté mibašæd. tæbqe hámin 'amár 'ærzéše kalaháye saderatiye pakestán, téyye noh máhe gozæšté, montæhí bemáhe márse sále jari, jem'æn yék miliyardo cæharsædo sionóh melyúno hæštsæd hezar rupiyé budé, væ hál 'ánke dær hámin moddæte mošabéhe sále 1954-1955 saderáte 'ín kešvár hæštsædo nævadosé melyún væ sisæd hezar rupiyé budé. bænahær'ín pansædo cehélo šés melyúno pansæd hezar rupiyé saderáte pakestán, dær noh mahéye 55-56, biš 'æz noh máhe 54-55 gærdidé 'æst. 'ín 'ezaféye saderát, bištær rúye pæmbé væ mæsnu'áte 'án budé 'æst.

dær pænjamahéye 'ævvæle sále jari, 8590 ton pæmbé sadér šode. mæhsúle pæmbéye 'emsále fárs, hærgéz' sabeqé nædašté 'æst.

mizáne saderáte pæmbé 'æz [[sic! read dær]] máhe mordáde gozæšté, bemowjébe 'amáre ræsmí, ke bedæst 'amædé, 1150 tón budé, dær mordáde sále gozæšté 614 tón pæmbé dær hámin máh 'æz kešvár sadér šode bud. mizáne pæmbéyike 'æz 'ebtedáye sále jari ta'axære máhe mordád sader šodé, 8590 tón budé. dær sále gozæšté, dær hámin moddæt 5850 tón sadér šode bud.

yek mæqáme mottalé' 'emrúz góft ke mizáne mæhsúle fárs dær sále jari besyár xubæst, benéhvi ke takonún sabeqé nædašte, væ cehelhezar tón væš bedæst xahæd 'amæd, ke yek sólse 'an tæbdíl bepæmbé xahæd šod. mæhsúle gorgán níz, begoftéye mæqamáte ræsmí, qabéle tævæjjóhæst. mæhsúle mazændærán níz, ba'ánke nozúle barán xætæri motævæjjéhe 'an saxté bud, be'ellæte bænd'amædéne barán, rezayætbæxš xahæd bud.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3988

16 méhre 1335
8 'októbri 1956

fæslæ jombojúše bazár.

bazáre pa'íze 'æmsál fæ'aliyyéti nædæræd. mæsræfkonændegán kæmtær motævæjjéhe xæride jéns mišævænd, væ saderkonændegán xódra bedærdesær némiyandazænd. xæridaráne xarejí, batævæjjóh bebohráne kanál, xódra varéde mæ'reké némikonænd, væ mo'æssesáte 'eqtesadiye xæridarán hæm 'æz mo'ameláte 'ætbá'e xód 'esteqbáli néminemayænd. siyasæte 'benšino bebín' hæmejá hokmfærmást.

væz'e bazár mojædædæn ru bevexamæt mirævæd. mo'amelát bekondí 'ænjám mišævæd, væ púl basæxtí 'ærzé migærdæd. bazár mæ'mulæn 'æz 'ævasæte bæhár ta 'ævaxære tabestán fæ'aliyyéti nædæræd, væ dær 'ín fæsl mo'amelát rúye kalaháye varedatí væ saderatí besuráte joz'i væ qéyre qabéle tævæjjóh suræt mígiræd. fæslæ jombojúše bazár, 'æz 'ebtedáye pa'íz ta'axære zæmestánæst. dær 'ín fæsl, 'ælavé bær 'ínke mæsræfkonændé qodræte xæride bištæri dær 'extiyár daræd, væ bettæb' motævæjjéhe bazár migærdæd,

market. Export goods are offered in the market, and foreign buyers come to the market. In short, business activity becomes very intensive. This is the basis of market activity and we have always had this situation, but this year conditions seem to be different and the atmosphere of the market has changed completely. The consumer has no interest in the market as he should, and the only thing that does not occur to him is the thought of buying, because he has insufficient purchasing power.

The foreign buyer does not pay any attention to purchasing our export goods, and he does not take a step until he has sufficient guarantees from the seller. Commercial organizations of the purchasing countries are also not greatly welcoming the transactions of their citizens and are not giving them credit. Our sellers also are unwilling to create problems ('subject themselves to a headache') and have adopted a policy of 'wait and see'.

The Suez Canal crisis was a factor in keeping foreign buyers from the market and as long as ('until the day') this crisis is not over ('removed'), the situation will remain the same. At present, our export goods have remained in the market and money has been spent in order to produce goods. Through their sale, money must again come into the hands of the consumer. Briefly, money must begin to flow, the supply of money must increase and the rate of interest must decrease, but nothing of the sort has happened ('there is no news from either one of them') and only God knows what will follow ('until later whatever God may want'). Whenever we wrote something about the market last year, we wished that the conditions of the year before last would return, and now we are hoping that the conditions of last year may be renewed.

It is obvious that the general condition of the market this year is better than last year but foreign factors combined ('joined their hands') and created conditions which are more unfavorable than those of the previous year.

Ettelaat, No. 9135

16 Mehr 1335
8 October 1956

Price increases in the Shahrestans [[townships]] during last week. Shiraz was the cheapest city and Kerman was the most expensive city.

Reports which we received last week concerning the wholesale prices in the various Shahrestans state that last week Shiraz was the cheapest city and Kerman the most expensive city of Iran.

Below we present to the readers the prices of goods in some of the Shahrestans and a comparison of the highest and the lowest prices:

Wheat - In Tehran one kilo was 7 rials, in Meshed - 4.50 rials (cheaper than in all other places), and in Kerman - 8.50 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

kalaháye saderatí bebazár 'ærzé mišævæd, væ xæridæráne xarejî varéde bazár mišævænd, væ xolasé, fæ'aliyætháye tejarí bešeddát jæræyán míyabæd. 'ín 'osúle káre bazáræst, væ má hæmišé 'ín væz'ra dašté 'im, væli 'emsál mészle 'ínke 'owzá' væ 'æhvál tóvve digérist, væ 'anmofæssére [[sic! read 'atmosfére]] bazár kamelæn taqyír kærdé 'æst. mæsrafkonændé, 'antóvrke bayæd, tævæjjóhí bebazár nédaræd, væ tænhá cízike befékreš xotúr nemikonæd, fékre xæridæst, zíra qodræte xærid behédde kafí nédaræd.

xæridære xarejî nesbét bexæride kalaháye saderatíye má, tævæjjóhí mæbzul némidaræd, væ ta tæzminháye kafí 'æz forušændé négiræd, 'eqdámí be'æmæl némiyaværæd. dæstgahháye 'eqtesadiye kešværháye xæridár hæm, cendán 'æz mo'ameláte 'ætbá'e xód 'esteqbál nemi-konænd, væ be'anhá 'e'tebár némidæhænd, væ forušændegáne má hæm hazér nístænd xódra docære dærdesór bekonænd, væ siyaséte 'benšino bebín', pišgerefté 'ænd.

'améle joda'í býne xæridaráne xarejî væ bazár, bohráne kanále su'éz budé, væ ta rúzike 'ín bohrán mortæfé' néšævæd, væz' behémin menvál xahæd bud. halá jensháye saderatíye má dær bazár mandé, bæráye tæhiyyéye 'æjnás, púl særf šodé 'æst. bayæd baforúše 'anhá mojeddedán púl bedæste mæsrafkonændé béresæd, væ xolasé púl jæræyán peydá konæd. 'ærzéye púl ziyád šævæd, væ nérxe bæhré tæmæzzól nemayæd, væli 'æz hícyek 'æz 'inhá xæbéri níst, ta bæ'dæn xodá, cé bexahæd. má sále gozæšté, hær væqt rejé' bebazár cízi míneveštím, 'arezú mikærdím, ke væz'e pírsársál bazgæšt konæd, væ halá 'entezár darím ke væz'e pársál tæjdíd gærdæd.

bædihíst ke væz'e 'omumíye bazáre 'emsál, behtær 'æz pársálæst, væli 'ævaméle xarejî dæst bedæste hæm dadé, væ 'owzá' væ 'æhvále namosaédttær 'æz sále gozæštéra 'piš'a-værdé 'æst.

ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 méhre 1335
8 'októbre 1956

tæræqqíye nerxhá dær šæhrestanhá, dær hæftéye gozæšté. širáz 'ærzantærín, væ kermán, gerantærín. šæhrhá bud.

gozarešháyike dær 'ín hæfté dær bábe qeymætháye 'omde foruší dær šæhrestanháye moxtæléf bedæst 'aværdé 'im, hakíst ke, dær hæftéye gozæšté širáz, 'ærzantærín, væ kermán gerantærín šæhrháye 'irán budæ'st.

zeylæn nerxháye 'æjnás dær bæ'zi 'æz šæhrestanhá, væ moqayeséye gerantærín nerxhá, væ 'ærzantæríne 'ánra benæzére xanændegán míresanim:

gændóm - dær tehrán, yek kiló 7 riyál, væ dær mæšhéd 4.50 riyál ('ærzantær 'æz hæmejá) væ dær kermán 8.50 riyál (gerantær 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

Barley - In Tehran one kilo was 3.50 rials, in Shiraz - 2.25 rials (cheaper than in all other places), and in Kerman - 4.50 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

Sadri rice - In Tehran one kilo was 18 rials, in Resht - 15 rials (cheaper than in all other places), and in Hamadan - 22.50 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

Kokres cotton - In Tehran one kilo was 42 rials.

Palestinian cotton - In Tehran one kilo was 41.50 rials, in Shiraz - 40 rials (cheaper than in all other places) and in Isfahan 47 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

American cotton - In Tehran one kilo was 33 rials and in Tabriz - 32 rials.

Domestic cotton - In Tehran one kilo was 32 rials, in Tabriz - 26 rials (cheaper than in all other places) and in Kerman - 38 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

Unwashed wool - In Tehran one kilo was 43 rials, in Lahijan - 25 rials (cheaper than in all other places), and in Kerman - 80 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

Animal fat - In Tehran one kilo was 112 rials, in Zenjan - 95 rials (cheaper than in all other places), and in Lahijan - 115 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

Mutton with bones - In Tehran one kilo was 34 rials, in Shiraz 26.50 rials (cheaper than in all other places) in Resht and in Lahijan - 40 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

Potatoes - In Tehran one kilo was 5.50 rials, in Zenjan - 3 rials (cheaper than in all other places), and in Meshed - 7.5 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

Tomatoes - In Tehran one kilo was 2.50 rials, in Zenjan - 1.5 rials (cheaper than in all other places), and in Ahvaz - 9 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

Watermelons - In Tehran one kilo was 2 rials, in Shiraz - 1.2 rials (cheaper than in all other places), and in Kerman - 3 rials (more expensive than in all other places).

Keyhan, No. 3993

22 Mehr 1335
October 14, 1956

An increase of the customs tariffs on imported goods.

For the protection of domestic manufactures, the customs tariffs on some imported goods, similar to goods which are produced in this country, will be increased.

For the protection of the domestic manufactures, their expansion and circulation within the country, it is intended to increase the tariff on some of the similar foreign goods which are imported into the country. For this purpose, a committee in the customhouse is engaged in studying the increase of the customs tariffs on several items of imported goods. It has been agreed that at the completion of ('after') the study, the committee will prepare a plan and submit it to the Ministry of Finance.

An informed authority stated today that he could not yet positively state which tariff on what items of imported goods will be increased, but it is supposed that the Cabinet plans to impose a heavy tariff like that of the other countries of the world which impose

jów - dær tehrán, yek kiló 3.50 riyál, væ dær širáz 2.25 riyál ('ærzantár 'æz hæmejá) væ dær kermán 4.50 riyál (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

berénje sædrí - dær tehrán, yek kiló 18 riyál, væ dær ræšt 15 riyál ('ærzantár 'æz hæmejá) væ dær hæmedán 22.50 riyál (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

pæmbéye kukérs - dær tehrán yek kilo 42 riyál budé 'æst.

pæmbéye filestani - dær tehrán yek kiló 41.50 riyál, væ dær širáz 40 riyál ('ærzantár 'æz hæmejá), væ dær 'esfáhán, 47 riyál (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

pæmbéye 'emrika'í - dær tehrán, yek kiló 33 riyál, væ dær tabríz, 32 riyál budé 'æst.

pæmbéye bumí - dær tehrán, yek kiló 32 riyál, væ dær tabríz, 26 riyál ('ærzantár 'æz hæmejá), væ dær kermán 38 riyál (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

péšme našúr - dær tehrán, yek kiló 42 riyál, væ dær lahiján, 25 riyál ('ærzantár 'æz hæmejá), væ dær kermán 80 riyál (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

rowqéne heyvani - dær tehrán, yek kiló 112 riyál, væ dær zænján, 95 riyál ('ærzantár 'æz hæmejá) væ dær lahiján 115 riyál (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

gúšte gusfánde ba'ostcxán - dær tehrán, yek kiló 34 riyál, væ dær širáz 26.50 riyál ('ærzantár 'æz hæmejá), væ dær ræšt væ lahiján 40 riyál (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

sibzæminí - dær tehrán, yek kilo 5.50 riyál, væ dær zænján 3 riyál ('ærzantár 'æz hæmejá), væ dær mæšháde 7.50 (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

gowjefærængí - dær tehrán, yek kiló 2.50 riyál, væ dær zænján 1.50 riyál ('ærzantár 'æz hæmejá), væ dær 'æhváz 9 riyál (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

hendevané - dær tehrán, yek kiló 2 riyál, væ dær širáz 1.2 riyál (ærzantár 'æz hæmejá), væ dær kermán 3 riyál (gerantár 'æz hæmejá) budé 'æst.

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keyhán, šomaréye 3993

22 mehrmáhe 1335
14 'októbre 1956

'æfzayéše tæ'reféye gomrokiye 'æjnáse varedatí.

bæráye hemayát 'æz mæsnu'áte daxelí, tæ'reféye gomrokiye tæ'zi 'æz kalaháye varedatí, ke mošabéhe 'anhá dær daxéle mæmlekæt tæhiyyé mišævæd, 'æfzayéš xahæd yaft.

bæráye hemayát 'æz mæsnu'áte daxelí, væ towse'é væ tærvíje 'anhá dær daxéle kešvâr, dær næzáræst, tæ'reféye bæ'zi 'æz kalaháye mošabéhe xarejí, ke varéde kešvâr mišævæd, 'æfzayéš yabæd, væ bæráye 'ín mænózúr, komisýoni dær gomrók mæšqúle motale'é dær bæréye 'æfzayéše tæ'reféye gomrokiye cænd qelám 'æz kalaháye varedatí mibašæd, qeráræst, pæs'æz motale'éye komisýón, tárhi tæhiyyé šævæd, ta bevezarâte dara'í tæslím gærdæd.

'emrúz yek mæqáme mottælé' 'ezhár dašt, hænúz betowre qæt' némitævan góft ke tæ'reféye cé 'æqlámi 'æz kalaháye varedatí 'æfzayéš xahæd yaft, væli tæævvór mirævæd, hey'áte dowlæt dær næzár daræd, manénde sayére kešværháye jehán, ke bæráye vorúde kalaháyi ke

tariffs on imported goods similar to goods which are produced in their own countries, and that it will review the customs tariffs on imported goods, so that the importation of [(imported)] goods, similar to goods produced inside the country, would basically not be profitable for businessmen and, in this way, domestic manufactures will be protected.

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Goods which arrived in the market last week.

A list of some items of goods which were released last week from the customhouses: Cotton cloth - 292,000 kilos, silk cloth - 90,000 kilos, wool cloth - 70,000 kilos, varieties of yarn - 44,000 kilos, silk yarn - 14,000 kilos, cotton yarn - 3,000, Merino wool - 14,500 kilos, unprocessed fibers - 55,000 kilos, Chatay [[sic!]] - 66,000 kilos, nylon stockings - 900 dozen, paper - 550,000 kilos, paper for wrapping flowers - 550 kilos, newsprint - 14,000 kilos, toilet paper - 800 kilos, cardboard - 34,000 kilos, porcelain - 120,000 kilos, glassware - 160,000 kilos, glass-panes - 114,000 kilos, perfume - 109 bottles, automobile pumps - 100 pieces, automobile tires - 1,500 pieces, automobile springs - 14,000 kilos, car batteries - 40 boxes, grease for machines - 300 boxes, motorcycles - 60 units, bicycles - 350 units, oil stoves - 200 pieces, radios - 800 units, teletypes - 11 units, records - 1,000 pieces, sewing machines - 380 units, fountain pens - 4,000 pieces, hunting rifles - 82 pieces, novelty clocks - 600 units, wall clocks - 500 units, wristwatches - 1,800 units, clocks - 1,200 units, doorbells - 2,500 pieces, barometers - 260 units. Raw rubber - 5,500 kilos, lipsticks - 1,000 pieces, toothpaste - 15,000 tubes, paints - 35,000 kilos, door-checks - 70 boxes, aluminum sheets - 75,000 kilos, tinsplate sheets - 1,500 kilos, plastic material - 4,000 kilos.

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Keyhan, No. 3990

18 Mehr 1335
October 10, 1956

The country's trade in the first quarter of the year.

In the first quarter of the current year more sugar, machinery, vehicles, ironware and tea were imported into the country than anything else. Rugs, cotton, dry and fresh fruits, peltry and mineral ores were exported. Some of the exports of ores in that period have decreased in comparison with the same months of the previous year. The exports of the country were two-thirds of the imports.

According to statistics published by the Ministry of Commerce, a total of 120,523 tons of various commercial goods in the value of 4,013,547,000 rials was imported in the first quarter of the current year and against it 96,021 tons of goods in the value of 1,332,367,000 rials were exported from the country. In this way, the amount of the imports of the country in the first quarter of the year was one-third of the exports and in the meantime

mošabéhe 'anhá dær daxéle kešværešan tæhiyyé mišævæd, tæ'reféye sængini væz' minemayænd. dær tæ'reféye gomrokiye kalaháye varedatí, tówri tæjdidenæzær koñænd, ke vorúde kalaháye varedatí, ke mošabéhe 'anhá dær daxéle mæmlekæt tæhiyyé mišævæd, 'osulæn bæráye bazærganán særf nækonæd, væ ba'in tærtíb, 'æz mæsnú'ate daxeli hemayæt šævæd.

kalaháyike hæftéye gozæšté varéde bazár šod.

suráte bæ'zi 'æqláme kalá, ke dær hæftéye gozæšté 'æz gomrokkanehá moræxxæs šodé 'æst: qomáše næxi 292,000 kiló, qomáše 'æbrišemí 90,000 kiló, qomáše pæšmí 70,000 kiló, 'ænvá'e næx 44,000 kiló, næxe 'æbrišem 14,000 kiló, næxe pæmbé 3000 kiló, pæšme merinús 14,500 kiló, 'ælyáfe metabidé 55,000 kiló, ceta'í 60,000 kiló, jorábe naylón 900 dujín, kaqæz 550,000 kiló, kæqæze gól 550 kiló, kaqæze ruznamé 14,000 kiló, kaqæze tu'alét 800 kiló, moqævvá 34,000 kiló, cini'alát 120,000 kiló, šiše'alát 160,000 kiló, šišejam 114,000 kiló, 'ætr 109 šiše, 'otomobíl 295 dæstgáh, 'otomobíle kompresi 7 dæstgáh, tolobéye báde 'otomobíl 100 'ædæd, lastíke 'otomobíl 150 hælgé, fænére 'otomobíl 14,000 kiló, batriye mašin 40 sændúq, gríse mašin 300 sændúq, motorsiklét 60 dæstgáh, docærxé 350 dæstgáh, 'ojáqe næftí 200 dæstgáh, radió 800 dæstgáh, radiográf 11 dæstgáh, sæfhé 1000 'ædæd, cærxe xæyyatí 380 dæstgáh, qæláme xodnevis 4000 'ædæd, tofænge šekarí 82 qæbzé, sa'æte mojšesmedár 600 dæstgáh, sa'æte divarí 500 dæstgáh, sa'æte mocí 1800 dæstgáh, sa'æt 1200 dæstgáh, šasiye zænge 'exbár 2500 'ædæd, hævasænj 260 dæstgáh, ka'ucú'e xám 5500 kiló, matík 1000 'ædæd, xæmíre dændán 150,000 lulé, réng 35,000 kiló, fænére dær bakešow 70 sændúq, væræqe 'aluminium 75,000 kiló, hælabíye væræq 1500 kiló, xórde plastik 4000 kiló.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3990

18 mehre 1335
10 'oktobre 1956

tejaráte kešvæ dær semáhe 'ævvæle sál.

dær se máhe 'ævvæle sále jarí biš'æz hær cíz qændo šekær, mašinálát, væsa'ète næqliyé, 'ahenalát væ cáy, varéde kešvæ šodé, væ færs, pæmbé, mivéye xóšk væ tazé, púst væ mævádde kaní, sadér gærdidé 'æst. 'æz saderáte mævádde mæ'dæni dær 'in moddæt nesbæt bemahháye mošabéhe sále qæbl, kasté šodé 'æst. saderáte mæmlekæt, yek sevvóme varedát budé 'æst.

bemowjébe 'amáre montæšeré 'æz tærafé vezaráte bazærganí, dær semahéye 'ævvæle sále jarí jem'æn mo'adéle 120,523 tón kalaháye moxtæléfe bazærganí, be'ærzéše 4,013,547,000 riyál varéd, væ dær moqabél, 96,021 ton kalá be'ærzéše 1,332,367,000 riyál 'æz kešvæ sadér gærdidé 'æst. be'in tærtíb, mizáne varedáte kešvæ dær semahéye 'ævvæle sál,

the equivalent of one billion rials of imports and a hundred million rials of exports of Iran has decreased compared with ('in relation to') the comparable previous accounts of the year before.

The principal items.

The most important items of goods imported into the country during this period have been listed in the order of [their] importance and value:

1. Lump and granulated sugar equivalent to 50,033 tons in the value of 455,053,000 rials.
2. Machinery equivalent to 54,235 tons in the value of 412,746,000 rials.
3. Vehicles equivalent to 4,461 tons in the value of 410,143,000 rials.
4. Ironware equivalent to 18,984 tons in value of 332,385,000 rials.
5. Tea equivalent to 1,916 tons in the value of 191,273,000 rials.

In the first quarter of the current year the amount of tea imports decreased by a considerable amount compared with the same quarter of the year before, that is, by more than three hundred million; the importation of machinery, on the contrary, increased by more than two hundred million rials, and, in turn, the import of cotton cloth decreased by an equivalent of 150 million rials. The remaining [goods] in this period consisted of:

1. Rugs equivalent to 871 tons in the value of 242,288,000 rials.
2. Cotton equivalent to 4,703 tons in the value of 242,288,000 rials.
3. Fresh and dried fruits equivalent to 5,941 tons in the value of 112,648,000 rials.
4. Pelts and their by-products equivalent to 1,664 tons in the amount of 111,165,000 rials.
5. Minerals and crude ores equivalent to 40,482 tons in the value of 68,863,000 rials.

In the current year rugs have been the largest export of Iran and the amount of their export has increased relative to the same quarter of the year before, while the exports of cotton have decreased by close to 20 million rials.

A point of interest is the lack of rice exports in the first quarter of the current year. In the same quarter of last year we had close to 132 million rials of rice exports, while in the current year only 4 million rials, that is, 1/34 of the rice of the year before was exported. In the first three months of the current year there was an increase of the equivalent of 20 million rials in exports of black and green cuminseed and forty million rials in exports of pelts. At the same period, there was a decrease of close to 50 million rials in the exports of minerals and crude ores.

yeksevvóme saderát budé, væ zemnæn mo'adéle yekmilyárd riyál 'æz varedát væ sádmelyun riyál 'æz saderáte 'irán, nesbæt behesabháye mošabéhe qéble sále gozæšté, kasté gærdidé'st.

'æqláme 'omde.

mohemtærín 'æqláme kalaháye varedatí bekešvær dær 'ín moddæt, betærtíbe 'æhæmmiyæt væ 'ærzéš, 'ebaræt budé 'æst:

- 1) qændo šekér, mo'adéle 50,033 tón, be'ærzéše 455,053,000 riyál.
- 2) mašinalát, mo'adéle 54,235 tón. be'ærzéše 412,746,000 riyál.
- 3) væsa'éte næqliyé, mo'adéle 4461 tón, væ be'ærzéše 410,143,000 riyál.
- 4) 'ahænalát, mo'adéle 18984 tón, væ be'ærzéše 332,385,000 riyál.
- 5) cáy, mo'adéle 1,916 tón, væ be'ærzéše 191,273,000 riyál.

dær semahéye 'ævvæle sále jarí nesbæt besemáhe mošabéhe sále qébl 'æz mizáne varedáte cáy bemeqdáre qabéle tæwæjjóhi, yæ'ni bíš 'æz sisæd melyún kasté ærdidé 'æst, væ dær moqabél, bíš 'æz devíst melyún riyál bær varedáte mašinaláte moxtæléf 'æfzudé gærdidé, dær moqabél, mo'adéle sædopænjáh melyún riyál 'æz varedáte parceháye pæmbe'í kasté šodé, væ bæqiyyé dær 'ín moddæt 'ebaræt budé 'æst 'æz:

- 1) færsš, mo'adéle 871 tón, be'ærzéše 242,288,000 riyál.
- 2) pæmbé, mo'adéle 4,703 tón, væ be'ærzéše 242,288,000 riyál.
- 3) mivejáte tazé væ xošk, mo'adéle 5,941 tón, væ be'ærzéše 112,648,000 riyál.
- 4) púst væ motæ'æleqáte 'án, mo'adéle 1,664 tón, væ be'ærzéše 111,165,000 riyál.
- 5) nævádde kaní væ kuluxeháye kaní mo'adéle 40,482 tón, væ be'ærzéše 68,863,000 riyál.

dær sále jarí færsš 'æz bozorgtærín saderáte 'irán budé, væ bær mizáne saderáte 'án nesbæt besemáhe mošabéhe sále qébl 'æfzudé šodé'æst, dær hálike 'æz saderáte pæmbé qæríbe 20 melyún riyál kasté gærdidé 'æst.

noktéye qabéle tæwæjjóh 'ædæme saderáte berénj dær semahéye 'ævvæle sále jarí mibašæd. dær semáhe mošabéhe sále qébl, qæríbe 132 melyún riyál saderáte berénj dašté 'im, dær hálike dær sále jarí fæqæt 4 melyún riyál, yæ'ni yek siocæhæróme sále qébl berénj sadér šodé. dær semahéye 'ævvæle sále jarí mo'adéle 20 melyún riyál saderáte ziréye siáh væ ziréye sæbz, væ cehél melyún riyál saderáte pæšm, væ dæh melyún riyál besaderáte púst 'æfzudé gærdidé, væ dær 'ín moddæt qæríbe 50 melyún riyál 'æz saderáte nævádde kaní væ kuluxeháye kaní kasté šode 'æst.

Ettelaat # 9135

16 Mehr 13358 October 1956

The Minister of Finance said today at the opening ceremonies of the Financial Conference:

Since I came into ('the beginning of my') office I have noticed that selfish ideas and interests have replaced in a great many cases conscientiousness and interest in the performance of duty. Instead of work and action, factionalism and intrigue have prevailed in the Ministry of Finance. I admit that the Government employees' situation is not good, but I assure you that the Government has it in view to improve the conditions of its employees.

A sum of one hundred and thirty million dollars had been loaned to the Government from Shahrivar 1332 to Esfand 1335, but unfortunately the State Treasury was empty when I began to work six months ago. Now, I have the honor to announce that during these six months the financial situation of this country has been stabilized without obtaining any loan.

Some people ('a limited number') [however] are still busy spreading poison in the Ministry of Finance, imagining that they are still in the days of demagoguery.

The first meeting of the Financial Conference convened today in the presence of the Minister of Finance, directors general, the provincial chiefs of financial affairs and the heads of the financial departments. First, the program of the conference and the discussions which it was decided should take place at the next meetings were debated, and the members were informed of the purpose of [(convening)] the conference. Then Mr. Foruhar, the Minister of Finance, made the following statement: The Statement of the Minister of Finance:

Distinguished gentlemen, I open the meeting in the name of our illustrious Sovereign His Imperial Majesty the Shah. Of course all of you are fully aware [of the fact] that due to various events and circumstances the gross state budget has lost its equilibrium, and for several years the balance of income and expenditure of the country has been ruined. In the course of the last few years the Ministry of Finance, in spite of many difficulties, has been able to meet the urgent and current payments of the country by spending the national reserve, by issuing banknotes, with non-reimbursable aid from the American Government, or by borrowing enormous amounts of money. On the other hand, on the basis of [my] seven month experience, I can tell you gentlemen, quite frankly ('without any concealment'), that the most important principle for setting up an organization, i.e., the sense of order and discipline, had been more or less destroyed. I found out, unfortunately, that in a great many cases selfish ideas and interests have replaced conscientiousness and interest in the performance of duty, and that instead of work and action, factionalism and intrigues have prevailed in this important Ministry. Of course there have been and there [still] are employees who have had and [still] have the highest degree of conscientiousness and many of them have certainly been very much concerned and distressed by this unpleasant situation.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 mehrmáhe 1335
8 'októbre 1956

vézíre dara'í 'emrúz dær mæraséme 'eftetáhe konfæranse maliyatiye kešvâr goft:
mæn dær bédve tæsæddiye xód mošahedé kærðæm ke bejáye delsuží væ 'ælaqé be'ænjáme
'omúr dær xéyli 'æz mævaréd 'æfkár væ 'æqráze šæxsí janešin gærdidæ'st. dær vezaræte
dara'í bejáye kár væ 'æmél, dæstebændí væ poštehem'ændazí hokmfærmá budæ'st. mæn 'ez'án
mikonæm ke véz'e karmændáne dowlæt xub nist, væli šomára motmæ'én misazæm ke dowlæt dær
næzær daræd véz'e karmændáne xódra behbúd bæxšæd.

'æz šæhrivære siodó ta 'esfænde siocæhâr mæbláqi yeksædosí melyún dolár bedowlæt
vamdadé šodé, væli mote'æssefané šišmáhe qæbl ke mæn mæšqúle kár šodæm, xæzanéye mæmlekát
xalí bud, væ halá 'eftexár daræm ke 'e'lám konæm, dær 'ín šišmahé bedúne dæryáfte vâm
bevæz'e malíye kešvâr særosurát dadé šodæ'st.

'eddéye mæ'dúdi bexiyále dowráne 'ævamfæribí hænúz dær vezaræte dara'í mæšqúle
sæmpaší hæstænd.

'emrúz 'ævvælin jæleséye konfæranse maliyatí, bahozúre 'aqáye vézíre dara'í væ
'aqayáne modiráne kol, væ piškarán, væ ru'æsáye 'edaræte dara'íye dærejéye 'ævvæl, tæškíl
gærdid. 'ebtedá, bærnáméye konferáns væ mozakeráti ke qærárest dær jælesáte 'ayændé
suræt giræd, mætréh gærdid, væ mænzüre 'æz tæškíle konfæráns be'ettelá'e 'aqayáne 'æ'zá
resid. 'angáh 'aqáye foruhær, vézíre dara'í bæyanáti bešærhe zír 'irád nemud: 'ezharæte
vézíre dara'í:

'aqayane mohtæræm, benáme namiye 'æ'lahæzræte homayúne šahænšahí, jæleséra 'eftetáh
mikqæm, 'ælbætté hæmegí bexubí mostæhzærid ke dær nætijéye hævadés væ pišamædháye moxtæl-
efé, budjéye kólle kešvâr tæ'adóle xódra 'æz dæst dadé, væ œndín sálæst ke movazenéye
jæm' væ xærje kešvâr 'æzbéyn næftæ'st. dær œnd sále 'æxír, ya 'æz mæhælle mæsréf kærðæne
zæxa'ére kešvâr, væyá næšre 'eskenás, væyá komæke bela'ævéze dowlæte 'emriká, væ ba'æxze
mæbaléqe hengófti be'onváne vâm, vezaræte dara'í tævanesté 'æst, bazæhmæte ziyád, 'æz
'ohdéye pærdaxtháye fowrí væ jariye kešvâr bær'ayæd. 'æz tæréfe digær, bedúne hic pærde-
puší, dær nætijéye motale'áte hæftmahé, mætvænæm be'estehzære 'aqayán béresanæm ke mohem-
tærin 'æsle tæškílate yek dæstgáh, yæ'ni hesse 'enzebát væ disiplin kæmobíš 'æz béyn
næfté væ mote'æssefané tæšxís dadæ'm ke bejáye delsuží væ 'ælaqé be'ænjáme 'æmr dær xéyli
'æz mævaréd, 'æfkár væ 'æqráze šæxsí janešine 'án šodé, væ bejáye kár væ 'æmél, dæstebændí
væ poštehem'ændazí bær 'ín vezaræte 'æzím hokmfærmá budé 'æst. 'ælbætté mæ'muríni budé
'ænd væ hæstænd ke hédde 'æ'láye delsuzíra dašté væ darænd, væ yæqínæn 'eddéye ziyádi 'æz
'ín 'owzá'e nagevâr mote'æssér væ mote'æsséf budæ'nd.

It is true that general conditions and the events that have taken place in this country have also had an effect on this situation, and one cannot put all the blame upon ('turn all the criticism toward') the employees of the Ministry of Finance. Fortunately in the course of the last three years when order and calm have replaced disorder and anarchy, and factionalism and demagoguery have been gradually eliminated, the situation has also accordingly improved. I, who have been an old member of the Ministry of Finance and who have been proud of rendering service to it for many long years, am positive that the value and qualification of conscientious, dutiful and responsible employees have once again been recognized and that they will be able to restore order ('bring the wasted water back to the stream') and to overcome the difficulties.

Distinguished gentlemen, in order to let you know how the state treasury has succeeded in overcoming difficulties during recent years, I am going to tell you briefly that from Shahrivar 1332 to Esfand 1336 the treasury acquired approximately one hundred and thirty million dollars. Eighty eight million of this amount had been received as non-reimbursable aid and forty-two million as a loan. By converting these sums the state treasury succeeded in meeting the immediate and urgent needs of the country.

By the end of Bahman of last year when, in accordance with His Majesty's wish and His Excellency the Prime Minister's invitation, I became responsible for the Ministry of Finance, I found myself before a treasury which literally was almost empty ('had almost no cash'), and if in the very first days of my office, i.e., by the end of the last year, ten million dollars in foreign currency, the appropriation of which and the law concerning it had been approved before my coming to office, had not been acquired by the Treasury, the payment of Esfand salaries would have been completely impossible. Such was the situation of the state Treasury; but today when already more than six months of the year 1335 have passed, we have succeeded in turning the wheels of this country and in overcoming the difficulties without having recourse to ('needing') a loan. As I have told you many times, the only aid which has been given to the Treasury during that time was [(only)] the amount of 525 million rials, i.e., the sum in ('the same!') foreign currency of 7 million dollars. According to the existing statistics, during the first six months of the year, the Ministry of Finance was able to set up the anticipated budget with regard to the revenues, and to collect [these], and compared to the same period last year, to have an additional income of approximately one billion and 330 million rials.

We would not have been able to achieve this success, were it not the result of the leadership of, and [our] following the most excellent ('blessed') intentions of, His Imperial Majesty the Shah. Of course the services rendered and the efforts made by the employees, which are also in accordance with His Majesty's intentions, have also assisted us in this success.

Distinguished gentlemen, during the last six months we overcame the difficulties which existed. The expenditures for the seventh month of the year have also been entirely taken care of, and the necessary credits established. I hope that with the joint-effort of the

doróstæst, pišamædháye kollí væ væqayé'ike dær kešvár 'ettfáq 'oftadé, níz mo'æssér dær 'ín væz' budé, væ nemitæván tæmáme 'irádra motevæjjéhe karmændáne vezaráte dara'í danest. xošbæxtané dær 'ín se sále 'æxír, ke næzm væ 'araméš, janešíne 'exlál væ 'eqtešáš šodé, væ be'ómre dæstebændí væ 'ævamfæribí betædriř xatemé dadé šodá'st, væz' níz behæmán nesbæt dær behbúdæst, væ 'injanéb, ke 'ózve qædimíye vezaráte dara'í budé, væ saliyáne motemadí dær 'injá 'eftexáre xedmætgozarí dašté'm, yæqíne qaté' daræm ke mæ'muríne delšúz væ xedmætgozár væ væzifešenás, qædr væ mænzelætešán mořæddædæn tæšxís šodé, væ xahænd tævanest 'ábe ræftéra beřúy báz 'arænd, væ bæř moškelát fayéq gærdænd.

'áqayane mohtæræm, bæřáye 'ínke bédaníd dær zærfe salháye 'æxír, xæzanéye kešvár becé tæriř tævanesté 'æst, bæř moškelát fayeq 'ayæd, betóvře xolasé bešomá mígyæm ke 'æz šæhrivære 1332 ta 'esfænde 1334 dær hodúde yeksædosí melyún dolár, ke hæštadohášt melyún 'án be'onváne koméke bela'ævæz væ 42 melyúne 'án be'onváne vâm pærdaxté šodé bud, bexæzané 'ayéd šodé, væ ba tæs'íre 'ín vojúh, xæzanéye kešvár tævanést, ke 'ehtiyájate 'aní væ fowriye kešværra mortæfé' sazæd.

dær 'ævaxére bæhmæn máhe sænéye maziyé, ke bæřhæsbe 'eradéye mobaréke molukané, væ dæ'væte jenábe 'aqáye næxostvæzír, mæs'uliyæte vezaráte dara'íra 'ohdedár šodæm, xódra dær moqabéle xæzané yaftæm, ke bemæ'náye hæqiqíye kælemé, tæqribæn mowjudí nádašt, væ 'ægær dær hæmán ruzháye 'ævvále tæsædíye 'injanéb, yæ'ni 'ævaxére sále gozæšté hæm 'ærze dæhmeliyún dolár vâm, ke moqædæmát væ qanúne 'án, qæblæz tæsæddíye 'injanéb betæsvíb residé bud, bexæzané 'ayéd nemišod, betóvře qát' pærdaxte hoqúqe 'esfænd máh qeyremæqdúr bud. 'ín bud, væz'e xæzanéye kešvár, 'æmná 'emrúz ke motejavéz 'æz šišmáh 'æz sále 1335 mígozæræd, tævanesté 'ím čærxe mæmlekætra bécærxanim væ bæř moškelát fayéq 'a'ím, bedúne 'ínke 'ehtiyáj bevám dašté bašim. dær zærfe 'ín moddæt hæmantóvřke mokærrær goftá'm tænhá komékike 'æz xaréř bexæzanéye kešvár šodá'st, fæqæt mæbláqe 525 melyún riyál, yæ'ni hæm'ærze 7 melyún dolár budá'st. tébqe 'amáre mowjudé, dær zærfe 6 máhe 'ævvále sal, vezaráte dara'í tevanesté'st kolliyéye pišbiniháye budjéra 'æz næzære 'ævayéd tæ'mín væ vosúl nemayæd, væ dær hodúde yek milyárdo sisædosí melyún riyál nesbæt bemoddæte mošabéhe sænéye maziyé 'ezafedæramád dašté bašæd.

má be'ín movæffæqiyæt na'él nášodim, mægær dær nætijéye rahnema'ihá væ peyræví 'æz 'ævamére niyyáte moqæddése 'æ'lahæzræte homayúne šahænšahí. 'ælbætté xædæmát væ zæhæmáte mæ'murín níz ke 'ánhæm tabé'e niyyáte záte mobaréke šahané'st dær'ín movæffæqiyæt bemá komék kærdé'st.

'áqayane mohtæræm, má dær šiš máhe gozæšté bæř moškeláte mowjúd fayéq šodim. mæxar-éje máhe hæftóme sal níz kamelén tæ'mín, væ 'e'tebaráte lazemé padár šodá'st. 'injanéb 'omidvářæm ke dær mahháye bæ'd níz, bahænkari væ dær nætijéye delšuzíye karmændáne vezar-áte dara'í, væ kolliyéye dævayére tabe'é bætævaním sálra be'axér beresanim, bedúne 'ínke

employees of the Ministry of Finance and all its departments, and as a result of their conscientiousness, we shall be able to conclude the year without being compelled to borrow millions of dollars as we did last year, actually using up in advance the incomes of the following years. [The reason] why I asked you gentlemen to come to Tehran today was not to inform you about the past operations, but to consult you about future matters and to prepare a plan on the basis of these consultations, which [will enable us] to improve the situation in the future. At this point I believe it is necessary to tell you that the matter of collecting [taxes] in Tehran and in the departments of the Ministry of Finance which have their central offices in the capital, has made more progress than ('in relation to') in the Shahrestans [[townships]]. The Shahrestans did show some additional income, but if we want to compare these incomes, [then] unfortunately the success in Shahrestans will be smaller.

Gentlemen, you must clearly bear in mind that we have to be successful in the future in the same way as we have been successful during these six months and to eliminate altogether the budget deficit, the main part of which has already disappeared. I strongly believe that if the Ministry of Finance, which is of course your own responsibility ('which in reality is your own home'), is victorious in this struggle, this will be the greatest glory which has befallen the present employees. Gentlemen, [our] problems are not [solely] confined to the deficit of the budget, the things connected with the expenses and accounts must also be put in order and under established rules. The accountants must close and present their accounts in time. We must put an end to unnecessary expenses so that I will be able to say to you: 'Up to the present time the program has been intensively carried out.'

Another problem that we are facing ('have') is the situation of [our] employees and workers. I admit that their situation is neither good nor satisfactory. I am sure, however, that due to their efforts and endeavors the situation of the state treasury will day by day improve, and as a result, their own situation will also improve. You can be absolutely sure that the Government is perfectly aware of this matter, and I hope that with the improvement of the state of the Treasury, it will be able to improve the conditions of its employees. I consider it my duty to add at this point that a limited and insignificant number of persons represent themselves as the employees of the Ministry of Finance without the right [to do so]. Believing that they still are [living] in the days of demagoguery and factionalism, they attempt to make false pretensions and to poison the atmosphere ('to spread poison'). Their actions are beneath notice, but they must realize that there will be no leniency, and that their false pretensions will be stopped in a most severe manner.

I have prepared a program for you ('for your work') on which you are to begin during the few days you are in Tehran. I expect you to do your best in carrying out this program and to hand over your proposals to me as soon as possible, as well as the results of your studies, so that you can quickly return to the area of your duty at this time which is the season for collecting revenues, especially the revenues from cultivated lands. In addition to what has been said, there is another reason why I asked you gentlemen [to come here], and this is to enable me to understand at first hand the problems of your work and to try to

mésle sénéye maziyé məjbúr béšəvim, mélyunhá dolár be'onváne vám bégirim, və dər həqiqət 'əz dərəmədháye salháye bá'd, pišxór bekonim. 'emrúz ke mən 'əz 'aqayán xasté'm betehrán beya'id né bəráye 'ánəst ke 'əməliyáte gozəštəra be'ettelá'e šomá beresanəm, bəlke bəráye 'ánəst ke rajé'be 'omúre 'atiyé bašomahá wəšvərat bekonəm, və dər nətijéye 'in məšvərat, nəqšé'i tərkh konim ke 'owzá'ra dər 'atiyé behbúde bištəri bəxšim. dər 'injá lazəm midanəm bešomá béguyəm ke 'əmre vosúl dər tehrán və dər 'edaráte tabe'eye vezaráte dara'í, ke mərakéze 'edariye 'anhá dər paytəxtəst, nesbət bešəhrestanhá pišrəfte bištəri dašté və šəhrestanhá dər 'éyne 'inke 'ezafədərəmədháyi nešán midəhənd, vəli 'əgər bəxəhim 'in dərəmədhára nesbí besənjim, mote'əssefané towfíqe šəhrestanhá kəmtər budé'st.

'aqayan, bayəd təvəjjóh dašté bašid, həman qəsm ke dər 'in šišmahé movəffəq sode 'im, dər 'atiyé niz bayəd movəffəq šəvim, və kəsre budjəra ke takonún qesməte 'ondéye 'án 'əz bəyn rəfté, motləqən 'əz bəyn beberim. mən 'imáne qaté' darəm ke cenáncə vezaráte dara'í, ke dər həqiqət xanéye šomást, betəvaməd dər 'in mobarezé qaléb šəvəd, bozorgtərin 'eftex-ár nəsibe karməndáne fe'lí šodə'st. 'aqayan, 'eškálát monhəsére bekəsre budjé nist, bayəd 'omúre mərbuté xərj və hesabhá niz təhte nəzm və qa'edéye mo'əyyən dərəyəd, və mə'murine zihəsáb bemowqé' hesabháye xódra bəsté və təslim konənd. bayəd 'əz məxarəje bihudé jelowgiri šəvəd, kəma 'inke mitəvanəm bešomá béguyəm ta be'emrúz bešeddət 'in bərnámé 'əməlí šodə'st.

'eškále digəri ke darim, vəz'e karməndán və mostəxdemínəst. mən 'ez'án mikonəm ke vəz'e 'anhá xúb və rezayət bəxš nist, 'əmmá yəqín darəm, ke dər nətijéye sə'y və mojahədəte 'anhá, vəz'e xəzanéye dowlət ruzberúz behtər xahəd šod. dər nətijé, vəz'e xúde 'anhá niz behbudí xahəd yaft. 'etmenáne qaté' dašté bašid ke dowlət 'in mowzú'ra kamelən dər nəzər darəd, və 'omidvərəst ke babehbúde vəz'e xəzané bətəvaməd vəz'e karməndáne xódra behbud bəxšəd. dər 'in mowqé' lazəm midanəm 'ezafé konəm ke 'eddéye mə'dúd və qəlili 'əz 'əšxásike benahəq xódra mostəxdime vezaráte dara'í jelvegər misazənd, báz bətəsvóre 'inke dowré həman dowréye 'əvamfəribí və dəstəbəndist, mobaderət bətəšəbbosát və səmpašiháyi mikonənd, 'əməliyáte 'anhá qabéle 'e'tená nist, vəli lazəməst motəvəjjéh šəvənd 'eqmáz nəšodé və be'əšədde 'ənhá jelówe təšəbbosát gerefté xahəd šod.

bərnáméyi bəráye káre šomá təhiyyé kərdə'm ke təbqe 'án cənd rúzike dər tehrán həstid, 'eqdám xahid kərd. 'entezár darəm dər 'ejrəye 'in bərnámé bəkušid, və pišməhadát və nətijéye motale'áte xodetánra hərce zudtər be'injanéb təslim konid, ta'inke bətəvanid dər 'inmowqé' ke fəsle vosúle dərəmədhá bel'əxəs dərəməde 'əmláke məzru'ist, zudtər behowzéye mə'muriyáte xod moraje'ət nəma'id. məqsúde digere 'injanéb 'əz xasténe 'aqayán, 'əlavé bə'ánce gofté šod, 'inəst ke 'əz nəzdik moškeláte káre šomára bəfəhməm və dər rəf'e 'an bəkušəm. šáyəd 'in 'əvvəlín dəf'é bašəd ke vezaráte dara'í mobaderət becenín kári kərdə'st. 'inəst ke təqazá darəm 'in mowzú'ra həm dər nəzər gerefté, və nəzəriyát və pišməhadáte xodetánra bədəhid.

eliminate them. This is probably the first time that the Ministry of Finance has attempted to do such a thing. Therefore I ask you to take this matter into consideration and to give me your opinions and suggestions.

All the officials of the Ministry of Finance, no matter what grade or position they might have, have received orders to try their best to facilitate your work ('for the progress of your work'). In order to have a liaison officer ('member') between me and you besides the undersecretaries and directors general who are very busy, and [in order] to have the work carried out better and faster, I gave orders to Mr. Seyyed Mohammad Fatemi, who is a high-ranking officer and an outstanding employee of the Ministry of Finance and whom you, gentlemen, know very well, to be in contact with you during your stay in Tehran and to take the necessary measures for the progress of the work.

After the close of the statement of the Minister of Finance, Messrs. Amir Vafa'i, the Executive Financial Director of Azerbaijan, Sadeq Vaziri, the Chief of Financial Affairs of Khurasan and Ahmadi, the Executive Economic Director of the Ministry of Finance made speeches one after another. Then the Minister of Finance once again gave some explanations about the reasons for convening the Conference.

The program of the Conference and the questions to be discussed at the next meeting are as follows:

- 1) Discussions and consultations for the purpose of improving the situation and increasing revenues. Reviewing of the existing shortcomings, their determination and elimination.
- 2) Study of the cadastration of cultivated lands. [Determining] the province in which [the cadastration] should be started first ('sooner than in other provinces'). A complete study for the purpose of preparing a comprehensive map so that the cadastration of cultivated lands of all the provinces can be completed as soon as possible.
- 3) Study concerning the matters of payments, controlling and establishing accounts, determining ways and selecting necessary methods in order to have the accounts prepared and presented in time.
- 4) Determining in which area of the country various departments subordinate to the Ministry of Finance should be incorporated into each other.
- 5) Study of the jurisdiction of the provincial chiefs of financial affairs and their relationship to the financial departments located in the area of their jurisdiction.
- 6) Study of the determining of mutual relations among the chiefs of financial affairs of different provinces.
- 7) Determining the relationship between the offices of the provincial chiefs of financial affairs and the central offices of the Ministry of Finance, especially in connection with matters concerning the revenues and the [Seven Year Plan] Organization.
- 8) Study and consideration of the suggestions of each provincial chief of financial affairs concerning his work in the province.

kolliyéye mæ'muríne vezaráte dara'í 'æz hær dærejé væ mæqám ke bašænd, dæstúr darænd ke bæráye pišræfte káre šomá kušá væ sa'í bašænd, bæráye 'ínke béyne 'injanéb væ šomá 'ælavé bær 'aqayáne mo'avenín væ modiráne koll, ke gereftariháye ziyádi darænd, 'ózve rabéti vojúd dašté bašæd, væ karhá behtær væ særi'tær 'ænjám yabæd, be'aqáye seyyéd mohæmmæde fatemí, ke 'æz sahebmenšebáne 'alirotbé, væ 'æz karmændáne jelilolqædre vezaráte dara'í væ hæmægiye 'aqayán 'úra bexubí mišenasid, dæstúr dadæm ke dær zærfe moddáte 'eqamæt dær tehrán, bašomá dær tæmås bašænd, væ bæráye pišræfte kár, 'eqdamáte lazeméra bænemayænd.

bæ'd 'æz payáne bæyanáte 'aqáye væzire dara'í, 'aqayáne 'æmir væfa'í, modíre kólle dara'íye 'azærbayján, væ sædiqe væzirí, piškære dara'íye xorasán, væ 'æhmædí, modíre kólle 'eqtesadiye vezaráte dara'í, betærtíb bæyanáti 'irád kærdænd. sepæs 'aqáye væzire dara'í mojeddedæn dær piramúne 'elæle tæškile konfæráns towziháti dad.

bærnaméye konfæráns, væ mæsa'élíke bayæd dær jelæsáte 'ayændé mætréh gærdæd, bešærhe zíræst:

1) bæhsošúr bæráye behbúde væz' væ 'ezdiyáde dæramæd, væ motale'éye næqa'ése mowjudé, væ tæšxíse 'anhá væ ræf'e 'an.

2) motale'é rajé' bemæyyeziye 'æmláke mæzru'í væ 'ínke dær kodám 'ostán zudtær 'æz sajère 'ostanhá bayæd šorú šævæd, væ motale'éye kamél bæráye tæhiyyéye næqšéye jamé'i ke dær 'æsrá'e 'owqát momæyyeziye 'æmláke mæzru'íye kolliyéye 'ostanhá xatemé yabæd.

3) motale'é rajé' be'omúre pærdaxthá væ residuegí, væ tænzíme hesabhá væ tæ'yíne . toróq, væ 'ettexáze tædabíre lazemé bæráye 'ánke hesabhá bemowqé' tænzím væ tæslím šævæd.

4) motale'é rajé' be'ínke dær kodám yek 'æz noqáte kešvær bayæd 'edaráte moxtæléfi ke tabé'e vezaráte dara'í hæstænd, dær yekdigær 'edqám šævænd.

5) motale'é rajé' be'extiyaráte piškarán væ rævabéte 'anhá ba 'edaráte dara'íye tabe'éye howzéye piškari.

6) motale'é bæráye tæ'yíne rabetéye piškariháye moxtæléf bayekdigær.

7) tæ'yíne rabetéye 'edaráte piškari ba 'edaráte mærkæziye vezaráte dara'í, 'bel'-æxæss rajé be'omúre dæramædhá væ sazemán.

8) motale'é væ bærrésí dær pišnehadáte hær yek 'æz 'aqayáne piškarán ke rajé' be mæ'muriyéte xod darænd.

Ettelaat, No 9135

16 Mehr 1335
October 8, 1956

Notice of an auction sale of about 14 tons of various kinds of arsenic.

The General Company of Mines and Foundries, Inc. is selling at auction an amount of about 14 tons of various kinds of arsenic as follows:

Arsenic mixed with powder, about 3.5 tons.

Arsenic mixed with powder, about 7 tons.

Arsenic mixed with powder, about 3.5 tons, which are in stock in the central warehouse of the company located on Daneshkadeh Avenue.

Bidders may examine samples of the aforementioned arsenics in the company's warehouse and, in case they wish to buy, should submit their offers to the office of the company up until the close of office hours on the 21st day of Mehr 1335. The bidders must pay in advance 30,000 rials as a deposit to the account No. 1033 of the company in the Plan Organization Bank and attach their credit receipt to their offers. Offers without a deposit will not be considered. (In cash; bank letters of credit and certified checks will not be accepted). The offers received will be opened and read at 10 o'clock on the morning of next day. The presence of the bidders before the auction's committee is optional, and the company has the authority to reject or to accept one or all offers. The successful bidders in the auction must pay for the aforementioned goods within one week after the company's notice and then remove them from the warehouse.

A-20876. General Company of Mines and Foundries, Inc.

Notice No. 28209 for extending competitive bidding.

The General Accounting Department of the Ministry of Health, following the notice of the aforementioned number, connected with the completion of the building of Farmanfarmayan and Khaje Nuri, announces that the participants in the competitive bidding may receive the bidding documents until the close of office hours on Monday 7/23/1335.

From the General Manager of the Accounting Department of the Ministry of Health: A-20816.

Notice of competitive bidding for the purchase of construction materials.

Following the Bidding Notice No. 499 dated 5/1/1335, the Corps of Engineers of the First Infantry Division in the Capital will buy on bid needed materials of the following descriptions:

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 méhre 1335
8 'októbri 1956

'agəhiye mozayedéye forúše hodúde 14 tóne zərnixe moxtəléf.

šerkáte səhamiye kólle mə'adén və zówbe fellezát meqdár dər hodúde 14 ton zərnixe moxtəléf bešərhe zír:

zərnixe šaxé, məxlút baxaké dər hodúde 3 1/2 ton.

zərnixe šaxé, məxlút baxaké dər hodúde 7 ton.

zərnixe šaxé, məxlút baxaké dər hodúde 3 1/2 ton, mowjudí dər 'əmbáre mərkəziye šerkát, vaqé' dər xiyabáne daneškədəra, 'æz təríqe mozayedé, beforúš míresanəd.

davtələbán mítəvanənd, nemunéye zərnixháye fówqra, dər 'əmbáre šerkát molahezé, və dər suréte niyáz, xəridarí, və pišnəhadáte xódra ta 'axére vəqte 'edariye rúze bistoyéke mehrməhe siopənj, bedəftəre šerkát təslím konənd. pišnəhaddəhəndegán, bayəsti məbləqə sihezár riyál, qəblən, be'onváne sepordé, behesábe šomaréye 1033 šerkát, dər bánke bərnámé, pərdáxt, və bérge bestankáre 'ánra zəniméye pišnəháde xód konənd. bepišnəháde faqéde sepordé, tərtibe 'əsər dadé nəxahəd šod. (vəjhe nəqd, zemanətnaméye bankí, və céke təzmín šodé, pəzirofté nəxahəd šod). pišnəhadáte residé, dər sa'əte dəhe sóbhe rúze bə'd, báz, və xandé xahəd šod.

hozúre pišnəhaddəhəndegán dər komisyóne mozayedé, 'azád, və šerkát, dər rəddo qəbúle yek, ya kolliyéye pišnəhadát, moxtárəst. bərandéye mozayedé bayəsti hádde 'əksər, yek həfté pəs 'æz 'ebləqə šerkát, bəháye jénse məzbúrre pərdáxt, və 'ánra 'æz 'əmbár xarəj nemayəd.

'a - 30862. šerkáte səhamiye kólle mə'adén və zówbe fellezát.

'agəhiye təmdide monaqeséye šomaréye 28209.

'edaréye kólle hesabdariye vezarəte behdarí, peyróve 'agəhiye šomaréye balá, mərbút betəkmíle saxtemáne dərmangáhe fərmanfərmayán və xajenurí, 'e'lám midarəd, ke davtələbán dər monaqesé, mítəvanənd, ta 'axére vəqte 'edariye rúze došəmbéhe bistoséye həfte siopənj, mədaréke monaqeséra dəryáft darənd.

'æz tərəfe modíre kólle hesabdariye vezarəte behdarí. 'a-20816.

'agəhiye monaqeséye xəríde məsaləhe saxtemaní.

peyróve 'agəhiye monaqeséye šomaréye 499 RH, 1/5/1335, mohəndəsiye læškəre yekóme piyadéye mərkəz, məsaləhe mowréde niyáze xódra, bešərhe zirín, 'æz təríqe monaqesé, xəridarí mínemayəd.

- (1) Plaster, 200 kharvars [[ca. 660 lbs.]] with shipment to the garrisons of Jamshid Abad and Eshrat Abad.
- (2) Lime, 100 kharvars with shipment to the garrisons of Jamshid Abad and Eshrat Abad.
- (3) Bricks, 50,000 pieces with shipment to the garrisons of Jamshid Abad and Eshrat Abad.
- A. The bids must be in a sealed envelope.
- B. 5% of the value of the bid must be deposited in Account 1247 of the First Division in the National Bank and its receipt must be attached to the bid.
- C. Bids without a deposit or bids with conditions [attached] will not be considered.
- D. The expenses of the bidding notice, as well as the taxes, will be paid by the successful bidder.
- E. The bids received will be opened and read at 9 o'clock in the morning of 8/2/1335 in the presence of the bidders.
- F. The bids must be made in two copies. One copy shall be given to the Office of the Corps of Engineers of the Division located in the garrisons of Jamshid Abad and the other copy to the Office of Financial Inspection of the Army, located on Sevvome Esfand Avenue until 8/1/1335.
- G. The amounts mentioned above are approximate and it is possible that they may vary up to twenty-five percent either way.
- H. The Corps of Engineers of the Division has the authority to reject or to accept one or all bids. The deposits of the other bidders will be refunded in the same meeting.
- I. The deposit of a successful bidder who refuses to accept the bidding will be seized for the benefit of the Government.
- J. The deposit of the successful bidder will remain in the Financial Office of the Army until the official contract has been completed.

A-1546. Chief of the Corps of Engineers of the First Division, Staff Colonel Shahyar.

Notice of the destruction of properties in the Ebn Sina Circle (former Darvazeh Shemiran).

The municipality of Tehran herewith informs the owners of property located in the Ebn Sina Circle (former Darvazeh Shemiran): According to a plan approved by the Ministry of the Interior, legally representing the City Council, the properties located along the route of the aforementioned Circle will be destroyed and become a part of the road. Therefore, according to Article 2 of the Law on the Extending of Roads, the municipality brings to the attention of the owners of the properties located on the aforementioned Circle that the owners could apply to the Central Real Estate Office of the Municipality and see the plan. Should they have any well-founded objection against the plan, they must submit it in writing to the Ministry of the Interior or to the main office of the municipality within one month of the date of this notice and obtain a receipt. It is clear that if any objections from the owners should be received after the expiration of one month, they will not be considered.

A-21004. Mayor of Tehran.

- (1) gæc 200 xærvár, bahémle bepadegáne jæmšíd'abád væ 'ešræt'abad.
 (2) 'ahék 100 xærvár bahémle bepadegáne jæmšíd'abád væ 'ešræt'abad.
 (3) 'ajóre fešarí 50,000 qaléb bahémle bepadegáne jæmšíd'abád væ 'ešræt'abad..

'æléf: pišnehadhá bayésti dær pakéte láko mohr šodé bašæd.

bé: pænĵ dærsáde qeymáte pišnehadí, bayæd behesábe 1247 læškære yekóm, dær bânke melliye mærkæz gozardé, væ resíde 'án zæmíméye pišnehád bašæd.

jím: bepišnehadháye faqéde sepordé, ya mæšrút, tærtíbe 'æšær dadé némišævæd.

dal: hæzinéye 'agæhiye monaqesé, væ hæmcenín maliyát, be'ohdéye bærendéye monaqesé xahæd bud.

zæ: pišnehadháye residé, dær sa'áte nóhe sóbhe rúze dóye hæšte siopænĵ bahozúre pišnehaddæhændegán, báz væ qæra'át xahæd šod.

'éyn: pišnehadhá bayésti dær do nosxé tænzím, væ yek nosxéye 'án bedæftære mohændesiye læškær, vaqé' dær padegáne jæmšíd'abád, væ yek nosxéye digære 'án, bedæftære bazræsiye maliye 'artéš, vaqé' dær xiyabáne sevvóme 'esfánd, ta taríxe yéke hæšte siopænĵ, dadé šævæd.

téyn: mæqadíre fówq, tæqribí budé, væ momkéræst beneshæte bi-stopænĵ dærsæd kæmo ziyád gærdæd.

vay: mohændesiye læškær, dær rædd ya qæbúle yek ya kolliyéye pišnehadhá moxtáræst. zemnæn, sepordéye bæqiyéye šerkætkonændegán dær hæmán jælæsé mostærædd xahæd šod.

he: sepordéye bææadéye monaqesé, ke 'æz qæbúle monaqesé 'emtená' nemayæd, benæf'e dowlæt zæbt xahæd šod.

ye: sepordéye bææadéye monaqesé, ta payáne 'ænjáme qæradáde ræsmí, dær sændúqe dara'íye læškær baqí xahæd bud.

'a - 1546

ræ'íse šo'béye mohændesiye læškære yekóm: særhænge setád, šæhyár.

'agæhiye xærabíye 'æmlák, vaqé' dær meydáne 'ebnesiná (dærvazé šemiráne sabéq).

šæhrdariye tehrán bedinvæsilé be'ettelá'e malekíne 'æmlák, vaqé' dær mæsíre meydáne 'ebnesiná (dærvazé šemiráne sabéq) míresanæd: tébqe næqšéye mosævvæbéye vezaráte kešvâr, beqayemæqamiye 'ænjómæne šænr, 'æmláke vaqé' dær mæsíre meydáne nambordéra, xæráb væ józ'e mæ'bær nemayæd. lezá, mæratéb tébqe maddéye dóye qanúne towse'éye mæ'atér, be'ettelá'e malekíne 'æmlák, vaqé' dær mæsíre mæzkúr, míresæd, ta malekín bamoraje'éye be'edaréye kólle 'æmláke šæhrdarí, væ molahezéye næqšé, cenánce 'e'teráze movæjjéhe bænr næqšé væ tæsmíme šæhrdarí darænd, dær zærfe moddáte yekmáh, 'æz taríxe 'entešære 'ín 'agæhí, kætbæn bevezaráte kešvâr, ya bedæftære kólle šæhrdarí, tæslím, væ resíd dæryaft darænd. bædihíst, cenánce pás 'æz 'enqezáye moddáte yekmáh, 'e'terazáti 'æz taráfe malekín béresæd, tærtíbe 'æšær dadé næxahæd šod.

'a - 21004 šæhrdáre tehrán.

Notice of Clearance Sale.

The Plan Organization Hospital will sell in clearance 202 available furniture items, used and wornout things. Interested persons may apply to the Accounting Office of the Hospital and see the furniture for sale at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday, the 25th of Mehr of the current year, with ready cash or with a certified check, at the former location of the hospital, located at Sheikh Hadi Avenue. Be present and participate in the clearance sale.

The Plan Organization Hospital, Dr. Jammal Puya. A-20938.

Bidding Notice No. 28.

The Business and Supply Bureau of the Plan Organization will buy on bid the office supplies needed for the year 1335, according to the list and samples available in the office of the Business and Supply Bureau. Bidders may apply to the office of the Business and Supply Bureau of the Plan Organization, located at Estakhr Avenue, every day except holidays in order to receive the list of conditions and the list of office supplies and to see the appropriate samples. After seeing the available samples and receiving the list of conditions and the list of office supplies needed, they shall submit their bids to the office of the Bureau up until the close of office hours on Tuesday, 8/1/1335, and obtain a receipt. The bids received will be opened and read at 9 o'clock in the morning of the following day in the presence of the appropriate committee. The presence of the participants in the bidding is optional and the Plan Organization is at liberty to reject or accept one or all bids.

A-20960.

Announcement of Bidding for the purchase of construction materials.

The Corps of Engineers of the First Infantry Division in the Capital will buy on bid needed materials under the following conditions:

- (1) Various steel girders, 6,500 kilos;
- (2) Various pipes, 5,700 kilos;
- (3) Pipe unions, 10 pieces.

- A. Bids must be delivered in sealed envelopes.
- B. 5% of the value of the bid must be deposited in Account 1247 of the First Division in the National Bank at the Capital and its receipt must be attached to the bid.
- C. Bids without a deposit or bids with conditions [attached] will not be considered.
- D. The expenses of the bidding announcement, as well as the taxes, will be paid by the successful bidder.

'agəhiye hərráj.

bimarestáne sazemáne bərnámé, 202 qəléem 'əsasiye, və ləvazéme mostə'mél və 'esqáte mowjudéra 'əz təríqe hərráj beforúš míresanəd. davtələbín mítəvanənd bamoraje'éye behesabdariye bimarestán, və mošahedéye 'əsasiyéye mowréde hərráj, sa'áte séye bə'dəz zóhre, rúze caharšəmbéye bistopenjome mehrmáhe jari, ba dər dəst daštəne vėjhe náqd, ya céke təzmín šodé, dər məhəlle sabéqe bimarestán, vaqé' dər xiyabáne šeyxadí, hozúr bəhəm resanidé, və dər hərráj šerkət nemayənd.

bimarestáne sazemáne bərnámé, doktór jəmále puyá. 'a - 20938.

'agəhiye monaqesé, šomaréye 28.

qesmáte mo'amelát və karpərdaziye sazemáne bərnámé, nevešt'əfzəre mowréde niyáze sále 1335 xódra, tébqe surət və nemunéye mowjúd dər dəftəre qesmáte mo'amelát və karpərdazi, 'əz təríqe monaqesé, xaridari minemayəd. davtələbán mítəvanənd bəraye dəryáfte bərge šərayət, və suráte nevešt'əfzár və molahezéye nemunəháye mərbuté, həmeruzé, be'estesnáye ruzháye tə'tíl, bedəftəre qesmáte mo'amelát, və karpərdaziye sazemáne bərnámé, vaqé' dər xiyabáne 'estəxr, moraje'é nemayənd, və pišnəhadáte xódra pəs 'əz molahezéye nemunəháye mowjudé, və dəryáfte bərge šərayət, və suráte nevešt'əfzəre mowréde niyáz, ta 'axəre vəqte 'edariye rúze səšəmbéye 1/8/35 dər dəftəre qesmát təslím, və resid dəryáft darənd. pišnəhadáte vasselé sa'áte nóhe sóbhe rúze bə'd, dər hozúre komisyóne mərbuté, báz, və xandé xahəd šod. hozúre pišnəhaddəhendegán dər monaqesé 'azád, və sazemáne bərnámé, dər rəddo qəbúle yek, ya kolliyéye pišnəhadát 'azádəst.

'a - 20960.

'agəhiye monaqeséye xərídə məsaléhe saxtemaní.

mohəndəsiye ləškəre yekóme piyadéhe mərkəz, məsaléhe mowréde niyáze xódra betóvve monaqesé başərayəte zirín, xərídari minemayəd.

(1) tíre 'ahéne moxtəlél 6500 kiló

(2) luléye moxtəlél 5700 kiló

(3) mohréye masuréye sé, 10 'ədəd.

'aléf: pišnəhadhá bayəsti dər pakéte lək və mohr šodé, təslím šəvəd.

bə: sədi pənje qeymáte pišnəhadí, bayəd behesábe 1247 ləškəre yekóm, dər bənke mellíye mərkəz gozardé šodé, və resíde 'án zəmmiméye pišnəhad başəd.

jím: bepíšnəhadháye faqéde sepordé, ya məšrút, tərtíbe 'əsér dadé némišəvəd.

dal: həzinéye 'agəhiye monaqesé, və həmcənín maliyát, be'ohdéye bərandéye monaqesé xahəd bud.

E. The bids will be opened and read at 9 o'clock in the morning of 8/2/1335 in the presence of the bidders.

F. The bids must be prepared in two copies. One copy is to be transmitted to the Office of the Corps of Engineers located in the garrison of Jamshid Abad and the other copy to the Financial Inspection Office of the Army, located on Sevvome Esfand Avenue, on or before 8/1/1335.

G. The amounts mentioned above are approximate and they may vary up to twenty-five percent either way.

H. The Corps of Engineers of the Division has the authority to reject or to accept one or all bids. The deposits of the other bidders will be refunded in the same meeting.

I. In order to inspect the specifications of the steel girders and pipes apply to the Office of the Corps of Engineers of the Division at the aforementioned address.

Chief of the Corps of Engineers of the First Infantry Division in the Capital.

From the Magazine 'Donyaye Jadid' #31

18 Mehr 1335

Written by Dr. Helmut Holscher

Translated by Ahmed Mar'ashy

The one after whom ('whose name') the American Continent was named. When the first geographical globe was constructed.

America is not at all proud of its discoverer. It was just 100 years ago, that Ralph Waldo Emerson, the noted American philosopher, wrote unfriendly and prejudiced sentences about this matter. '...Strange, that broad America must wear the name of a thief. ('It is strange that America with such greatness and immensity has taken to itself the name of a thief.') Amerigo Vespucci, the pickle dealer at [(the city of)] Seville in Spain...managed in this lying world to supplant Columbus and baptize half the earth with his own dishonest name. ('passed himself off as Christopher Columbus, by using lies and hypocrisy and has defiled half the world's continent by attaching his dishonest name [to it]...')

These sentences which Emerson has written are very crudely put and untrue, because his writings concerning Amerigo do not basically correspond with the truth.

It is obvious that the land which Capt. Christopher Columbus observed from one coast [[sic! read deck]] of the Santa Maria, on the 12th of October 1492, should have been called Columbine, and surely if Christopher Columbus had not mistaken it for the continent of Asia, it would have been called by that name. Amerigo Vespucci in the year 1503 in a letter to Lorenzo de Medici writes: '...and this new land which we have discovered and made some

he: pišnehadhá dær sa'áste nóhe sóbhe rúze dóye hášte siopánj dær hozúre pišnehad-dæhændegán báz, væ qæra'æt xahæd šod.

ye: pišnehadhá bayésti dær do nosxé tænzim, væ yek nosxéye 'an bedæftære šo'béye mohændesi, vaqé' dær padegáne jemšid'abád, væ yek nosxéye digár, be'edaréye bazresiye maliye 'artéš, vaqé' dær xiyabáne sevvóme 'esfánd, ta tarixe yéke hášte siopánj, tæslim gærdæd.

vav: mæqadere fówq tæqribí budé, væ momkémæst benesbáte sáedi bistopánj káemo ziyád šævæd.

nun: mohændesiye læškær dær rédd ya qæbúle yek ya kolliyéye pišnehadhá moxtárest. zemnén, sepordéye bæqiyéye šerkætkonændegán dær hemán jælæsé mostæred xahæd šod.

kaf: bæráye bærrési bemošæxxæsáte tíre 'ahán væ lulé, bedæftære mohændesiye læškær, be'adrése fówq moraje'é šævæd.

ræ'ise šo'béye mohændesiye læškære yekóme piyadéye mærkæz.

'æz mæjælléye donyáye jædid, šomaréye 31

18 méhre 1335

beqæláme profesór helmút hulšér

tærjomé - 'æhmæde mæ'r'æší.

késike qarréye 'emriká benáme 'ú namidé šod. 'ævvalin koréye joqrafiya'i dær cé zæmáni sáxté šod.

'emriká hærgéz beyabændéye xódæš 'eftexári némikonæd. doróst, sáed sále piš bud ke ralf vald 'emerson, filsúfe mæšhúre 'emrika'i, dær 'ín mowréd jomeláte qéyre sæmimané væ qærezalúd nevešt. (.... 'æjib 'æst, ke 'emrikáye bedín bozorgí væ 'æzemæt náme yek dózdra bær xođ gozašté 'æst. 'ameriko vespusí yek sæbzí væ serkeforúše šéhre sevile 'espaniyá badorúq væ tæzviri ke bekár bordé, xódæšra bejáye kristóf kolómb qaléb zædé, væ ními 'æz qarréye jehánra bacæsbánidáne náme qéyre šerafætmandané 'æz xód molævvæs kærdæ'st).

jomeláti ke 'emerson tæhrir kærdæ'st, besyár xošunæt'amíz væ qéyre hæqiqist, zira nevešteháye véy dær mowréde 'amerikó 'æslæn bahæqiqéte vaqé' motabeqæt némikonæd.

tæbi'ist særzæmínike kristof kolómbe naxodá dær dævazdæhóme 'októbre 1492 'æz sahéle santamariá mošahede kærdé mibayést benáme kolombín nám gozašté šævæd, væ betóvre yæqín níz 'ægær kristof kolómb 'anjára baqarréye 'asiyá 'eštebáh neminemud, behéman nám molæqqæb mišod. 'amerikó vespusí dær sále 1503 téyye namé'i beloranzó domedisi mínevisæd: (... væ 'ín særzæmíne jædidike ma peydá kærdé'im, væ dær 'án tæhqiqáti be'æmæl aværdím,

study of, must definitely be named a new continent...' Exactly two years later this letter was translated into German and published in the city of Augsburg, Germany. Who was that man, who did not discover America for the first time, but nevertheless unmistakably realized that it was a new territory and continent? [(Thus)] it is clear that such a person arrived there, one year before Christopher Columbus, or a few years after him. It is sufficient for us to accept this convincing supposition, and we realize that this man was Amerigo Vespucci and no one else. He came from ('was one of') a Florentine family, who was related from ancient times to the famous Medici family. Florence was the same famous city in which at that time Leonardo da Vinci was painting and creating models of airplanes and machines of war, the same city in which the paint-stained brushes of Botticelli and Ghirlandajo swept over the artists' canvasses. They were helping with their masterpieces the arrival of the artistic Renaissance. It was the same city where, in the year 1494, Gerolamo Savonarola, a virtuous, abstentious and pious man, was burned at the stake on a heap of firewood. In the city of Florence, the [members of the] Medici family were, in every respect, promoters of art and commerce, science, politics and adventure. In that brilliant era the merchants and genuine artists, politicians and men of science were highly thought of ('possessed great social value'). Amerigo was born in 1451, and later, according to certain agreements which he made with the Medici family, departed [from there] to Spain. The year of his departure to Spain was 1492. It was at that time that, in order to promote the progress of the West and Asia, an agreement was signed with Christopher Columbus. Amerigo, [(or)] the Florentine merchant, was no longer interested in returning to the city on the Arno. He remained in the city of Seville and became active as a member of the shareholders in a large firm which supplied ships' provisions, such as food and articles for export. In this firm, pickles ('vinegar, oils, vegetables') and above all olive oil were considered to be among the export goods. It was on this basis that Emerson, the prominent American philosopher and thinker, referred slurringly to Amerigo as merely a humble 'pickle dealer'. It would not be difficult ('strange') for a prejudiced person to introduce Amerigo as a high wire acrobat or as a mender of canvas for the sails of boats. In those days anyone who was an Italian, had a hand in Commerce and owned one or two equipped ships, would immediately conceive of the idea of a sea voyage and of far away places.

It is only natural that one could also include Amerigo as one of this group. However, with this difference, that Amerigo, from the days when he was sitting on a school bench, was [dreaming of] fulfilling such an enchanting desire and was making hopeful promises to himself. He studied [(in the field of)] navigation and cartography and also learned drafting. Besides, he became acquainted in Spain with one of his compatriots, Toscanelli, who resided

bayéd qat'én rúye 'án náme qarréye jədídi begozarím...), væ doróst do sále béd, hémín namé dær šéhre 'agsbúrge 'almán bezæbáne 'almaní tærjomé, væ táb' šod. 'án mærdike bæráye 'ævvælin bár 'emrikára kéšf nækærd, væ dær 'ævéz bedúne 'eštebáh 'anjára qælæmrowé qarréye jadídi bešomár 'aværd, ké bud? pás bæna bær 'ín mosaví 'æst ke cenín šæxsi yek sál qébl 'æz kristof kolómb, væyá cænd sal béd 'æz véy, bedanjá qædæm næhadé bašæd, bæráye ma hédse 'etminanbæxše 'ú kafíst, væ 'ettelá' darím ke 'ín šæxs joz 'amerikó vespusí kése digéri næbude 'æst. véy, 'æz 'æfráde famíle yek xanevadéye feloransí bud, ke 'æz qædimol'æyyám baxanevadéye mæšhúre medisí nesbæti daštænd. feloráns, hémán šéhre mæšhúri 'æst, ke dær 'án 'æyyám le'onard davincí dær 'án næqqaší mikærd, væ modelháye hævapeymá væ mašinháye jængíra peyrízí mikærd. dær hémán šéhrike qælæmmuháye beréng aludéye butislí væ žírlándó bær rúye búme næqqaší hærekæt mikærd, væ bašahkarháye xód, dær bevojúd amédáne ronesáanse honæri komæk mikærdænd, væ 'ín hémán šéhri bud ke dær sále 1494 žírolamu savanuralá mærdé mottæqí væ pærhízkære motedæyyénira dær miyáne tudeháye hizóm suzanídænd. dær šéhre feloráns, xanevadéye medisí 'æz hær jæhæt mošævvéqe honær væ tejaræt [væ] 'élm væ siyasæt væ majeraju'í budænd. væ dær 'an 'ésre dæræxšán tajerán væ honærmændáne vaqe'í [væ] siyasætmedarán væ mohæqqeqín, 'ærzéše 'ejtema'íye færaváni dará budænd. 'amerikó dær sále 1451 moteválléd šodé bud, væ bæ'dhá téyye qærardádi ke bam-edisí bæsté bud, be'éspariyá rævané šod, væ sále 'æzimæte 'ú be'esperiyá sále 1492 bud. dær 'án mowqé' bud, ke bæráye pišræfte qærb væ 'ásyá, qæradádi bakristof kolómb bæsté šod. 'amerikó ya tajére feloransí digær mayél næbud bešéhre 'arnów moraje'æt næmayæd, véy dær šéhre sevilá mandegár šod, væ józve sæhamdaráne yek karxanéye bozórg ke tæjhezáte keštihá 'æz qæbíle 'azuqé véya mæváde saderátíra tæhiyyé mikærd, mæšqúle befæ'aliyyæt šod, væ dær 'ín karxané rowqén, serké væ sæbziját, væ 'æz hæme mohemtær, rowqáne zeytún józve færaværdéháye saderatí mæhsúb mišod, væ rúye hémín 'æsl bud ke 'emersón filsúf, væ motefækkére bozórgé 'emrika'í, najævanmærdané 'amerikóra sæbzí væ serke forúše mohæqqéri bíš mæhsúb nédæšte 'æst. væ 'æz yek šæxse najævanmærd bæ'id næbud ke 'amerikóra yek bændbáz ya væslekonændéye parcéye badbáne qayeqhá mo'ærrefí bæmæmayæd. dær 'an dowré hærkæsí 'ke 'italiya'í bud, væ dær tejaræt dásti dašt, væ yeki dó keštíye mojæhhæzi malék búd, fowrán hæváye mosaferæt bedæryahá væ noqáte durdæst bæmæqzæš xotúr mikærd.

tæbi'íst ke 'amerikóra níz mitævan józve 'ín 'eddé bešomár 'aværd, váli ba'ín tæfavót ke 'amerikó 'æz zamáni hæm ke rúye nímkæte nædresé næšæste búd, dær 'anjáme cenín 'arezúye ro'ya'ængízi bud, væ bexód væ'óeháye nævidbæxši mídad. véy dær reštéye dærya-næværdí væ næqšešenásí tæhsíl kærdé, væ næqšekešíra níz 'amuxté bud, væ 'æz tæréfe digær, véy dær 'esperiyá bahamvætáne xód toskanlí, ke dær 'ankešvær ræhle 'eqamæt 'æfkændé bud,

in that country. In any case, it is definite that Amerigo soon enough obtained a map which Christopher Columbus had used on his voyage and on which he had traced the route of the voyage on his return. There was a mistake in that map where a vast mainland, West of Spain, was painted in white to indicate a large ocean. This fact seemed strange to Amerigo. Moreover, Berardi, partner and co-worker of Vespucci, [(in order)] to complete the plans of Christopher Columbus for his journey, had loaned a great amount of money to him.

Christopher Columbus returned victoriously and successfully from his trip. The King bestowed upon him the title of Admiral of the Oceans, and appointed him as his viceroy to the newly discovered lands, which were believed to be the Continent of Asia. At the same time a new exploration team was organized to travel to distant places. This team was assigned to map the new lands which Christopher Columbus had discovered but in reality ('secretly') they meant to disgrace the new admiral ('bring the new admiral down from the summit of his glory'). The leader of this mission was Amerigo Vespucci, compatriot and friend of Christopher Columbus. In the year 1497, i.e., five years after the discovery of the new continent by Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci went to sea. When they reached the Canary Islands, they filled four of their ships with water and provisions, crossed the Ocean in 24 days, and reached some new lands on the other side of the waters. We do not know today if the coast on which Amerigo stepped for the first time was Costa Rica or Honduras, but certainly one of these two [(lands)] was the first landing place of Amerigo. Vespucci's letters do not provide us with any information ('guidance'), but Prof. Arciniegas writes in his book, Amerigo and the New World ('Vespucci and the New Continent'), published in New York: 'The first landing place of Vespucci was at the spot on which a year later [(after him)]. i.e., in the year 1498, Christopher Columbus set foot.' Vespucci crossed the Ocean four or five times during his lifetime. Twice he sped off on such an ('that') assignment according to an agreement with the Spanish Government, and two or three times he undertook this task in accordance with an agreement which he signed with the Government of Portugal. However, the Government of Portugal was aware that the discovered lands were not India or the plains of Eastern Japan, which were mentioned by Marco Polo, the Venetian, in his memoirs 300 years earlier. Amerigo Vespucci, the politician, merchant, and geographer also became, as a result of these activities, an able mathematician. It is still not known who tutored him in the science of astrology and astronomy, and we do not know anything about it.

He wrote his reports on the journeys in letters to Lorenzo di Pier Francesco de Medici, his patron and Piero Soderini, his friend, and provided [us] with useful reminiscences.

'ašená šodé bud. behér surét yəqine 'qət'i 'inəst ke 'amerikó bezudí nəqšé bedəstəš 'oftád ke kristof kolómb dər mosafərate xód 'əz 'án 'estefadé kərdé bud, və dər moraje- 'ət níz, məsire həkəte xódra nəqšəbərdarí kərdé bud. dər 'án nəqšé 'eštəbáhi vojúd dašt, və 'án 'in bud, ke dər məqrəbe 'espanyá sərzəminə vəsí'ira be'enváne yek 'oqyanúse 'əzím rəng'amizie sefid kərde budənd, və 'in 'əmr 'əz [[sic! read: dər]] məzəre 'amerikó bə'id minemud. və 'əz 'án gozəšté berardí šərik və həkəre vespusí, bəraye 'ənjáme nəqšə- háye siyahəte kristof kolómb, púle fəraváni bevéy qərz dadé budé 'əst.

kristof kolómb, movəffəq və pirúz, 'əz səfər báz gəšt, və padešáh bevéy ləqəbe dəryasaləre 'oqyanushára təfviz dašt, və véyra 'əz tərəfe xód naybóssəltənəye sərzəmin- háye 'ektešafiye jədidi ke təsəvvór mirəft qarrəye 'asiyá bəšəd, kərd. dər həman moqé' yek hey'áte 'ektešafiye jədidi bəraye mosafərat benoqate durdəst təjhiz šodənd, və 'in hey'ət vəzifé dašt ke 'əz sərzəminháye jədídike kristof kolómb kəšf nemude bud nəqšə- bərdarí nəmayəd, vəli dər xefá rənzúrešan 'án bud ke 'admirále jədídra 'əz 'ówje 'eftexár bezir 'avərənd. sərperəste 'in hey'át dúst və həmvətəne kristof kolómb, 'ameriko vespusí bud. dər sále 1497 yə'ni pənj sal pəs 'əz kəšfe qarrəye jədíd bedəste kristof kolómb, 'ameriko vespusí bedəryá rəft, vəqtike bejəzayere kanarí residənd, cəhar keštira pór 'əz abo 'azuqé kərdənd, və dər 'ərze bistocəhár rúz 'anhá 'oqyanúsra peymúdənd, və be'án súye 'abhá besərzəminháye jədíd residənd, və ma 'emruzé nəmidanim, ke 'án sahəlike bəraye 'əvvəlin bār 'amerikó dər 'án piyade šod, kostariká vəyá hondurás bud, vəli yéki 'əz 'in do sərzəmin, qət'ən qədəmgáhe 'əvvəliyəye 'amerikó bude 'əst. naməháye vespusí dər 'in baré mára rahnəma'i nəmikonəd, vəli profesor 'arsinigáz dər ketəbe xód, be náme (vespusí, və qarrəye jədíd, cəpe niyoyork) minevisəd, qədəmgáhe 'əvvəliyəye vespusí, həman- já'i bud ke yek sál bə'd 'əz 'ú yə'ni dər sále 1498 kristof kolómb bedənjá páy gozəšt. vespusí, dər moddətə 'ómərəš cəhar pənj bār 'oqyanushára zire páy gozəšt, dobár tēyye qərardádi badowlāte 'espaniya, be 'in mə'muriyət šetāft, və do ya sé bār həm tēyye qərard- ádi ke badowlāte portoqál bəst, be 'ənjáme 'án, kəməre həmmət bəst, vəli dowlāte portoqál mīdanəst ke sərzəminháye yafte šodé, hēndustán vəyá dəštəháye šərqīye žapón nəmibašəd, ke sisəd sále piš 'əz 'ér markopolóye venizí dər yaddəstháye xód 'əz 'án nār bordé 'əst. 'amerikó vespusí siyasətmədár və tajér və joqrafišénás dər 'əšəre 'ir. fə'aliyyəthá riyaz- idáne mahəri níz 'əz 'áb dər'amədə bud, və cé kəsi véyra dər 'əmrə hesábe setaregán, və setarešenasí tə'llim dədə 'əst, hənuz namə'lúrəst. və ma cizi dər 'ətrəfe 'án nəmidanim.

gozərešháye mosafərate 'ú dər tēyye naməhá'ike beloranzó və dipiyér fransisko dom- edisí hamíye xód və dústəš piyéro suveriní nevešté və yad'avəriháye sudməndi kərdé 'əst,

He wrote: '...we encountered a kind of hideous snake, which frightened us on account of its ugliness and unsightliness. Over its nostrils, it had a sawlike crest which [starts] from the nose and passes on over the back to the tip of the tail...' Ten years after the first journey of Amerigo Vespucci, i.e., in the year 1507, all of his detailed reports and trip diaries fell in Germany into the hand of Martin Waldseemüller, the prominent German geographer. From that time on he drew all his maps according to the detailed reports of Vespucci. In this regard he also benefitted extensively from the geological surveys [[sic! read geography]] of Ptolemy. Following this the first geographical globe was constructed. He wrote the name America on the globe on the newly discovered mainland. Since that time his name has remained on the new lands. Exactly at the same time, the colleague of Prof. Martin published a book called, An Introduction to Political and Economic Geography. He writes in that book: 'We do not see any reason why we should restrain ourselves from calling America by the name Americo. We will call that land 'America', because Amerigo discovered it, and recognized it as a new continent. He was an intelligent and scholarly man.'

Five years after that, in Spain, while bearing the honorary title of 'Grand Admiral of all the Seas' ('of the Royal Court'), he passed away. All the geographical maps, during his lifetime, were drawn under his supervision. He also arranged all the travel and exploration schedules of other missions. The German magazine adds: 'Vespucci was not a pirate. He was one of whose name America and Americans should be proud, and whom they should honor, entirely disregarding the prejudiced ideas of Emerson.'

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The prominent men of our country speak with you. Memoirs of the emigration of Iranians during World War I.

Amanollah Ardalan, Ezz-Ol-Mamalek, was born in Tehran in the year 1265, Hejra. He started his education in the Darolfonun School and finished it in the Political Science Academy of Istanbul. He was appointed as the minister of public welfare in the provisional government of the late Nezam-Os-Saltaneh Mafi in Kermanshah, during World War I and the period ('occurrence') of exile. Years later, he was selected for the same position in the first cabinet of Sardar Sepah [[Reza Shah]]. Up to the present time Haj Ezz-Ol-Mamalek has held many sensitive positions. Several times he held the position of governor in different parts of the country and many a time was in charge of the ministries of Finance, Justice, Roads, and Interior. Thus at the present time he is one of the oldest deputies of the

vey m̄nevisæd, (.... bayék now' máre besyár bædtærkibi, ke hæméye má 'æz zeští væ bæd-rixtíye 'án docáre væhšæt šodim, bærxórd nemudim, bæx rúye suraxháye biniye 'ín már šané'i bešékke dændaneháye 'ærré qærárdašt, ke 'æz biní væ póšte 'ú gozæšté ta 'enteháye dóme 'úra færagerefté bud....). dæh sál pæs 'æz 'ævvælin mosaferáte 'amerikó vespusi yá'ni, dær sálc 1507 tæmáme gozarešhá væ siyahætnameháye dæqíqe 'ú dær 'almán bedæste joqrafidáne mæšhúre 'almaní martin valdzé mulér resid, væ véy 'æz 'an bebæ'd tæmáme næqšeháye xódra bærtébqe gozarešáte dæqíqe vespusi tærsím kærd. væ dær 'án mowréd, 'æz motalc'áte zæminšenasíye bætlæmyús 'estefadéye færaván bord, væ 'ævvælin koréye joqrafiya'í 'æz 'an zæmán saxešté šod. væ dær qesmáte særzæminháye kæšfšodéye jædid, véy náme 'emrikára rúye koré nevešt, væ 'æz 'án pæs 'ín nám rúye særzæminháye jædid baqí mand. væ doróst dær hémin mowqé' hæmkáre profesor martin ketábi benáme moqæddæmé'i bæx jæhanšenasíra 'entešár dad. vey dær 'án ketab m̄nevisæd: 'má hic dællíli némibinim ta 'æz gozæštáne náme 'amerikó bæx rúye 'emriká xoddarí konim. væ 'án særzæminra 'emriká minamim, zírake 'amerikó 'ánra kæšf kærd. væ 'ánra benáme yek qarréye jædid šenaxt. véy mærdi bud 'aqél væ danešmænd.'

pæn j sál pæs'æz 'án véy dær 'espaniyá dær hálike 'enváne 'eftexar'amíze (bozorgtærín deryasaláre dærbáre sæltænetí) ra bedonbále xód mikesid, fówt kærd. tæmáme næqšeháye joqrafiya'í dær zæmáne hæyátæš téhte næzære véy tærsím mišod, væ bæxnameháye siyahætí væ 'ektešafiye sayére hey'æthára níz véy tænzím minemud. mæjelléye 'almaní 'ezafé mikonæd, vespusi yek rahzæne dærya'í næbud, vey hæman cizi bud, ke bæx 'emriká væ 'emrika'iyán vajæbæst, ke benáme véy 'eftexár væ mobahát nemudé, væ 'æqidéye qæræz'alúde 'emersonra behíc 'engarænd.

'æz mæjelléye xandænihá šomaréye 10

17 mēhre 1335
9 'októbri 1956

rejále kešvæx bašomá soxæn miguyænd. xateré'i 'æz mohajeráte 'iraniyândær jænge beynolmelæliye 'ævvæl.

'æmanolláhe 'ærdælán ('ezzolmæmalék) dær sænéye 1265 hejri, dær tehrán motevælléd šod. tæhsiláte xódra 'æz mædreséye darolfonún šorú' kærd, væ dær 'akademíye 'olúme siyasiye 'estamból payán dad. dær jænge beynolmelæliye 'ævvæl væ pišamæde mohajeræt dær hokumáte movæqqætiye mærhúme nezamossæltænéye mafi dær kermanšáh bevezaráte fæva'éde 'ammé mænsúb gærdid. væ salhá bæ'd dær 'ævvælin kabinéye særdár sepæh behæmin semæt 'entexáb šod. haj 'ezzolmæmalék, takonún šaqéle mæqamate hæssási bude 'æst. cændín bár dær noqáte moxtæléfe kešvæx 'ostandár, væ cænd bár vezaráte dara'í, dadgostæri, ráh væ

19th legislative session. In this article, Haj Ezz-Ol-Mamalek describes some of [his] reminiscences on the emigration of Iranians during World War I.

During the first World War, despite the fact that Iran had proclaimed its neutrality, the forces of the autocratic Czarist Russia crossed the borders and advanced towards the capital of Iran. Violating Iranian neutrality, and crossing the borders of our country, was an unexpected event and Mostowfi-Ol-Mamalek, the Prime Minister at that time, decided to change the capital. It was decided to move, without any delay ('without wasting time'), the Shah, the Government, the Majles and the German, Ottoman and Austrian Embassies to Qom, and to decide there about the new location of the capital and to transfer the capital to one of the cities of Isfahan, Shiraz or Kermanshah.

The day of departure was determined, and the commander of the Gendarmerie, who was a Swedish officer, received orders to cut the telephone and telegraph wires between Tehran and the south after the departure of the members of the Court, Government, Majles and Diplomatic Representatives, and to join the emigrants with the Gendarmerie forces.

Sardar Kabir, the brother of Sepahsalar Tonekaboni was considered for the governorship of Tehran and necessary instructions were given to him with regard to the policy which he should adopt when the Russians attacked Tehran. During the night Mostowfi-Ol-Mamalek secretly dispatched the leaders of the Democrat Party, which was a nationalistic and progressive party, to Qom in order to organize the National Committee for Defense there and to wait for the arrival of the Shah, Cabinet and the members of the Majles. On the day of departure, the traveling coach of Sultan Ahmed Shah was standing ready in front of the Royal Palace. The Shah, in his traveling clothes, was engaged in bidding farewell and giving ('declaring') final instructions to Sardar Kabir, the Governor of Tehran, when Von Etter and Marling, the Russian and English ambassadors, were informed of the news of the Shah's departure and of the transfer of the capital. They immediately took vigorous measures in order to prevent the Shah from [making] his trip.

These two men first dispatched to the Shah elder statesmen, such as Ein-Od-Dowleh, Farmanfarna, Saed-Od-Dowleh and Sepah-salar and a number of Qajar princes. They promised that the Russian army would not advance towards Tehran from Yengi Emam. But since Ahmad Shah, on the advice of Mostowfi-Ol-Mamalek, did not accept the assurances of the Russian and English Ambassadors, and did not give up [his] decision to change the capital, Etter, the Russian Envoy, went to the Royal Palace without previous permission and threatened Ahmed Shah, that if he left Tehran, he would put his father, Mohamed Ali Shah on the throne in Tehran in his place. This threat had an effect on Ahmed Shah's shaky mentality, and he decided to stay instead of leaving ('the decision of departure was changed to that of staying'). However, despite the fact that the Shah stayed in Tehran, and did not change the capital, nevertheless, the deputies of the Majles and other freedom-loving people who had

kešværra 'ohdedár budé. væ ba'in tærtib dær hále hazér, yéki 'æz mo'æmmærtærin vokælaye dowréye nuzdæshóme qanungozaríst dær 'in mæqalé haj 'ezzolmæmalék, xateré'i 'æz mohajeráte 'iraniyán dær jänge beynolmelælliye 'ævválra šárh midæhæd....

dær jänge beynolmelælliye 'ævvál ba'ánke kešvære 'irán bitærafíye xódra 'e'lám nemude búd, qováye dowláte 'estebdadiye rusiyéye tezár [[sic! read: tezari]] 'æz mærz 'obúr kærdé, betærafe paytéxte 'irán pišræví kærdænd. næqze bitærafíye 'irán væ 'obúre 'æz mærzháye kešvære má pišræviye [[sic! read pišaméde]] qeyremoteræqqebé bud, ke mostowfiyolmæmalék næxostvæzire væqt, tæsmím betæqyire paytéxt gereft, væ qærár šod, bedúne fówte væqt, šáh væ dowlát væ mæjlés væ sefarætxaneháye 'almán væ 'osmaní væ 'otriš betærafe qóm kúc konænd, væ dær 'anjá raje' bemæhælle jædíde pavtéxt tæsmím begirænd, væ paytéxtra beyéki 'æz šæhrháye 'esfæhán, širáz ya kermanšahán montæqél næmayænd.

rúze hærekæt tæ'yín šod, væ ræ'íse žandarmerí ke yek 'æfsære so'edí bud, dæstúr yaft, ke bæ'd 'æz hærekæte 'æ'zá'e dærbár væ dowlát, væ mæjlés væ næmayændegáne siyasi, simháye telefón væ telegráfe béyne tehrán væ jonúbra qæt' konæd, væ banirúye žandarmhá bemohajerín molhéq šævæd.

bæráye hokumæte tehrán særdar kæbír, bæradære sepæhsaláre tonekaboní dær næzær gerefté šod væ tæ'limáte lazemé be'ú dadé šod, ke dær hengáme hæmléye rushá betehrán ce nævéši 'ettexáz konæd. mostowfi'olmæmalék šæbané væ betówre mæhræmané liderháye hézbe domokrátra ke yek hézbe mellí væ moteræqqí bud, beqóm rævané saxt, ke dær 'anjá komiytæye defa'iye mellíra tæškil dadé, væ montæzère vorúde šáh væ hey'áte dowlát væ mæjlesiyán bašænd. dær rúze hærekæt kaleskéye sæfære soltan 'æhmædšáh jelówe qæsre sæltænætí 'amadé 'istadé, væ šáh balebáse sæfær mæšqúle towdí', væ 'ebláqe tæ'limáte næha'í besærdarkæbír hakéme tehrán bud, ke fon'etér væ marlíng, sofæráye rúso 'ingilís, 'æz jæræyáne 'æzimæte šáh væ 'enteqále paytéxt mottælé' šodænd, væ belafaselé bæráye jelowgirí 'æz mosaferáte šáh 'eqdamáte jeddí næ'múl daštænd.

'in do næfær 'ebtedá rejále mo'æmmær 'æz qæbîle 'eyneddowlé væ færmanfærmá, væ sa'édeddowlé, væ sepæhsalár væ cænd tæ'n 'æz šahzadegáne qajárta næzde šáh ferestadænd, væ qówl dadænd ke qošúne rús 'æz yængi'emám betærafe tehrán tæjavóz næxahæd kærd, væ cún 'æhmædšáh be'ešaréye mostowfiyolmæmalék qówle sofæráye rúso 'ingilísra næpæziroft, væ 'æz tæsmíme 'enteqále paytéxt monsæréf næšod 'etér væzirmoxtare rús, bedúne 'ejazéye qæblí beqæsre sæltænætí ræft, væ 'æhmædšáhra tæhdíd kærd, ke 'ægær tehránra tærk gúyæd pedæræš, mohæmmæd'ælišáhra bejáyæ 'ú dær tehrán betæxt xahæd næšand. væ 'in tæhdíd dær ruhiyéye motezælzéle 'æhmædšáh 'æšær kærd, væ 'ézme ræhíl bædæl be'eqamæt šod. ba'in tærtib gærcé šáh dær tehrán mánd væ paytéxt tæqyír nækærd, 'æmma næmayændegáne mæjlés væ sayére

departed from Tehran, continued with their emigration and assembled, at first, in Qom.

At this time, because of the Russian and English political pressures, the Cabinet of Mostowfi-Ol-Mamalek fell, and Sultan Ahmed Shah appointed Prince Farmanfarma as [his new] Prime Minister. As soon as the new government took over, it immediately invited all the deputies of the Majles, and the national leaders who had gone into exile, to come to the Telegraph Building for direct consultations. [The Government] requested them to return to Tehran and assured them ('and to be sure') that mutually agreeable decisions would be reached with the Governments of Russia and England. However, since the emigrants did not have confidence in the new government, they gave a negative answer to the request of the government. In the telegram, which was prepared by the late Adib-Os-Saltaneh Sami'i, the representative of Gilan, it was pointed out to Farmanfarma that:

'Will no one ask us ('say') why [we] left and why [we] came back?' The government of Farmanfarma who had lost all hope of communicating by telegram, dispatched Arbab Keykhosrow, deputy of the Majles to Qom, in order to return the emigrants to Tehran through the influence of his oratory, and to free them from their fear of the Russians ('to remove their uneasiness in regard to the Russians'). However, all the emigrants whose hearts were still bleeding because of the hanging of Seqat-Ol-Islam in Tabriz by the Russians, repudiated Arbab Keykhosrow's mediation, since on the very day of Arbab Keykhosrow's arrival in Qom, a Russian was taken prisoner by the fighters for freedom ('fighters in a Holy War'), they sent a cable to Farmanfarma that:

'Qom has the honor of having a Russian prisoner.'

Since the army of General Baratoff was closing in like lightning on the gates of Qom and the other southern areas of Iran, the emigrants, after staying in Qom for some time, split into two groups. One group went to Kermanshah by way of Isfahan, and the other by way of Arak.

Some time later, as a result of ('with') discussions held in Baghdad, a Provisional Government of the emigrants under the chairmanship of Nezam-Os-Saltaneh Mafi (father of Nezam-Os-Saltaneh Mafi, the present Senator) was established. In this Provisional Government, I was appointed as Minister of Public Welfare and Commerce. The other members of the Cabinet were ('consisted of'): Adib-Os-Saltaneh Sami'i, the Minister of the Interior, Mohamed Alikhan Mafi (the present Senator), Minister of Foreign Affairs, Farzin, Minister of Finance, Moddarres, Minister of Justice, Mirza Qassem Khan Suresrafil, Minister of Post and Telegraph. The Government in exile also sent some representatives out of the country as ambassadors or envoys. Among them, Mirza Sadeq Khan Tabataba'i went to Istanbul and Vahid-Ol-Molk Sheibani to Berlin. Governors were also appointed to the provinces by the provisional government.

For example Moshar-Od-Dowleh Hikmat (the brother of Sardar Fakher) was appointed governor of Hamadan, Sardar Rashid Ardalan Governor of Kurdistan, Amir Nasser Khalaj Governor of Kermanshah, and Sardar Moqtader Kashani Governor of Malayer. The office of Chief of Staff was given to Prince Abbas Mirza, the Commander-in-Chief. Meanwhile Anushiravan

'azadixahán ke 'æz tehrán hærekæt kærde budænd, bemohajeræt 'edamé dadænd, væ bædvæn dær qóm 'ejtemá' kærdænd.

dær 'ín 'æsná bafešáre siyasiye rúso 'ingilís, kabinéye mostowfiolnæmalék soqút kærd, væ soltán 'æhmædšáh šahzadéye færmanfærmára beriyasæte vozærá tæ'yín nemud. dowláte jædid hæminke mæsdære kár šod, fowræn næmayændegáne mæjlés væ særáne qównra ke mohajeræt kærde budænd, bæráye mozakeréye hozurí betelegrafxané dæ'væt kærd, væ 'æz 'anhá taqazá nemud ke betehrán moraje'æt næmayænd, væ motmæ'én bašænd ke qærarháye mærzyottæraféyn badowlæténe rúso 'ingilís gozardé xahæd šod, væli mohajerín cún bedowláte jædid 'e'temád nædaštænd, betæqazáye dowlæt jævábe ræd dadænd, væ dær telegráfike beqæláme mærhúme 'ædibossæltænéye sæmi'í næmayændéye gilán tæhiyé šod, befærmanfærmá xaternešán saxtænd ke:

'kæs næguyæd ke cerá ræftó cera bázamæd.' dowláte færmanfærmá væqtike 'æz moxaber-éye telegráf mæ'yus šod, 'ærbab keyxosrów, næmayændéye mæjlésra beqóm ferestad, tá ba nofúze kælámike dašt, mohajerínra betehrán moraje'æt dæhæd, væ negæraniye 'anhára nesbæt berushá mortæfé' sazæd. væli kolliyéye mohajerín, ke qolúbe 'anhá hænúz bedaravixtáne mærhúme seqætol 'æslám dær tæbríz bedæste rushá jærihedár bud, miyanjigæriye 'ærbab keyxosrówra niz ræd kærdænd, væ cún dær hémán rúze vorúde 'ærbab keyxosrów beqóm yek 'æsíre rusí bedæste mojahedín 'oftadé bud, be færmanfærmá telegráf kærdænd ke:

qóm 'ín 'eftexárta dáræd ke daráye yek 'æsíre rusí 'æst.

pæs 'æz 'ánke moddæti 'æz 'eqamæte mohajerín dær qóm gozæšt, cun qošúne ženeral barotóf bærq 'asá bedærvæzháye qóm væ sayére noqáte jonubiye irán næzdik mišód, mohajerín bedó dæsté tæqsím šodænd. yek dæsté 'æz ráhe 'esfæhán, væ dæstéye digær 'æz ráhe 'ærák bæmæqsæde kermanšáh ræftænd.

cændi bá'd bamozakerátike dær bæqdád be'æmmél 'amædé, hokumæte movæqqætiye mohajerín beriyasæte nezamosæltænéye mafi (pedære nezamosæltænéye mafi, senátore fe'lí) tæškíl šod, væ dær 'ín hokumæte movæqqæti, 'injanéb bevezaræte fævayéde 'ammé væ tejaræt 'entexáb šodæm. digære 'æ'zá'e kabiné 'ebaræt budænd 'æz 'ædibossæltænéye sæmi'í, væzíre daxelé, mohæmmæd 'ælixáne mafi (senátore fe'lí) væzíre xarejé, færzín, væzíre maliyé, modærrés, væzíre 'ædliyé, mirza qasem xáne sur'esrafíl, væzíre pósto telegráf. dowláte mohajerín zemnæn næmayændegánira hæm be 'enváne sæfír væ væzirmoxtár bexaréj 'æz mæmlekæt 'e'zám dašt. 'æz jomlé, mirza sadeqxáne tæbatæba'í be 'eslamból, væ væhidolmólke šeybaní, beberlæn ræftænd. bæráye vælayát niz hokkámi 'æz tæréfe hokumæte movæqqæti tæ'yín šod.

mæselén mošaroddowléye hekmæt (bæradære 'aqáye særdar faxér) behokumæte hæmedán, særdar ræšide 'ærdælán, behokumæte kordestán, 'æmir nasére xæláj behokumæte kermanšáhán, væ særdar moqtædære kašani, behokumæte mælayér tæ'yín gærdidænd, væ riyasæte 'ærkáne hærbe qošún hæm bešahzadéye 'æbbas mirzáye salar læškær, vagozár šod. zemnæn 'ænuširæváne

Sepahbodi, who had gone from Tehran to administer the affairs of the Kermanshah province, was appointed Undersecretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government. The office of the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs was given to Divan Begi (the present Senator).

After the Provisional Government had been active in Kermanshah for nine months, Baghdad was occupied by the British, and the Russians also attacked the army of the emigrants from Qazvin and Arak and crushed their resistance. We were compelled to flee toward Ottoman territory through western Iran.

I remember how I with a group of my compatriots halted on the bank of the Diyala river. We were supposed to cross the river and join a unit of the Ottoman armies. Since we did not have at our disposal any means of transportation which would transport us across the river, we were forced to spend a few nights on the bank of the Diyala river. The neighboring tribes were aware of our defeat. Although they were not able to attack us during the day, they kept us restless during the nights. We were defending ourselves in dirt trenches against the violence of the attackers.

In addition to this the army of the Russian Czar was threatening us from the north, and the British army from the south. It was a strange dilemma. Every time it was our turn to cross the Diyala river, and one or two of the existing boats were to take us across the river, the arrival of detachments of wounded soldiers of the Turkish army would, naturally, postpone our turn. This by itself was the cause of our compulsory stay for a few days on the bank of the Diyala river.

One of those days of [our] compulsory stay coincided with New Year's eve and the coming of a new year ('changing of the year'). Despite the difficulties and misfortunes which had been pursuing us, we exchanged New Year's greetings with each other, while cursing in our hearts our [bad] luck for the misfortunes we had encountered. At this time, Moshar-Od-Dowleh Hekmat said [something] to Amir Nasser Khalaj, which the emigrants have not yet forgotten and undoubtedly this witticism along with the sight of the Diyala river bank which was mentioned before occupies the most prominent place among the sweet and bitter memories of their life. On that New Year's eve, when we were all far away from our motherland, families and our dear ones and had no hope of staying alive, Moshar-Od-Dowleh shook the hand of Amir Nasser Khalaj and said: 'Many happy returns ('many hundred years such as this')' and Amir Nasser, who was greatly upset, cried out, impulsively: 'What are you saying my friend . . . Why many years like this one? I wish this year of misery, vagrancy and bad luck had never been.'

Although, by the grace of Lord, this vagrancy and misery did not happen again according to Amir Khosrow's wishes, [but] that witticism of Moshar-Od-Dowleh was so fitting at that time, that all of us forgot our troubles and the sound of our laughter resounded all along the banks of the Diyala river, the ringing of which laughter I can still feel in my ears.

sepāhbodī, ke 'æz tehrān bærāye kargozariye kermānšāhān ræfté bud, bemo'avenæte 'omūre xarejéye hokumæte movæqqætī mænsúb šod. væ riyasæte dæftære 'omūre xarejé be'ohdýe divanbeygī (senatóre fe'lī) mohævvæl gærdid.

pæs 'æz 'ánke noh máh hokumæte movæqqætī dær kermānšāh fæ'aliyyæt dašt bæqdád 'æz tæræfe 'ingilishá 'ešqál šod, væ rushá níz 'æz qæzvín væ 'ærák benirúye mohajerín hamlé kærdé moqavemæte 'anhára dærhæm šekæstænd, væ má mæjbúr šodim ke 'æz qærbe 'irān betæræfe xáke 'csmanī mohajeræt konim.

yádæm míyayæd šæbe 'éyde nowrúz dær kenāre rúde dæyalé ba'eddé'i 'æz hæmvætænán tævæqqóf kærdé væ mibayésti 'æz rudxané 'obúr nemudé væ xódra beqesmæte qošúne 'osmanī béresanim. cún væsilé'ike mára 'æz 'ín rudxané 'obúr dæhæd dær dæstræš nábud, mæjbúr šodim cænd šæb dær kenāre rúde dæyalé 'eqamæt konim. tævayéfe 'ætráf 'æz šekæste má mottælé' budé, væ 'ægær ruzhá nemitævanestænd dæstbórdi bészænsænd šæbhá mára 'asudé némig- ozaštænd, væ má dær sængærháye xakī dær moqabéle šeraræte mohajemín modafe'é mikærdim.

'æz 'ín gozæšté qošúne tezære rús 'æz tæræfe šomál væ qošúne 'ingilīs 'æz tæræfe jonúb mára tæhdíd minemudænd. gereftariye 'æjibi bud. hær nowqé' ke nowbæt bærāye 'obúr 'æz rudxanéye dæyalé bemá miresid, væ yéki do qayéqe mowjúd mibayésti mára betæræfe [[sic! read: be'antæræfe]] rúd béresanænd, bevasetéye vorúde qesmæti 'æz særbazáne mæjruhe qošúne tórk tæb'æn nowbæte má betæ'viq míyoftad, væ 'ín xód dællile 'ezterariye 'eqamæte cændruzéye má dær kenāre rúde dæyalé bud.

yéki 'æz 'ín ruzháye 'eqamæte 'ezterari bašæbe 'íd mosadéf, væ hengáme tæhvile sál bud. bahæméye sæxti væ mosibætike gæribangire ma bud, beyekdigær tæbrike sál mígoftim, dær hálíke dær dél 'æz 'ánhæme mosibætike docár budím bebæxte xod došnám míferestadim. dær 'ín væqt mošaroddowléye hekmæt be'æmirnasére xæláj goft ke hænúz hæm mohajerín 'ánra færamuš nækærdé'nd, væ bigæmán [(væ)] 'ín lætifé ba'án mænzeréye kenāre rúde dæyalé ke 'ærz šod, dær ré'se xateráte tælx væ širíne zendegiye 'anhá qærár daræd. dær 'án šæbe 'íd, ke ma 'æz vætæn 'æz xænevadé, 'æz 'æzizáne xód dúr budim, væ híc 'omídi bezendegiye xod nédaštím, mošaroddowlé dær hálíke dæste 'æmir nasére xælájra mifešórd, 'ezhár dašt: sæd.sal be 'ín salhá,væ 'æmir nasér ke xéyli narahæt bud bi'extiyár færyád kešid: cí mígi ráfiq ... céra sæd sál be'in salhá? sále dærmandegí, væ 'avaregí, væ bædbæxti míxahæm hærgéz nébašæd.

gærce 'ín 'avaregí væ dærmandegí hæmantówr ke 'æmir nasér míxast, belótfe xodá digær tekrár næšod, 'æmma 'an lætiféye mošaroddowlé, beqædri bejá gofté šod, ke hæméye má gereftariye xódra færamuš kærdim, væ sedāye xændéye má, dær sahéle rúde dæyalé tænin 'æfkænd, xændé'i ke tænine 'ánra hænuz dær gúše xód 'ehsás mikonæm.

Khandaniha #10

17 Mehr 1335
9 October 1956

Author: Marian C. Cooper

Translator: Mr. Amir Hossein Zaffar, the Chief of the Bakhtiari tribe.

'The Eagle of Iranian Mountains as seen by ('from the standpoint of') an American'

As we were taking a walk with Shudsack and Rahim, Rahim complained ('said with a tone of voice mixed with complaint'): 'What kind of charm does this life here have for me? All day long I sit in my tent and give orders either to have someone flogged or to punish some other one who committed murder. Of what use to them is my education that I received in your American schools? What do they know about the republican form of government, what the election of deputies is, or what the meaning of the equality of man is? Their life is just what it is, and they are tied to this life of having ('eating') their meals in the fresh air by the side of a fire, sleeping on hard ground, and fighting and disputing with other tribes. Of what use is civilization to them? They need a strong man who can order them: 'Do this or else I am going to have you beaten to death.' I am also a Bakhtiari, but I have learned many different things in your American schools and I'd prefer to live on Broadway, to go to theatres and movies and to dance with pretty girls. Come on, let's go somewhere else ('change our place') together. You'll be the Khan of the Bakhtiaris and I'll go to Broadway and dance with your girls.

This is the way it goes ('how the world is ruled'), [but] let it be between us, and I have no other ambition [(in my head)] except being among the Bakhtiaris and assuming the responsibility of ruling the tribes.

The Game of As [[a game of cards similar to poker]].

Rahim asked: 'Would you like to learn how to play a very old Iranian card game ... The game of As?' -'Certainly.'

He gave orders to one of his forty-three servants. In a few minutes the servant came back with a pack of cards, and Rahim opened it. The cards were smaller than our regular cards. Each of them was wrapped separately in a silk cover.

We wrap them this way so that no one can mark the back of the cards. If they are marked, dishonest ('malicious') people will understand and read your hand, and then you'll lose a lot of money.

Then he explained how to play this game. All three of us said that this was poker.

Rahim answered: 'No, this is a very old Iranian game called 'As'.' Thus we learned ('it became evident') that at the time when the Indians ('redskins') were busy dancing their canabalistic dances around the fire in America where Wall Street is today, Darius and his companions were playing poker. Therefore, we should no longer pretend that poker is an

'æz ruznaméye [[sic! read: məjəlléye]] xandənihá, šomaréye 10

17 mehrmáhe 1335
9 'októbre 1956

nevissəndé: meryan. si. kupér.

motəərjém: 'aqáye 'əmir hoséyne zəfəre 'ilxáne bəxtiyarí.

'ogábe kuhestanháye 'irán 'æz nəzəre yek 'emrika'í.

hengámike bašudsák və rəhím dər 'ordugáh qədəm mizədim, rəhím baləhne 'amixté be-
šəkayət goft: zəndegíye 'injá bəráye mən ce lótfi darəd? təməne rúz dər cadórəm nešəsté
'əm, və fərmán midəhəm yékira šəlláq bezənənd və digərira ke qətl kərdé, siyasət konənd.
təhsílike mən dər mədarése 'emrika'íye šomá kərdəm bedərde 'inhá cé mixorəd, 'inhá cé
mifəhmənd ke jomhuriyyət císt? 'entexábe nəmayəndegán kodənəst, və ya mosavát və bəra-
bərí cé mə'ní darəd. zəndegíye 'inhá həmin 'əst ke həst, və be'ín zəndegí paybəst həs-
tənd, ke qəzəyəšanra kenəre 'atəš dər həváyə 'azád bəxorənd, rúye zəməne səxt bəxabənd,
və baqəbayéle digər dər jəngojedál bašənd. təməddón becé dərdešan mixorəd. yek gərdən-
kolóftira lazəm darənd, ke be'išan 'əmr konəd ('ín kárra bəkon, və 'ellá midəhəm 'anqədr
tóra bəzənənd, ta jánət dərəyəd.) mənəhəm bəxtiyarí həstəm, 'əmma dər 'ín mədarése
'emrika'íye šomá xéyli cíz yədgereftəm, halá déləm mixahəd dər xiyabáne brodvéy zəndegí
konəm, ta'átr və sinemá bərvəəm, və badoxtərháye xoškéi rəqs konəm. biya'id bahəm jáyem-
anra 'əvəz konim, šomá xáne bəxtiyarí bešəvid, və mən bərvəəm brodvéy badoxtərháye šoma
bərəqsəm.

cenínəst rəsme donyá, piše xódeman bašəd, mən həm, dər donyá 'arezúye digəri qéyrəz
'ínke béyne bəxtiyaríhá bašəm, və 'edaréye qəbayélra be'ohdə begirəm, dər sərəm nist.

baziye 'ás.

rəhím porsid 'mixahid yek baziye vərəqe xéyli qədimíye 'iraníra yád begirid baz-
íye 'ás?' - 'əlbətté'.

beyéki 'æz cəhelosé nowkərəš fərmáni dad və bə'd 'æz cənd dəqiqé mostəxdəm badəstéye
vərəqi bərgəšt, rəhím dəste vərəqra bázkərd, vərəqháyəš ke 'æz vərəqháye mə'mulíye má
kucektər bud, yek beyék jodagané dər læffáfe 'əbrišəmí picidé šode bud.

-má 'inhára 'íntowr mípicim, ke póšte 'anhá xət nəyoftəd. 'égər xət bíyoftəd,
'adəmháye najəns nešan migozarənd, və dəstra míxarənd, 'ánvəqt púl ziyad mibazid.

sepəs dər baréye 'ín bazi towziháti dad, má hər sé bahəm goftim, 'ín pokərəst.

rəhím jəváb dad: 'nə, 'ín baziye xéyli qədimíye 'iraní, benáme 'ás ['əst]. pás
mə'lúm mišəvəd, ke vəqti dər 'emriká sorxpostán dówre 'atəš dər məhəllike 'emrúz vol-
'estrit 'əst məšqúle rəqse 'adəmxarí budənd, daryúš və yarənəš pokerbazi mikərdənd.

American game. Iranians know very well how to bluff.

In the company of Amir Jang.

When we woke up in the morning it was nearly time to go. We said goodbye to all the people of the camp and set out with the Chief and Amir Jang toward the river, followed [(also)] by the others. A few feet further on ('from us') a government raft was waiting for us. It was made of a hundred inflated skin bags fixed to a wooden frame carpetted with costly rugs. A sort of a canopy of silk velvet fabric was erected by means of a wooden frame under which were laid soft cushions with silk pillow-cases. This raft was prepared for Amir Jang and his attendants for the one night.

'Let's go' said Amir Jang with his childish smile and made a sign to one of the rowers who was sun-burnt and brown. The latter took his short fat master on his shoulders and carried him quickly to the raft. Mrs. Harrison, Shudsack and myself, were all three of us carried to the boat in the same fashion. Amir Jang and Mrs. Harrison sat on the benches, and I and Shudsack stretched ourselves on the rugs. Twenty of Amir Jang's men took seats in the raft.

Order to Move.

Four rowers placed themselves at the four corners of the raft, Amir Jang gave order to move and the sound of the rowers' song rose [into the air]. Their oars had hardly gone into water when we found ourselves in the midst of a violent current of the river. Then for a moment it seemed to me that we were staying still. I did not feel the motion. Neither did I hear the sound of water hitting the body of the boat nor did the water pass by our side. The oars were no longer of any use and one could not sense either motion or the circulation of water. I looked at the river bank, you would think ('say') it was flying. The only thing that could be seen of [(the body of)] the Chief of the tribe was his white sleeve which was moving up and down with his arm in a sign of farewell to us. This too soon disappeared from our sight. In a little while ('a moment did not pass when') on a turn [of the river] the whole camp vanished from our sight. It seemed that the entire world was in motion except ourselves, who were nailed to one spot. It was really fascinating. These were our feelings when we were riding the hundred-bag-raft.

The Hunters.

Amir Jang asked: 'Would you like a cup of tea?' A servant came to us crawling on his knees. He had a silver plate in his hand on which small glasses set in silver glass holders had been put, together with a bowl of lemons. We all drank tea together. Mrs. Harrison and

bænaberín digér ma nébayéd 'edde'á konim pokér baziye 'emrika'ist. 'iranihá xúb bælédænd belóf bezarænd.

dær mæ'iyýæte 'æmir jéng.

sóbh ke bidár šodím, tæqribán mowqé'e raftán færa residé bud, baháméye 'éhle 'ordú xodahafezí kærðim, væ ba'ilxaní væ 'æmir jéng dær hálíke sayerín níz bedombál budænd, betæréfe rudxané beráh 'oftádim, cænd qæðám durtær 'æz má kæláke hokumátí ke 'ebaræt bud 'æz sád mæške badkærdé ke rúye cubbésti bæsté šodé, væ rúyæšra baqaliceháye geranbahá færš kærde budænd, dær 'entezære má bud. sayebáni 'æz pærdéye mæxmæle 'æbrišæmi bevæsíl-éye caharcúbi 'æfrašté budænd, væ zire 'án poštiháye nærm barukešháye 'æbrišæmi gozašté šodé bud. 'ín kælákra bæráye 'æmir jéng væ moltæzemíne yekšábé mohæyyá kærde budænd.

'æmir jéng baxændéye kudækane'áš goft, bærævim, væ 'ešaré beyeki 'æz parucihá kærð, ke 'æz 'aftáb suxté, væ qæhve'í réng šodé bud. mošaron'eléyh 'ærbábe kutahqædde cáqe xódra bær dúš gerefté, besor'át betæréfe kælák bord, væ xanóme harisón væ šudsák væ xóde mæn, níz hærsé bedín væsilé beqayéq bordé šodim. 'æmir jéng væ xanóme harisón rúye mox-ætتهhá nešæstænd, væ mæn væ šudsák hæm rúye qalicehá péhn šodim. bist næfær 'æz 'æfráde 'æmir jéng hæm dær kælák jáy gereftænd.

færmáne hærekæt.

cahár parucí dær cahár gušéye kælák qarár gereftænd, 'æmir jéng færmáne hærekæt dad, væ sedáye 'aváze parucihá bolænd šod. hænúz parúye 'anhá be'áb næræfte bud, ke xódra miyáne jæræyáne šædide rudxané yaftim. dær 'ín véqt, yek læhzé tæævvór kærðæm, ke bærjáy 'istadé'im. 'ehsáse hærekæt némikærðæm, né sedáye bærxórde'áb bebæðænéye qayéq begúš míresid, væ né 'áb 'æz kenáre mæn mígozæšt. paruhá 'æz kár 'oftadé budænd, væ hærekæt væyá gærdéši mæhsus nébud. besahél negáh kærðæm, gu'í ke mípærid. tænhá cízike 'æz heykæle 'ilxaní mæšhúd bud, 'astíne sefídæš bud, ke hæmráhe dæstæš bæráye xodahafe-zíye bamá balá væ pa'ín míræft, væ 'ánhæm bezudí 'æz næzær napædid šod, væ læhzé'i nágozæšt, ke sære yek píç, tæmáme 'ordú 'æz næzær napædid šod. 'antówr benæzær míresid, ke hæméye donyá dær hærekæt bud, joz má, ke bærjáy mixkúb šodé budim, væ vaqe'æn sehr'ámíz bud. 'ín bud 'ehsasáte má hengámíke sævære bær kæláke sædmæšk budim.

šekarciyán.

'æmir jéng porsid: cáy méyl darid? pišxedmæti rúye zanú xæzidé betæréfe má píš 'amæd. dær dæstæš siniye noqré'i dašt, ke dær 'an 'estekanháye kucéki dær zir'estekan-íye noqré gozardé budænd, cidé šode bud, væ yek zærf hæm limúye tórše tazé hæmrah [dašt].

Amir Jang talked. The song of the boatmen with a high and expressive melody had a particular charm. A heron passed over our heads and the sound of Amir Jang's rifle resounded. The white bird stopped for a moment [as if] hanging in the air, [then] closed its wings and quickly fell into the water. The travellers shouted unanimously 'Bravo!' The Khan smiled proudly. For a little while the body of the bird floated by our side, then disappeared in a whirlpool. Every moment the heat of sun was becoming more and more intense. It was almost noon when we arrived at a stony valley. The oarsmen jumped into the water and pulled the raft to the bank. On the previous day the Khan's horsemen had come to this place to prepare a royal lunch as soon as we arrived.

History never dies.

After dinner we lay down and Amir Jang told us the following story about his father: His grandfather, who was the founder of the unification of Bakhitiari tribes, was lured to Isfahan by intrigues and deceit to meet Zelle Soltan, the governor of Isfahan. The minister knew that the Shah had been very much concerned ('angry') with the ever-growing power of the Khan, but that he had guaranteed his life and was calling him to Isfahan. When the great chieftain arrived in Isfahan Zelle Soltan, Nasreddin Shah's son, who was the governor of Isfahan, received him in his splendid palace with great honors, but the same night the Chieftain was poisoned and killed. The next day during his funeral rumors were spread that the great Chief had died from a heart-attack.

When my father captured the Shah in Tehran, fourteen years ago, his ('my father's') companions told him: This king killed your father without any reason ('[who was] without guilt'). Now you should also kill him. My father, however, shook his head and said: Both I and the Shah will die, but history never dies, because history will judge the actions of both of us.

Revolt against the Shah.

Once again we went on board the raft and after having enjoyed a few hours trip on the water, the ancient castle of Shushtar came into view. This is what Amir Jang told us about it: A very intelligent and learned man built this castle at the order of the Shah. When the construction work had been completed, he revolted against the Shah. For several years he resisted the Shah's soldiers and never surrendered. [(Until)] one day he wrote a letter to the Shah saying ('that'): 'I have given up rebellion and disobedience.' Whereupon he went to the court. The Shah, who was much angered with him, said ('asks'): You rebel against me and kill my soldiers. Those around the Shah firmly believed that the king had not forgiven him, and was going to behead him. However, the governor made a bow and said humbly to the Shah: 'May I be thy sacrifice!' Everyone knows ('it is not concealed from anyone') that you are the King of Kings. I built a fortress and I wanted to prove that I had

cáy xordim. xanóme harisón væ 'æmir jéng sohbét kærdænd. 'aváze 'qayeqranán ba'ahéngé bolænd væ rəsá'i jəzzabiyyáte xássi dašt. mórqe mahixári 'əz rúye sère ma gozəšt, væ sedáye tíre tofenge 'æmir jéng bolænd šod. mórqe sefidrəng læhzé'i dær hævá mo'əlləq mandé, balháyəšra bəst, væ basor'ət dær 'áb 'oftad. hæmrahán yek sedá fəryád zædænd, 'mérhəba'. xán læbxənde məqrurané'i zæd. cænd læhzé'i nə'še pærəndé dær kenáre má hæmráh šod, sepəs dær gerdábi forúreft. xoršid hær 'án suzantær mišod. zóhr nəzdík šodé bud, ke bedərréye sənglaxi residim. parucihá be'áb jəhidé, kələkra besahél kešidænd. rúze qəbl səvaráne xán be'in məkán 'amədə budænd, ke dær residéne má, naháre šahané'i tərtib dæhænd.

tarix hærgéz némimirəd.

bə'd 'əz nahár deráz kešidé budim, væ 'æmir jéng 'in dastánra rajé' bepedərəš nəql mikærd, ke pedərbozörgəš ke baniye 'etteháde 'ile bəxtiyári bude, badəsisé væ məkr be'esfəhán kešidé šode budé 'əst, ke bazəlessoltan hokmráne 'esfəhán molaqát koməd. vəzír midanesté ke qodrəte ruz 'əfzúne xán, šáhra xəšmnák kerdé 'əst, vəli šáh be'ú tə'míne janí midæhəd, væ 'úra be'esfəhán mixanəd. 'ilxaniye bozörg, cún be 'esfəhán miresəd, zəlessoltán pesère nasereddinšáh, ke hakéme 'esfəhán budé, dær 'emarəte mojàll-əle xódəš 'úra pəzirofté, væ mowrədə 'ehteráme ziyád qərər midæhəd, vəli dær həman šəb 'ilxanira məsmúm nemudé væ mikošənd. fərdáye 'ánruz hengáme təšyí'e jenazé šóhrət midæhænd, ke 'ilxaniye bozörg bimariye səktéye qəlbí nemudé 'əst.

hengámike pedəre mən cahardəh sále qəbl šáhra dær tehrán dæstgír kærd, hæmraháne pedərəm be 'ú gofté budænd, 'in padešáh bedúne təqsír pedəre tóra košt, halá tóhəm 'úra bəkoš. 'əmma pedərəm sər təkán dadé miguyəd, mən væ šáh hær dó xahim mord, 'əmma tarix hærgéz némimirəd. cún tarix 'əməle hərdóra qəzavət xahəd kærd.

šurəš 'ələyhe šáh.

dobaré bær kələk səvár šodim, væ pəs 'əz téyye cænd sa'ət ke rúye 'áb təfrín mikærdim, qəsre qədimíye šuštær nəmayán šod. 'æmir jéng dær baréye 'án cenín goft: mərde besiyár zirək væ daná'i 'in qəsrra befərmáne šáh saxt. væ cún káre saxtemán təmám šod, bær 'ələyhe šáh šurəš kærd, væ cun cəndin sai dær moqabəle sərbazáne šáh moqavemət kærd, væ 'aqebət hær təslím nəšod, ta'inke rúzi bešáh namé nevešt, ke 'əz yaqigəri væ təmerród dæst kešidəm, væ bedombále 'án xód bedərbár ræft. šáh ke nesbət be 'ú besyár xəšmnák bud, míporəd, to šurəš mikoni, væ sərbazáne méra bekoštán midəhi. 'ətrafiyáne šáh hətəm mikonənd ke soltán 'əz təqsírəš nəgozəšte, væ sərəšra xahəd zæd, 'əmma fərmandár tə'zímí kærd, væ bešáh 'ərz mikonəd - 'qorbánət gərdəm, bær kəsi pušidé nist ke šáhe šaháni. mən qəl'é'i saxtəm, væ míxastəm sabət konəm ke qəl'éye təsxirnapəziri bəná kerdé'əm.

erected an unconquerable fortress. I said to myself that if His Majesty ('the center-point of the world') is unable to take this fortress, no one will be able to conquer it. For this reason I thought it advisable to revolt, and I have proven that even the Shah's soldiers cannot conquer the fortress, and now Your Majesty knows that no one will be powerful enough to conquer it. Your Majesty, I built for you the strongest fortress in the world. When the Shah heard this he made the governor the greatest man in Iran. The governor was a very wise man. When we reached the coast, a group of horsemen galloped toward us. The governor of Shushtar came to greet ('for handkissing of') the Khan. Once ('now') again we stayed in Mosfowfi's house.

Heydar's wives.

Today, along with Mohamed, our interpreter, and Shudsak we went to visit Heydar in his tent. Near the camp a pack of savage dogs attacked us. They were silenced by the little daughter of Heydar and retreated. Every tent has a number of these watch dogs who, even though they are never treated kindly or tenderly by their masters, are very faithful and devoted [to them]. Since they do not receive ('see') any training or taming, they grow to be very ferocious, but they are very useful and beneficial in protecting the property and lives of their owners against thieves and wild animals. Heydar greeted us with a broad smile ('an open face') and kind words. As we entered his tent his two wives spread a soft large carpet for us ('for our sitting'). Heydar's wives, like other Bakhtiari women, were not veiled ('did not have veils on the heads'). His spouse number one was a woman who at first glance would convince the onlooker that he is confronted with the wife of the chief of the tribe. She was tall and straight as an arrow ('she had a tall and erect body that resembled an arrow in its straightness'). Her face ('the elements of her face') was attractive and bold. She had a hooked nose, large lips and large, sharp eyes which sparkled under [(her two)] thick eye-brows. A purple shawl covered most of her black hair. Two tresses of her hair were braided [to] beneath her neck, and she had on a long black gown. Over the gown she wore a purple vest which had large white buttons. Her plaited skirt which used dozens ('tens') of meters of material, reached her ankles and when she walked it gave a special grace and beauty to her movements and to her long and manly gait. Under her plaited skirt she wore a pair of tight black pants, beneath ('from') which her bare feet were seen. Heydar's spouse number two, who was younger and fatter, had an outfit similar to that of the first wife. It differed only in ('from the point of view') color.

baxód goftæm, 'ægær qebléye 'alæm néstævanæd 'ín qal'éra bégiræd, híckæes néxahæd tævanést 'ánra tæsxír konæd. 'ín bud ke bemæslahæt šurêš kærðæm, væ nešân dadæm ke hættá særbaz-
 âne šáh hæm némitævanænd qal'éra bégirænd, væ 'áknun 'æ'lahæzræt midanæd ke híckæes qadér
 néxahæd bud 'ánra tæsxír konæd, qébleye 'alæm, mæn mostahkamtærin qal'éye donyára bærayæt
 saxté 'æm, véqti šah 'ínra šænid, færmándarra bozorgtærin mæarde 'írán kærð. færmándár
 mæarde besyár daná'i bud. cún besahél residim, 'eddé'i sævarcaharné'l, besúye má
 'amædænd. færmándære šuštær bedæstbusiye xán 'amædé bud, 'áknun báz dær mænzéle mostowfi
 mæskæn kærðé'im.

zænháye heydær.

'emrúz be'ettefáqe mohæmmæde motærxjemán [[sic! read: mohæmmæd, motærxjeme má]] væ
 šudsák, bæraye molaqáte heydær becadorêš ræftim. næzdíke 'ordú cænd sæge dærrændéye
 bozórg bemá hæmlé kærðænd, ke ba tæhdíde doxtær bæccéye xordsále heydær sakét šode,
 'æqáb nešæstand. hær cadóri 'eddé'i 'æz 'ín sægháye pasebán daræd, ke bavojudíke hærgéz
 mowréde nævazêš, væ mehrebániye sahebáne xód nistænd, besyár bavafá væ fædakáænd. væ
 cún rúye tærbíyæt, væ 'aramêšra némibinænd, dærrændé bårmiyayænd. 'æmma dær héfze mál
 væ jáne sahebáne xód, 'æz dózd væ heyvanáte væhši besyár mofíd væ qabéle 'estefadé
 míbæšænd. heydær barúye gošadé væ goftære mehrebán mára xošamæd goft. bavorúde má be
 cadorêš, do zæneš færsæ nérme bozorgíra bæraye nešæstæne má gostærdænd. zænháye heydær
 manænde zænháye bæxtiyarí cadór besær nádaštænd. zowjéye šomaréye yéke véy zæni bud, ke
 dær hémæn næzære 'ævvæl binændæra motmæ'én misaxt, ke bahæmsære ræ'ise 'íli ruberú šode
 'æst. heykéle bolænd væ mostæqími dašt, ke 'æz rastí bepeykán mimand. 'æsbábe surætæš
 jæzzáb væ delaværané bud. biníye menqarvår, væ læbháye kešidé væ cešmáne doróšte tiz-
 bíni dašt, ke zíre do 'æbrúye porpóšte 'ú mídaræxšidænd. rusæriye 'ærqævani réangi biš-
 tære múye meškiye véyra pušandé bud, væ dó torréye gísú bezíre gælúyæš bafté šodé, væ
 pirahéne siyáhe bolændi betæn dašt. rúye pirahæn jeliqéye 'ærqævaní ke dokmeháye doróšte
 sefídi dašt, pušidé bud, væ daméne cindáreš, ke dæhhá metr parcé mæsráf kærde bud, tabaláye
 quzéke páyæš miresid, væ behærekáte 'ú væ qædæmháye bolænd væ mærdané'i ke bårmidæšt,
 tævazón væ ziba'íye xássi míbæxšid. bezíre daméne cindáreš šælvære tænge meški'i pušidé
 bud, ke paháye berehné'æš, 'æz zíre 'án peydá bud. zowjéye šomaréye dóye heydær, ke
 jævån væ færbæhtær bud, lebasháyi šæbihe zæne 'ævvæli betæn dašt, ke fæqæt 'æz héyse
 ræng færq mikærd.

Keyhan #3992. 21 Mehr 1335/13 October 1956.

Report of the Prime Minister to the Senate.

The problems of Hirmand, Shatt-ol-Arab, and the Suez Canal are matters of special consideration for the Government. The commercial policy of the Government is disposed toward freedom of trade within the limitations of foreign exchange. The transit treaty between Iran and Turkey will connect our country with the Mediterranean Sea. A new customs tariff law is being presented to the Majles and a commercial law will come out to conform to the present needs of the country.

Report of the Government's Measures.

I am sure that the security which was established during these past two years, following the crises of recent years, and the steps taken to abolish corrupt centers of lawbreakers and of those who act against the security and independence of the country will meet with general approval. As the honorable senators are fully informed, basic steps have been taken in foreign policy and, while preserving, strengthening and expanding its relations with its neighboring countries, the Government has played and is playing for the first time a deserving role in the international political scene. Iran's joining the Baghdad Defense Pact and the establishment of perfect harmony between its members is considered one of the pillars of this policy. With good will on both sides, exhaustive efforts were made in the case of the Iranian-Soviet border and the financial problems which exist between the two countries, and it may be considered that these matters have been virtually brought to a [successful] conclusion.

For a long time negotiations have been in progress between Iran and Pakistan concerning the boundaries of these two countries, and fortunately I am able to inform the honorable gentlemen that between the two friendly and neighboring states there is no controversy in this respect. Soon survey operations will be started there in order to mark [the border].

The Problem of Hirmand.

Great care has been used in the case of Hirmand and Shatt-ol-Arab and although the desired result, that is, something which include advantages for both sides, has not yet materialized, it is definite that the Government proceeds earnestly and continuously and, in view of the friendly relations that exist between us, there is no reason why it should not succeed.

As has been reported, the policy of the Government with regard to the Suez Canal has been and is completely wise and clear. We joined the various councils which studied this matter and we have thoroughly defended three principles, the first of which is Egypt's jurisdiction, the second - securing the freedom of traffic through the Canal, and the third - solution of controversies by peaceful means. And finally, we are very glad that, in accordance with our view, this matter has now been submitted to the United Nations.

In the meantime, with regard to the foreign policy of the Government, I state that various treaties have been concluded between the Government of Iran and friendly govern-

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3992

21 mehrmáhe 1335
13 'oktobre 1956

gozaréše næxostvæzír bemæjlése sená

mæs'æléye hirmænd væ šættolæráb, væ kanále su'éz, mowréde tævæjjóhe xásse dowlátæst. siyaséte bazærganiye dowlát, tæmayól be'azadiye tejarát, dær hodúde mæqduráte 'ærzíst. qæardáde teranzitiye 'irán væ torkiyyé, kešvære mára bedæryáye mediterané mottoasél mísazæd. qanúne tæ'reféye jædíde gomrokí, tæqdíme mæjlés míšævæd, væ qanúne tejarát, besurétike ba'ehtiyajáte 'emruzéye kešvær tætbíq konæd, dærmíyayæd.

gozaréše 'eqdamáte dowlát

'etminán daræd, 'æmniyyétike dær 'ín do sál mote'aqébe bohranháye cænd sále 'æxír færahém šodé, væ 'eqdamátike bæráye 'æz beynbordéne kanunháye fesáde 'æšxáse 'exlalgær væ moqdemíne 'æléyhe 'æmniyyát, væ 'esteqlále kešvær be'æmél 'amædé, mowréde tæsdíqe 'omúm bašæd. dær siyaséte xarejí betówrike 'aqayáne senatorháye mohtærém bexubí 'estehzár darænd, qædæmháye 'æsasí bærdæšté šode 'æst. væ dowlát, zémne héfzo tæhkím, væ towse'éye monasebáte xód, ba dovæle hæmjævár, bæráye 'ævvælin bár dær sæhnéye siyaséte beynolmelæli, néqše šayesté bazí nemudé væ mínæmayæd. 'elháqe 'irán bepeymáne defa'íye bæqdád, væ 'ijáde hæmahængiye kamél býne 'æ'záye 'án, 'æz 'ærkáne 'ín siyasét mæhsúb míšævæd. dær qesméte mérze 'iráno šowræví væ mæsa'éle maliye mowjúde býne do kešvær, 'ehtemáme kamél bahósne niyyéte tæreféyn be'æmél 'amædé, væ dær vaqé' 'ín mowzu'hára xatemé yafté, mítævan danest.

moddétist býne 'irán væ pakestán, mozakerát, dær bábe mérze tæreféyn jæræyán daræd, væ xošæxtané mítævanæm be'ærze 'aqayáne mohtærém béresanæm ke býne do dowláte dúst væ hæmjævár 'exteláfi dær 'ín bab vojúd nédaræd væ qæribán, 'æmeliyyáte fænní dær mæhél bæráye 'ælametgozarí, šorú' xahæd šod.

mæs'æléye hirmænd.

dær qesméte rúde hirmænd væ šættolæráb moraqebát væ mojahedát be'æmél 'amædé 'æst, væ 'ægærcé hænúz nætijéye mætlúb ke motezæmméne mænafé'e tæreféyn bašæd, bedást næyamædé, wéli, 'etminán midæhæd ke dowlát 'eqdamáte xódra jeddén væ modám dombál mínæmayæd, væ bærvabéte dustanényike fimabéyn mowjúde, 'ellát nédaræd ke towfíq dæst nédæhæd.

dær bábe kanále su'éz, betówrike 'estehzár darænd, siyaséte dowlát kamelán 'aqelané væ rowšæn budé væ hást, væ má dær mæjamé'e moxtæléf, ke be'ín kar residégi mínemudænd, šerkát kærðím, væ 'æz sé 'æsle kollí defá' nemudím, ke yéki háqqe hakemiyyéte mésr, væ digéri, tæ'míne 'azadiye 'oburomorúr 'æz kanál, væ sevvomí hälle 'exteláf 'æz tæriqe mosalemætamíz bášæd, væ jáye næhayéte xošvæqtíst ke motabéqe næzære má 'ín mowzú' 'æknúm besazemáne meléle mottæhéd 'ehalé šodé 'æst.

zemmén, dær bábe siyaséte xarejíye dowlát, be'ærz míresanæm, qæardadháye moxtæléf býne dowláte 'irán væ dovæle dúst mon'æqéd šodé 'æst, ke mærbút betowse'éye rævabéte

ments concerning the expansion of their political, economic, and educational relations and, among others, the transit treaties with Turkey which actually connect our country with the Mediterranean Sea. It is hoped that we and our friends shall in the future receive our full share of the total benefits of these treaties and that our country will benefit from the course and results of the Government's foreign policy.

Keyhan #3990

18 Mehr 1335
10 October 1955

At Today's Open Session of the Senate.

Nikpur and Dr. Sadiq in [their] pre-agenda speeches spoke about the municipality and diesel buses. Nikpur criticized the Mayor of Tehran. Zaher-ol-Islam's letter concerning the revocation of [his] resignation was read. Zaher-ol-Eslam stated that he had fired his lawyer and that the land transactions in question had been cancelled, that the land is now free and is at the disposal of the appropriate courts, and that the legal prosecution against him had been dropped. The Ministers of the Interior submitted the bills on Press Reform and Public Security which had been previously rejected. The bill authorizing the use of the remaining credits of the Ministry of the Interior was approved almost unanimously ('by a unanimous majority') and the first reading of the bills on the agreement between Iran and Pakistan concerning protective measures against locusts and the Iran-American friendship [agreement] was completed. The Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, 'The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is studying the agreements and prior to signing them will submit their contents to the foreign affairs committees of both Houses for consideration.' The open session of the Senate under the chairmanship of Mr. Taqizadeh was officially opened this morning at 9 A.M.

A few questions from the Ministry of the Interior.

After the preliminary procedures had been completed, the pre-agenda speeches started. Mr. Nikpur took the floor and said: That which prompted me to ask permission [to give] a pre-agenda speech today was the preformance of a moral obligation which I have towards the population of the City of Tehran, because for over thirty years I have been elected by the population of the capital as deputy of the Majles as member of the City Council and as senator. The merchant class and the merchant unions of Tehran have always expressed confidence in me. As a result they have conferred on me the chairmanship of the Chamber of Commerce of the capital for the past 25 years. [This confidence] originates in reality from the public opinion of the population of the capital. For the same reason the various classes of the city have always kept in touch with me and discussed their opinions and the news about public affairs.

siyasí, væ 'eqtesadí, væ færhængist, væ 'æzán jomlá' st, qærardadháye teranzití ba torkiyyé ke kešvére mára dær vaqé' ba dæryáye mediterané mærbút mísazéd. 'omidváræst, æmæráte kolliyyéye 'ín qærardadhá, dær 'atiyé benéhve kamél, næsíbe má, væ dustáne má, gærdæd. væ kešvére mára, 'æz mæšýe siyasáte xarejýe dowlæt væ nætayéje 'án bæhremænd šævæd.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3990

18 mæhre 1335
10 'oktobre 1956

dær jælæséye 'ælæniye 'emrúze mæjlése sená.

nikpúr væ doktor sædíq dær nótqe qæblæzdæstúr, dær mowréde šæhrdarí væ 'otobusháye gazo'ilí sohbat kærðænd - nikpúr 'æz šæhrdære tehrán 'enteqád kærð - naméye zæhirol'eslám mæbní be'esterdáde 'este'fá qæra'æt šod - zæhirol'eslám motezækkér šod ke vækíle xódra mæ'zúl kærðé, væ mo'ameláte rúye zæmíne:mowréde bæhs, fæsx šodé, væ 'ínæk zæmín 'azád, væ dær 'extiyáre mæhakéme salehé 'æst, væ tæ'qíbe véy montæfí šodé - væzire kešvér lævayéhe 'esláhe mætbu'át væ 'æmniyáte 'ejtema'íra, ke mostæréd šodé bud, tæqðim nemud - layehéye 'ejazéye 'estefadé 'æz 'e'tebáre baqímandéye vezaráte kešvér, be'æksæriyáte qæríbe be' - ettefáq tæsvíb šod, væ šówre 'ævvále lævayéhe qærardáde dáf'e mælæx, býne 'iráno pakeštán væ mævæddæte 'iráno 'emriká payán yaft, - mo'avéne vezaráte 'omúre xarejé goft: vezaráte xarejé mæšqúle motale'é 'æst, ta qæbl'æz 'emzáve qærardadhá, mæfáde 'anhára benæzære kom- syonháye xarejéye mæjleséyn béresanæd. jælæséye 'ælæniye mæjlése sená sa'æte nóhe bam- dáde 'emrúz, beriyasáte 'aqáye tæqizadé ræsmiyæt yaft.

'ænd so'ál 'æz vezaráte kešvér.

pæs'æz 'enjáme 'omúre moqædamatí, nótqe qæblæzdæstúr šorú' šod. 'aqáye nikpúr bæráye 'iráde nótq, póšte tribún ræft, væ cenín 'ezhar dašt: mowzú'ike 'ínjanebra vadár nemud 'emrúz 'ejazéye nótqe qæblæzdæstúr bæxahæm, 'ænjáme tæklífe vojdaníst, ke nesbæt be'æha- líye šæhre tehrán daræm. zíra, motejavéz 'æz sisálæst ke 'ínjaneb 'æz tæréfe 'æhaliye paytéxt benemayændegiye mæjlése šowráye mellí, væ be'ozviyáte 'ænjománe šæhr væ senatorí 'entexáb šodæ'm, 'e'temádike tæbæqéye bazærganán, væ 'æsnáfe bazærganiye tehrán peyvæsté be'ínjaneb mæbzúl miðarænd, væ dær nætijé, bistopénj sálæst, riyasáte 'otáqe bazærganiye paytéxta níz be'ohdé'æm mohævvél nemudæ'nd, dær hæqiqæt naší 'æz hámin tævæjjóhe 'omumiye 'æhaliye paytéxt mibašæd, væ behámin dællilæst ke tæbæqáte moxtæléfe šæhr, hæmvaré ba'ín- janeb dær tæmás budé, væ næzæriyát væ 'ettela'átira ke dær baréye 'omúre 'omumí darænd, ba'ínjaneb dærmíyán mígozarænd.

Obviously, since the people of Tehran have over and over again expressed, and are continuing to express, their confidence in and respect for a person, they naturally expect him to look with open eyes into the general welfare of the population of the city, and whenever he sees any deviation or any act against their interests [they expect him] to inform the government and ask for the correction of the matter.

Particularly because of the fact that since the very beginning of the formation of the present government I have expressed my confidence in it, and, --and this can be confirmed ('witnessed') by His Excellency Ala the Prime Minister and the majority of his cabinet ministers, --I have not refused to cooperate with the government in the economic and social fields, because in my opinion each patriot and progressive-minded person of this country must exert his ability to assist the government in its progressive intentions, that is, [The Government] which has enjoyed the special support of His Imperial Majesty the Shah and the confidence of both Houses, and must pave the road to its success ('must prepare the facilities for its success'). One of the means which is effective in this situation is to point out the defects and deviations which can be observed in the [various] organizations, so that the Government's attention may be drawn to them and it may try to eliminate them, and in this way assistance will be given in a practical way to the carrying out of the program to fight corruption. As the subject that I would like to bring forward concerns the sphere of duties of the Ministry of the Interior, first of all I am emphatically reminding you that I know Mr. Alam, the Minister of the Interior, as one of the most virtuous and patriotic [of our] ministers. On the basis of this opinion I sincerely hope that there is no confusion in the organization of this Ministry, and if I happen to come across any confusion I will consider it my moral duty to mention this matter so that it might be corrected as soon as possible.

My talk today concerns the disorder in the affairs of the Tehran Municipality, and the delay in the elections of the City Council and the irregular behavior of Mr. Montaser, the Mayor of Tehran. For a long time I have been constantly reminded and am still being reminded about this matter by various classes and groups of the Tehran population. The most important thing is the reluctance of the Government to carry out the elections of the City Council and the entrusting of the destiny of the people of Tehran into the hands of those who had been elected by them, as well as authorizing the Municipality tax-payers to supervise the expenditures of what is being directly or indirectly taken from them on various grounds. During all this time I contented myself by merely reminding [you of it] and pointing [it] out, because of the confidence I had and still have in Mr. Alam, the Minister of the Interior, and did not try to interrogate or discuss the subject in the Majles. But unfortunately since no result was obtained from these well-intended remarks I was forced first to mention some of the complaints and statements of the people, most of which I verified personally and found to be true. But now ('finally') in order to eliminate the difficulties of the Tehran population I am going to ask Mr. Alam, the Minister of the Interior some questions.

bædihíst, véqti mærdóme tehrán 'e'temád væ tævæjjóhe xódra motævaliyén nesbæt beyek-
næfær 'ebráz væ 'edamé dæhænd, tæb'án 'æz 'ú tævæqqó' xahænd dašt ke nesbæt bemæsaléhe
'omumiye 'æhaliye šéhr, badidegáne báz negæristé, hærjá 'enheráf væ xeláfe mæslæhátira
díd, tæzækkór dæhænd, væ 'esláhe 'émrra 'æz dowlæt béxahænd.

xassé ke 'ínjaneb 'æz 'aqáze tæškíle dowláte fe'lí, be'án 'ebráze 'e'temád kærdé,
væ bešæhadáte jenábe 'aqáye 'ælá, næxostvæzír, væ 'æksére væziráne mohtæráme kabinéye
'išan dær hæmkariye 'ejtema'í væ 'eqtesadí badowlæt, xoddarí nædašté'π, zíra 'æqidéye
'ínjaneb 'ínæst, héryek 'æz 'æfráde vætændúst væ 'eslahtælábe kešvær, bayéd dær pišræfte
mæqaséde 'eslahíye dowlátike 'æz poštibaníye xásse 'æ'lahæzráte homayúne šahænšahí væ
'e'temáde mæjleséyn bærxordáræst, kušá budé, væ væsayéle movæffæqiyáte 'úra færahám
sazæd. yéki 'æz væsayélike dær 'ín mowréd mo'æsséræst, tæzækkóre nævaqés væ 'enherafatíst,
ke dær dæstgahhá mošahedé míšævæd, ta tævæjjóhe dowlæt nesbæt be'án mæ'túf gæšté, dær
ræf'e 'anhá békušæd, væ 'æmælén hæm koméki be'ejráye bærnáméye mobarezé bafesád šodé
bašæd. cún mætlábira ke míxahám 'onvan konæm, mærbút behowzéye væzayéfe vezaráte kešvæ-
ræst, næxsusén 'ín noktéra qæblén yadavær míšævæm ke 'ínjaneb, 'aqáye 'ælám, væzire kešv-
ærra 'æz væziráne batæqvá væ vætændúst mídanæm, væ bedælíle 'ín 'e'teqadátæst, ke sæmi-
mané 'arezú daræm hícgune jæræyáne sú'i dær sazemanháye 'án vezarætханé nædašté bašæd,
væ 'éggær bejæræyáne sú'i bærxordæm, væziféye 'eradáte xód mídanæm ke 'án jeryanátra tæzæ-
kkór dæhæm, ta hærce zudtær dær 'esláhe 'án békušænd.

sohbáte 'emrúze bændé, rúye bitærtibiye 'owzá'e šæhrdariye tehrán, væ tæ'víqe 'ente-
xábe 'ænjománe šéhr, væ 'eqdamáte bireviyyéye šæxse 'aqáye montæsér, šæhrdáre tehránæst.
dær 'inbaré, moddætíst ke morættæbæn 'æz tæráfe tæbæqáte moxtæléf væ vojúhe 'æhaliye
tehrán, tæzækkoráti be'ínjaneb dadé šodé væ míšævæd, ke mohemtær 'æz hæmé, xoddariye
dowlæt 'æz 'ænjáme 'entexabáte 'ænjománe šéhr væ sepordáne moqæddæráte mærdóme tehrán
bedæste montæxæbíne xód, væ 'ejazéye nezaráte 'ævarezdæhændegáne šæhrdarí dær mæsræfe
'ánce be'ænavíne moxtæléf 'æz 'anán mostæqímén væ qeyremostæqím 'éxz mígærdæd, míbašæd.
'ínjaneb, dær tæmáme 'ín moddæt, næzær be'e'teqádike bešæxse 'aqáye 'ælám, væzire kešvær,
dašté væ daræm, fæqæt betæzækkór væ 'ešaráti qæna'át kærdé, dær mæqáme so'ál væ 'onváne
mætláb dær mæjlés bærnéyamedæm, véli cún motæ'æssefané 'æz 'án tæzækkoráte xeyrxahané
mætíjé'i hasél næšod, la'æláj bædvæn bezékre šæmméyi 'æz šekayát væ 'ezharáte mærdóm ke
qesmáte 'æ'záme 'án batæhqiáte šæxse bændé sæhíhæst, pærdaxté, væ dær payán, bæráye
ræf'e moškeláte mærdóme tehrán, betæqdíme so'ál 'æz jenábe 'aqáye væzire kešvær mobaderæt
minemayæm.

'aqáye montæsér dær zahér be'cnváne mobarezé bageranforuší, baqærze bíst melyun
tumán bezemanáte vezaráte dara'í 'æz bánke mellí, mobaderæt bæxæríde meqdáre hengófti

Apparently Mr. Montaser in order to fight against the high prices of goods is trying to purchase an enormous quantity of fat from America by borrowing 20 million tumans from the National Bank, guaranteed by the Ministry of Finance. He says that a part of it will be bought for the Military Supply Office. But why should the Military Supply Office need to buy fat through the Tehran Municipality when it has hundreds of millions of rials of annual appropriations for purchasing provisions, and why should it buy it in such a questionable manner from a particular company, when the wholesale fat companies have presented cheaper and more suitable offers? Nevertheless the transaction has not been carried out through them. Mr. Montaser's operations are against [public] interests and against the law. He has speculated ('played') with money belonging to the people of Tehran, which had been collected under various pretexts, and he inflicted the heaviest losses on the Tehran Municipality. Here are the facts:

a) Hoping not to be worried in the future by the investigations of the accountant office of the Municipality, Mr. Montaser obtains full authority from the Ministry of the Interior, and among others a full financial authority, in the same way as former mayors did in order to facilitate the management of city affairs. He then transfers it without any legal ground to his assistant. Then his assistant approves in accordance with his orders all kinds of expenditures or payments without any consideration of legal responsibility.

b) Having submitted its bid and deposited a large sum of money ('By giving an offer and with a large deposit') a Company was recognized as the successful bidder for the construction of a luxurious hotel at the site of the Municipality Café. At the time the contract was signed the said Company realized that it would suffer an enormous loss, about 40 percent, and wanted to waive its deposit and avoid ('escape') the responsibility ('from the burden') of the contract ('lowest bid'). At the beginning of Mr. Montaser's mayoralty it was not clear what were the reasons and considerations that caused the Municipality to announce that the construction of the hotel had been given up. As a result of this announcement the contractor not only got back his deposit from the Cashier's Office of the Municipality, but claimed damages and now considers himself to be a creditor [of the Municipality].

c) The purchase of about 30 automobiles for the Municipality officials from the municipal budget on the excuse that their cost [would be paid off] by monthly installments of 2000 to 2500 rials deducted from the salaries of the owners. In addition to this the gasoline, oil service, the chauffeur and the spare parts would be supplied by the Municipality, while the important reason for this action consisted of two things, first the necessity of having cars for the employees whose kind of work requires expediency and, secondly, the selling of formerly used, unnecessary, cars. Unfortunately the majority of the owners of these cars are such men as the heads of offices, their assistants or special supervisors who actually do nothing except receive salaries and secondly the old cars are still there and have not been sold. Thus the main item of the expenditures of the Fire Department is the price of gasoline, oil, spare parts and the salaries of the chauffeurs of these cars and the old cars of the Municipality.

rowqæn 'æz 'emriká minemayæd, væ 'ezhár midaræd, meqdári 'æz 'án bæráye tedarokáte 'artéš xæridarí šodé, dær surétike 'edaréye mofæssæle tedarokáte 'artéš, ke sáli sæchá melyun riyál 'e'tebáre xæride xarbár daræd, ce 'ehtiyáji bexæride rowqæn bevæsiléye šæhrdáre tehrán dašté, 'ánhæm ba'in tærze mæškúk ke 'æz kompaniye bexosús xæridarí konæd, dær sur-étike kompaniháye 'omdeforušændéye rowqæn pišnehadháye 'ærzantár væ monasebtár midæhænd. mæ'hæzá 'in mo'amelé bevæsiléye 'anhá 'ænjám nægereftá'st. 'æmæliyáte xeláfe mæslænét væ qanúne 'aqáye montæséræst, ke bapúle mærdóme tehrán, ke be'ænavéne moxtæléf gerefté miš-ævæd, bazí nemudé, væ xesaráte kæmærsækéen bešæhrdariye tehrán varéd nemudé'st, bešærhe zir:

æléf. 'æqáye montæsér bæráye 'ánke bexiyále xód dær 'ayændé gereftáre bazxáste mohasebatiye šæhrdarí næšævæd, 'extiyarátira ke šæhrdaráne sabéq bæráye tæshíle 'omúre šæhrdarí, 'æz jomlé 'extiyaráte malí 'æz vezaráte kešvâr migerefté 'ænd, gerefté, væ bedúne mojšævvéze qanuní bemo'avéne xód vagozár minemayæd, væ 'aqáye mo'avén hæm, be'æmre 'išan, hárgune xærj ya pærdáxtira bedúne tævæjjóh bemæs'uliyætháye qanuní, tæsvíb mine-mayæd.

be. bæráye saxtemáne mehmanxanéye mojšelléli dær mæhælle kaféye šæhrdarí, šerkáti badadáne pišnehád væ sepordéye ziyád, bærændéye monaqesé šenaxté šode bud, væ mowqé'e tænzíme peymán, šerkáte mæzkúr motævæjjéhe zæráre hængófte xód, dær hodúde cehél dærsæd migærdæd, væ mixasté'st 'æz sepordé særfenæzær, væ 'æz zire báre 'in monaqesé færár konæd. dær 'aqáze šæhrdariye 'aqáye montæsér, mæ'lúm næšod, cé 'ævamél væ jäháti peydá šod, ke 'æz tæræfe šæhrdarí 'e'lám šod, ke 'æz saxtæne mehmanxané 'enseráf hasél gærdid, væ 'in 'ezhár mowjéb šod ke peymankár, 'ælavé bær 'esterdáde sepordéye xód, 'æz sændúqe šæhrdarí, 'edde'áye xesarét kærdé, væ hál xódra telæbkár hæm midaræd.

dál. xæride dær hodúde sí dæstgáh 'otomobíl, bæráye 'æ'záye šæhrdarí'st. 'æz bud-jéye šæhrdarí be'in 'onván ke beháye 'anhá betóvre 'æqsát, máhi dohezár ta dohezaropansæd riyál, 'æz hoqúqe darændegáne 'án, kæsr šævæd. 'ánhæm be'in keyfiyæt ke benzíno rowqæno servíso ranændé, væ lævazéme yædækiye 'anhá, 'æz tæræfe šæhrdarí dadé šævæd, dær surétike dællíle 'ævvæliyéye 'in 'æmæl, dó cíz bud, yéki lozumdašténe 'otomobíl, bæráye karmændánike nów'e kære 'anán sor'æte 'æmælra 'ijáb mikonæd, væ dær saní, 'otomobilháye za'ède sabéq foruxté šævæd. mæ'ættæ'æsof 'æqlébe 'æz darændegáne 'in 'otomobilhá, 'æšxási 'æz qæbílæ ræ'íse dæftærhá, ya mo'avenín, ya bazræsáne vížé mibašænd, ke dær vaqé' kári joz gereftæne hoqúq nædarænd, væ dær saní, 'otomobilháye sabéq hæm kæmakán behále xod baqí, væ beforúš næræfte, væ 'emrúz bozorgtærin qæláme xærje 'edaréye 'atešnešaní, hæzinéye næfto rowqæn, væ lævazéme yædæki, væ hoqúqe ranændegáne 'in mašinhá, væ mašinháye sabéqe šæhrdarí'st.

Diesel Buses.

Doctor Sadiq said: Sometime ago I asked the Ministry of the Interior about the buses which were driven by Diesel engines and the smoke of which constitutes the cause of people's illnesses. The doctors of this country have been expressing warnings about this, but unfortunately nothing has yet been done ('this situation still exists'). Therefore, in order [to render] service to my compatriots I have prepared a plan which I am going to read now. The speaker reads the prepared plan as follows: (the text of his plan has been printed separately).

Agenda.

At this moment the Senate entered upon the order of the day. The bill authorizing the Iranian Government to take part in the International Monetary Fund and accepting the statutes of this Fund was read, and the urgency of the bill was discussed. The Speaker of the Senate: We have to decide by ballot as to the urgency of this bill. This bill, however, is not so important as to be urgent. Nevertheless it depends upon the opinion of [you] gentlemen. The urgency was ballotted and turned down.

Two Bills were submitted.

At this time the Minister of the Interior made this statement: In accordance with the Law approved on Mordad 7, 1335 the Minister of Justice had been authorized to submit a bill to the Joint Judicial Committee of the two Houses concerning the reorganization of the Ministry of Justice. The Minister of Justice presented in a recent extraordinary meeting of the Senate several bills to be studied by the Joint Judicial Committee. Two of these bills concerned the modification of the Law on the Protection of Public Security and that of the Law on the Press. After discussion it was decided that the said bills would be submitted by the Minister of the Interior, reviewed by the Committees of Interior and Justice, and follow their usual course in the Majles. As the above-mentioned bills had been reviewed in the joint sessions of the Interior and Judicial Committees it has been now decided in accordance with the Chairman's orders that these bills should be reviewed by the above Committees separately. Now I am submitting the bills for modifications of the Law on the Protection of Public Security and modification of the Law on the Press to be reviewed by the appropriate Committees.

The Treaty of Friendship.

The Bill concerning the Treaty of Friendship and Economic Relations between Iran and the U. S. A. was then discussed and the Committee's report was read. Mr. Nikpur said: It would be better if before signing such agreements and treaties we first consult the appro-

'otobusháye gazo'ili.

'æqáye doktór sædíq 'ezhár dašt: bændé cændi qæbl so'áli dær mowréde 'otobusháyike bagazo'íl hærekæt mikonænd, væ dúde 'anhá ba'ése bimariye mærdóm xahæd šod, 'æz vezaræte kešvâr nemudæm. dær 'ín mowréd 'ætebbáye kešvâr hæm 'e'láme xætær nemudé budænd, væli motæ'æssefané 'in véz' hænúz hæm vojúd daræd. bænabær'ín, bændé bæráye xedmæt behæmvætænán, tárhi tæhiyyé kærdæ'm ke qæra'æt minemayæm. natéq, tárhe tæhiyyešodéra be'ín šærh qæra'æt nemud: (mætne tárhe 'išán jodagané cáp šodé 'æst).

dær dæstúr.

dær 'ín mowqé', mæjlés varéde dæstúr šod, væ layehéye mærbúte be'ejazéye mošarekæte dowlæte 'irán dær šerkæte maliye beynolmelæli væ pæziroftæne 'æsasnaméye šerkæte mæzbúr, qæra'æt gærdid, væ fowriyæte layehé, mætræh šod.

ræ'is - máhæm bayæd befowriyæte layehé ré'y bégirim, væli 'ín layehé cendan mohémm nist ke 'elzámi befowriyæte 'an bašæd. behærhál bæstægi benæzære 'aqayán daræd. befowriyæt ré'y gereftænd væ rédd šod.

tæqdime do layehé.

dær 'ínvæqt 'aqáye væzire kešvâr 'ezhár dašt: bemowjébe qanúni ke dær šešóme mord-admáhe siopæn j betæsvíb resid, bevæzire dadgostæri 'ejazé dade šod ke bæráye 'esláhe tæškilate 'ædliyé, lævayéhi bekomsyóne moštæreke dadgostæriye mæjleséyn tæqdím darænd. 'æxiræn 'aqáye væzire dadgostæri dær jælæséye fowqol'adéye sená, cænd fæqeré layehé tæqdím daštænd ke dær komisyúne moštæreke dadgostæri mowréde residegi qærar giræd ke dær [[sic! read: do]] fæqeréye 'án mærbút be'esláhe qanúne héfze 'æmniyæte 'ejtema'í væ 'esláhe qanúne mætbu'át bud, ke pæs'æz mozakeráti qærar šod, lævayéhe mæzbúr, 'æz tæræfe væzire kešvâr tæqdím šævæd, væ dær komisyónháye kešvâr væ dadgostæri, mowréde residegi qærar gerefté, væ betówre 'adí jaræyáne xódra dær mæjlés téyy nemayæd, væ cún lævayéhe fowqozzékr dær komisyónháye kešvâr væ dadgostæri [ke] moštærekæn tæškile jælæsé dadænd, residegi šod, bedæstúre mæqáme riyasæt moqærrær gærdid, 'ín lævayéh dær komisyónháye mæzbúr jodagané residegi šævæd, væ halá bændé lævayéhe 'esláhe qanúne héfze 'æmniyæte 'ejtema'í væ 'esláhe qanúne mætbu'átra tæqdím minemayæm, tá dær komisyónháye mærbuté mowréde residegi qærar giræd.

'æhdnaméye mævæddæt.

sepæs, layehéye mærbútra [[sic! read mærbút]] be'æhdnaméye mævæddæt væ rævabéte 'eqtesadiye býne 'iráno 'amriká mætræh, væ gozaréše komisyón qæra'æt gærdid. 'aqáye nikipúr 'ezhár dašt: behtæræst dowlæt, qæblæz 'emzáye 'ín qæradadhá væ moqavelenamehá,

appropriate committees and discuss the matter with them so that we should not be presented with an accomplished fact when they are submitted to the Majles. The Bill concerning the Agreement on Protective Measures against Locusts between Iran and Pakistan was then presented, and because no objection was raised, it was sent to the Committee. The session ended at 10:35 A.M. and the next meeting was postponed to Saturday at 9 A.M.

Ettelaat # 9135

16 Mehr 1335
8 October 1956

Important Discussions in the Senate

The Senate convened twice today in closed session and once in open session. Mr. Taqizadeh, the Chairman of the Senate, delivered an important speech at the first open meeting of the new session of the Senate. Taqizadeh complained against the direct, indirect, outspoken and veiled attacks on the legislative power, and criticized them. Analyzing the policy and the aims of the Senate in the future the Chairman of the Senate advised the Government to consider the remarks of the members of the Senate more tolerably ('without fanaticism'). Replying to Taqizadeh the Minister of the Interior said: The Government wishes to exercise its authority in accordance with the law and in cooperation with the legislative branch. At today's closed session of the Senate a responsive speech was delivered ('read') and approved, and the bills concerning Public Safety, Press and the case of Zaher-ol-Islam were discussed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs made a political report and informed the Senators about the Government's policy in connection with the Suez Canal problem.

The first open meeting of the Seventh Session of the Senate presided over by Mr. Seyyed Nasan Taqizadeh convened today at 9:15 A.M. Prime Minister Mr. Ala accompanied by the Minister of the Interior Mr. Alam and the Parliamentary aide of the Prime Minister Mr. Zulfaqari attended the meeting.

Statement of the Chairman of the Senate

After the preliminary procedures had been completed the Chairman made the following statement: We must praise God for granting us life, physical health and success to enable us to bring to an end the twelve month session of the Senate with perseverance in work, safeguarding our dignity and trying our best ('as much as possible') to render service to [our] country, which is our only goal and the object of our aspirations, and to begin a new session which was inaugurated by our reform-minded and liberal King with his Royal Speech of yesterday.

We have in this Senate a sincere and unique unity and a desired intimacy and friendship for cooperation, which, it can be said, has been approved by everyone. This unity and mutual affection among the members of the Senate constitutes an important aid to the progress of work, unruffled discussions and deliberations, forbearance and peace. It is needless

qəblən bakomisyonhāye mərbutēye məjlesēyn šowro mozakeré nemayəd, ta dər mowqé'e tæqđime 'án beməjlés, má dər moqabéle 'émre 'ənjamšodéyi qərār nəgerefte bašim. 'angáh, layehēye mərbut beqərardāde dāf'e mælāx béyne 'irāno pakestán, mətréh, və cún nəzəri nəbud, bekomisyón ferestadé šod. sa'áte dāho siopənj dəqiqé, jələsé xətm, və jələsēye 'ayəndé besa'áte nōhe sōbhe šəmbé mowkúl gərdid.

'əz ruznamēye 'ettela'át, šomarēye 9135

16 mehrmāhe 1335
8 'oktōbre 1956

mozakerāte mohemme senā.

'emrúz dōbar jələsēye xosusí, və yəkbar, jələsēye 'ələnīye məjlése senā, təškíl gərdid. - dər 'əvvəlin jələsēye 'ələnīye dowréye jədide məjlése senā, 'aqāye tæqizadé, rə'ise məjlés, nótqe mohəmmi 'irád kərd. - tæqizadé, 'əz həməláte mostəqím və qéyremost-əqím, və bapərdé və bipərdé, beqovvéye moqənnənə gelé və 'enteqád kərd. - rə'ise məjlés, zəmne təšrihe rəviyyé və hədəfe senā dər 'ayəndé, bedowlát nəsihət kərd, ke bedúne tə'əssób bemolahezāte 'ə'zāye məjlése senā təvəjjóh konəd. - vəzire kešvər, dər jəvābe tæqizadé goft: dowlát mixahəd bahəmkariye qovvéye moqənnənə, bakemāle qodrāte qanuní hokumət konəd. - dər jələsāte xosusiye 'emrúze senā, xətabiyyéye [[sic! read xətabéye]] jəvabiyé qəra'át və təsvib gərdid, və dər baréye ləvayéhe 'əmmiyāte 'ejtema'í və mətbu-'át, və pərvəndéye zəhirol'eslām mozakeré šod. - vəzire 'omúre xarejé, gozaréše siyasət və rəviyyéye dowlətra dər baréye məs'ələye kanāle su'əz be'ettelā'e senatorhá resānd.

sa'áte nōho panzdé dəqiqéye bamdāde 'emrúz, 'əvvəlin jələsēye 'ələnīye dowréye 'həftóme 'ejlasiyyéye məjlése senā, beriyasēte 'aqāye seydhəsəne tæqizadé, təškíl šod. 'aqāye 'əlā, nəxostvəzír, be'ettefāqe 'aqayāne 'əlém, vəzire kešvər, və zolfəqarí, mo'avéne parlemanīye nəxostvəzír, dər məjlés hozúr daštənd.

bəyanāte rə'ise məjlés.

bə'dəz 'ənjāme təšrifāte moqəddəmatí, 'aqāye rə'is cenín 'ezhar dašt:

bayəd šókre xodāyra bejáy biyavərim ke mārā zendegí və selamēte jesmaní, və towfíq keramət fərmud, ta yek dowréye 'ejlasiyyéye dəvazdemahé 'əz məjlése senāra baqodrāte kár və həfze 'aberú, və təhədde məqdúr, xədmət beməmləkət ke yeganemənzúr və qayēte 'amāle má budé, bepayán resandé, və yek dowréye jədíd 'aqáz konim, ke 'eftetāhe 'án bedēste padəšāhe 'eslahtaláb, və 'azadixāhe má, banótqe homayuní 'əz rúze qəbl be'əməl 'aməd.

má dər 'ín məjlés yek 'ettehāde səmimí və yeganegí, və 'olfət və movəddāte mətlúb bəraye həkari darim, ke mītəvan goft mowréde təhsíne həkəəs budé, və 'ín vəhdət və mohəbbəte moteqabél béyne 'ə'zāye məjlés, koməke mohəmmi bepišrāfte kár və bəhso šowre

to mention that the main duty of this national institution is legislation, the correction of bills propounded by the Government, their final revision after discussion and thorough examination, and their approval or rejection. On the one hand [this duty consists of] a complete, minute and sometimes severe and impartial supervision over the carrying out of Government affairs and proper guidance, which has passed the test of the patriarchs of this country, and, on the other hand, prevention of obvious mismanagements. It is clear that in the second part, the basic duties, i.e. review at times of certain acts of the executive branch, are subjected to serious objections from and protests of senators, and even some apparently unsavory criticism will be made.

I would like to point out that in this connection both we and the Government are facing two delicate and important tasks. The task of the senators consists of ('is') expressing good will and determination for complete support of the Government in its good intentions and observance of maximum impartiality and veracity. [It further consists of] avoiding statements lacking substantial evidence and, of course, observing the highest degree of courtesy and moderation. As to the task of Government officials, [it consists of] forbearance and complete unbiased attention to the remarks of senators and [of] putting them into effect, and especially [of] restraining from improper attacks and complaints, and from resorting to accusations against anyone who makes a statement opposing the Government's views and policy as being hostile, corrupt and a trouble-maker; especially resorting to undesirable and illegal attacks on the national representatives directly, indirectly, bluntly or behind the scene by means of the radio, which unfortunately is managed in this country with public ('people's') money and has become a tool fulfilling the Government's aims, approvals and denials, as well as a means for praise and glorification of Government officials, or by means of certain newspapers run by the Government. Up to now the Senate has shown the Government complete cooperation, agreement and moderation. This is the best proof of its good will and impartiality, which should be met with appreciation. But of course, the Senate has not given its word or guarantee that it would overlook any undesirable act or would support the Government in any wrong or unjust action just in order to please the authorities. This point, of course, constitutes advice to both parties, and I took the liberty to give this ('these') [advice], thanks to the special and extreme kindness shown to me by my colleagues and to the respect which the authorities have towards the Senate, and they know that I have not done this for personal gain ('they do not suspect any private motive in me').

The Case of Zaher-ol-Islam

The statement made by the Chairman of the Senate met ('ended') with the acknowledgement and approval of the senators. Mr. Taqizadeh then continued: We have nothing else for today's session except [the matter of] one of our colleagues, Mr. Zaher-ol-Islam, whose case is well known. The Government recognized the accusations against him as being correct, and asked for the divestment of his parliamentary immunity. This request went to the Committee and was studied and discussed there ('in the Committee'). Some of the accusations were rejected; as for the others I cannot say they were recognized as correct, but it was said that

basəfá və bordbarí, və sokún lazém mikonəd. hajət be'ərz níst ke vəziféye 'əslíye 'ín məjlése mellí, qanungozarí, və 'esláhe ləvayéhe pišnəhad šodé, 'əz tərəfe dowlət, və tənqíhe 'anhá pəsəz bəhs və tədqiqe kamél və təsvíb ya rədde 'anhást 'əz yek tərəf, və nezarəte kamél və dəqiq, və gáhi šədíd biqərəzané dər jərəyáne 'omúre məmlekəti, və 'eršade motenaséb betəjrobéye šoyúxe məmlekət, ya jelowgirí 'əz súde jəryanháye məšhúd, 'əz tərəfe digərəst. vəzəhəst ke dər 'ín qesməte dovóm vəziféye 'əsasi, yé'ni gáhi nezarət bərəye bə'zi 'ə'mále qováye 'ejra'iyé mowréde 'irád, və 'e'terazáte jeddiye nemayəndegán vaqé' mišəvəd, və 'enteqadate bezahér nagəvarí hém be'əmél miyayəd.

mən miħahəm 'ərz konəm ke dər 'ín báb do təklífe barík və mohəmm bərmá və dowlət motevəjjəhəst. təklífe 'ə'záye məjlés 'ebráze hósne niyyət və qəsde təqviyáte kaméle dowlət dər məqasədə xúbe 'ú və rə'ayáte nəhayəte biqərəzi və həqiqətgu'íst, və 'ehteráz 'əz 'ezharáte faqədə mədarəke mətin, və 'əlbətté rə'ayəte 'ə'ladərəjéye 'ədəb və 'e'ted-áləst, və təklífe motəsəddiyáne 'omúr dər dowlət hém, bordbarí və təvəjjóhe kaméle bitə'əssóbəst. bemolahezáte 'ə'záye məjlése sená, və tərтіbe 'əsər dadáne be'anhá, və məxsusən 'ehteráz 'əz tə'ərozát və deltəngiháye nəšayesté, və təšəbbóse betohməte moq-rezín və mofsedín və 'exlalgerí, və behərkəs ke bərxələfe 'əqayəd və rəvəše dowlət 'ezhári nemayəd, məxsusən təvəssól bevəsayéle qeyremətlúb və qeyreqanuní, héməlate mostəqím və qeyremostəqim və dər pərdé və bipərdé, benemayəndegáne mellət 'əz təríqe radió, ke bədbəxtané dər 'ín məmlekət bepúle mellət 'edaré šode, və 'aləte təkamóle məqasəd və təhsín və təkzibe dowlət, və mədh və sənáye motəsəddiyáne 'omúr šodé 'əst, vəyá 'əz təríqe bə'zi mətbu'áte tabé'e dowlət. məjlése sená tahál nəhayəte hémkarí və movafeqət, və modará badowlət nemudé, və 'ín dəlile kəməle hósne niyyət və biqərəzíst, ke bayəd baqədrdaní moqabelé šəvəd, vəli 'əlbətté 'ín məjlés qówl nədade, və šərt nəkərde ke 'əz 'omúre nəmətlúb hém 'eqmáz kərdé, və məhze jəlbə rezayəte məs'ulíne 'omúr dər hər 'əmri xəráb ya nəseváb 'əz dowlət peyrəvi nemayəd. 'əlbətté 'ín nokté nəsayəhist behər do tərəf ke 'ínjanəb bexatəre lótfə xásse bihodúdi ke hémkarán bəmən darənd, və 'ehterámi ke 'owliyáye dowlət bəməjlése sená darənd, və zənne qərəz hém dər mən nemikonənd, xódra be'ezhəre 'anhá mojáz danestəm.

dastáne zəhirol'eslám.

'ezharáte rə'ise məjlése sená batəsdiq və tə'yíde 'aqayáne senatorhá xatémə yaft, və sepəs 'aqáye təqizadə 'edamé dad: digər dər jələséye 'emrúz kári nədarim qeyrəz'ínke yéki 'əz hémkaráne má, 'aqáye zəhirol'eslám, ke dastáneš mə'lúməst. dowlət, 'ettehamátira [(ke)] be'išan varəd midanesté və səlbə məsuniyəte 'išanra təqazá kərdənd. 'ín təqazá bekomisyón rəft, və dər komisyón mowréde deqqət və šówr qərár gereft, və bə'zi 'etteham-átira rádd kərdənd, və bə'zira nemitəvənmə nəguyəm [[sic! read bəguyəm]] varəd danestənd, vəli goftənd 'edaméye təhqiqát zəruríst.

further investigation was necessary.

When the Committee had its report ready, Mr. Zaher-ol-Islam submitted his resignation to the Senate ('resigned from the membership of the Senate') and the subject was dropped. The Committee also delayed its report. But before the period of time allowed by the Regulations for the revocation of a resignation by a deputy had expired, he revoked his resignation. So we came back to where we had been at the beginning. The Committee gave a report which was distributed among you gentlemen, but it is not going to be discussed today and will probably be discussed Wednesday.

Concerning Radio and Press

At this moment Mr. Alam, the Minister of the Interior asked permission to speak and said: There was a point in the inaugural speech delivered by His Excellency the Chairman of the Senate, about which I would like to say a few words with His Excellency the Prime Minister's permission.

He said that the pro-government radio or Press have been or are now unjustly attacking the Senate or, Heaven forbid, the honorable members of the Senate. As the Cabinet members were accidentally present at the time when he was delivering his speech I must say a few words in this connection:

First of all a Government organization approved by the Senate cannot compel the radio which is at its disposal to, Heaven forbid!, offend the Senate (Jamal Emami: [Therefore] they did it from outside, from Mars!)

I ('we') insistently demand that if you gentlemen have any observation [to make] (Divan Beygi: 'we have rumors') observations or rumors, let us know them! Since the subjects discussed on the radio are either recorded on the tape or filed in a special file, please, do me a favor and point out the case so that it can be taken out and checked. There is [undoubtedly] some point which has been transmitted in such a way or expressed in such wording as may not please you gentlemen or which may not be in accordance with your taste; but this does not prove that the Government has undertaken to instigate [anything] against the Majles or the Senate. These two matters are entirely different, and since the Senate is actually supporting the Government, this really sounds to our ears very harsh, and since we must have enough power [to perform our duty] during the time which you gentlemen support us, and since we must preserve security and peace in the way indicated by His Imperial Majesty in His inaugural speech, I cannot say whether these petty affairs and these petty complaints are true or not, but I definitely do not want them to exist among us.

This was the point that I had to bring to your attention. As far as the matter of Press [(which they mentioned)] is concerned, I don't think it is necessary to say much about it. In principle we do not believe that any part of the Press should be influenced by the Government. It is possible that some newspapers are supporting the Government in accordance with their principles. If this is so, then it is by no means necessary that they, Heaven

væqtike komisyón gozaréše xodešra [(ra)] hazér kærdé bud, 'aqáye zæhirol'eslám 'æz 'ozvivyæte mæjlese sená 'este'fá dadænd, væ mowzú' montæfi šod. komisyón hæm gozaréše xódra mo'ævvæq gozard, væli qæblæz'ánke moddæti ke 'a'innamé bæráye 'esterdáde 'este'fáye nemayændé 'ejazé midæhæd, monqæzi šævæd, mojjæddææn 'išán, 'este'fáye xódra mostærédd daštænd, væ báz bærgæštím behæmán 'ævvæl; komisyón gozaréši dad, ke býne 'aqayán towzi' gærdidé, væli 'emrúz mætræh némišævæd, væ šáyæd, rúze œharšæmbé mætræh šævæd.

dær baréye radió væ mætbu'át.

dær 'invæqt, 'aqáye 'ælám, væzire kešvâr, 'ejazéye sohbæt xast, væ 'ezhâr nemud: dær nótqe 'eftetahiyé'ike jenábe 'aqáye ræ'ise sená býn færmudænd, yek nokté vojúd dašt, ke bændé, ba'ejazéye jenábe 'aqáye næxostvæzir dær baréye 'án œnd kælemé hærf mizænsæm.

færmudænd - dæstgáhe radió, ya mætbu'átike tæræfdære dowlæt hæstænd, hæmeláte biræ-viyé'i bemæjlese sená ya xodáye nakærdé be 'æ'záye mohtæréme mæjlese sená, ya kærdé 'ænd væya mikonænd. cún tæsadofæn mabéyne færmayešáte 'išán dowlæt hozúr dašt, lazém bud dær 'ín baré œnd kæleméyi be'ærz béresænsæm:

'ævvælæn, dæstgáhe dowlæti ke mowréde tæ'yíde mæjlese mohtæréme senást némitævanæd radió'ira ke dær 'extiyár daræd, vádaræd ke xodáye nakærdé 'esa'éye 'ædæbi bemæjlese sená békonæd. (jemále 'emamí : ' 'æz xaréj kærdæ'nd, æz merrix').

má moserræn tæqazá darím, dær 'ín mowréd 'ægær 'aqayán yek mošahedáti darænd (diván-beygi: má mæsmu'át darim), mošahedát ya mæsmu'áte xodešánra 'era'é befærmayænd. cún mætalébike dær radió gofté mišævæd, ya rúye nævâr zæbt mišævæd, væyá dær pærvændéye xás zæbtæst, lotfæn béfærma'id, væ mowrédra nešán dæhid ta 'estextráj væ tæhqíq šævæd. yek nokté hæst, ke momkénæst tárze tæbliq, ya tárze 'ædáye jomelát væ kælemát, mowréde pæssænd, ya movaféqe sæliqéye 'aqayán nébašæd, væli 'ín mætlæb dæilile 'an níst ke dæstgáh tæ'æhhód daræd ke 'ælóyhe mæjlés, ya mæjlese sená tæhrík bekonæd. 'ín do mætlæb bekollí motefav-étæst, væ cún vaqe'án mæjlese sená dowlætra tæ'yíd mifærmayæd, 'osulæn begúše ma 'ín mætlæb besyár sæqíl bud, væ cún bayæd ta moddæti ke mowréde tæ'yíde 'aqayán hæstim, ba qodræt kár bekonim, væ hæmantówr ke 'æ'lahæzráte šahenšáh dær nótqe 'eftetahiye færmudænd, 'ín 'æmniyæt væ sæbáttra héfz bekonim, 'ín jeryanáte joz'í væ 'ín geleháye joz'íye bemowréd ya bimowréd cun némitævanæm 'ærz konæm bemowréd bud, motlæqæn némixahæm dær kár bašæd.

'ín nokté'i bud ke mibayæd 'ærz mikærdæm, væ 'ænma dær baréye mætbu'át ke 'ešaré færmudænd, bændé gæmán némikonsæm 'ehtiyáj bašæd ke dær zæminé ziyád 'ærz konæm. ma 'osulæn 'e'teqád nádærim ke paréyi mætbu'át bayæd dær 'extiyære dowlæt bašæd, væ momkénæst, bæ'zi mætbu'át bæná bæer prænsípe xodešán tæræfdarí 'æz dowlæt békonænd. 'ægær 'intówr bašæd,

forbid!, should be suspicious or have bad intentions towards any institution or towards the Senate. Some problems are 'sensational', and the Press is showing interest in them. It is not possible to compel the Press not to take advantage to a certain extent of these problems because that is what people like ('because the taste of people is in it').

As an example I would like to tell you that it was once reported by the Press that the underpass which had been constructed destroyed the Post and Telegraph Building whereas such a thing never happened. But they published this news ('but they wrote') (Jamal Emami: It was a natural crack!) (general laugh). The whole Post and Telegraph Building was smashed and this had nothing to do with the underpass. Anyhow we denied this news and gave [the denial] to the Press, but they published it in small type on some page [or other] and in spite of this we did not complain.

Ettelaat #9135

16 Mehr 1335
8 October 1956

News from Majles Committees.

A revised text of the Regulations on penalties for the violators of census procedures was approved in the joint Sub-Committee of the Interior and Judicial Committees of the two Houses. A part of the Regulations on the Shilat [[Fisheries]] Company was approved.

The Regulations on penalties for violators of census procedures which had been submitted by the Government previously and the text of which was published in yesterday's issue, were discussed last night in the joint [meeting of the] Interior and Judicial Committees in the presence of Messrs. Golshayan, Minister of Justice, Majlesi, the Under-Secretary of that Ministry, Said Sami'i and Mostafa Sami'i, the heads of the Bureau of Vital Statistics.

Since these Regulations contain articles ('as in the above Regulations Articles have been mentioned') for the prosecution of people, both students and private individuals, Messrs. Dashti, Dr. Shahkar and Amidi Nuri objected to this matter and pointed out the fact that the Government could apply ('use') existing laws for punishing its own employees, but the people are free to assist or not to assist the Government in the census operations, and they cannot be prosecuted [for that].

After lengthy debates a Sub-Sommittee composed of Messrs. Dr. Sajjadi, Abdol Mehdi Tabataba'i and Khaje Nouri from the Senate, and Messrs. Amidi Nuri, Ahmad Tabataba'i and Fazaeli from the Majles, was appointed. [This Committee] prepared the above bill in five Articles and approved it. It was [then] decided that [it] would be discussed and ratified in a joint session of the Interior and Judicial Committees of the Majles in the presence of the Minister of Justice.

behícwæjh lazém némiyayæd ke xodaye nakærdé bedæstgáhe digári, ya bemæjlése mohtæráme sená bædbín væ bædxáh bašænd. bé'zi mæsa'éle 'sansasyonél' hæst, ke mætbu'át be'án tæwæjjóh nešán midæhænd, væ némitævan bemætbu'át tæklíf kærd ke ta'ínhæd 'æz cenín mæsa'éli 'estefadé nækonænd.. cun zówqe mærdóm dær 'ínæst.

menbábe mæsa'él [[sic ! read mesál]] 'éرز mikonæm ke yek wéqt mætbu'át neveštænd, 'in rahrówe zirzæminí ke doróst söd, 'emaráte postotelgráfra xæráb kærd, dær hálike cenín cízi nébud, wéli 'inhá neveštænd . (jemále 'emamí : 'tæréke tæbi'í bud') (xændéye hozzár). tæmáme 'emaráte postotelgráf xórdæst, væ mærbút berahrówe zirzæmín nist. dær hærhal 'in xæbærra tækzíb kærdim, væ mætbu'át [[sic ! read bemætbu'át]] dadim, wéli 'ánra bayék qælæme ríz dær yek sæfhéyi neveštænd, væ ba'invæsf má geléyi nækærdim .

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át šomaréye 9135

15 méhre 1335
8 'októbri 1956

'æxbáre komisyónháye mæjlése šowráye mellí.

mætne 'eslahšodéye 'a'innaméye mojazáte motexællefin dær 'omúre særšomarí, dær sukomisyóne moštæréke komisyónháye kešvár væ dadgostæriye mæjleséyn, tæsvíb šod. tæsvíbe qesméti 'æz 'a'innaméye šerkáte šilát.

dišéeb 'a'innaméye mojazáte motexællefin dær 'omúre særšomarí, ke 'æz tæréfe dowlæt qæblén bemæjlése šowráye mellí tæqdím šode bud, væ mætne 'an dær šomaréye dirúz cáp šod, dær komisyóne moštæréke kešvár væ dadgostæriye mæjleséyn bahozúre 'aqayáne golšayán, væzire dadgostæri, væ mæjlesi, mo'avéne 'an vezarætxané, væ sæ'ide sæmi'í, væ mostæfáye sæmi'í, ro'æsáye 'edaréye 'amár væ sábe 'æhvál, mætréh gærdid.

cún dær 'a'innaméye mæzbúr, mæváddi bæráye tæ'qíbe mærdóm væ danešjuyán væ 'æšxáse 'azád zékr šode bud, 'aqayáne dæšti, doktor šahkár, væ 'æmidiye nurí be'ín 'æmr 'e'teráz kærdé væ tæzækkór dadænd ke dowlæt bæráye mojazáte mæ'muríne xód mítævanæd 'æz qævaníne mowjudé 'estefadé konæd, væ mærdóm hæm 'azád hæstænd ke dær 'omúre særšomarí bedowlæt komæk konænd ya nækonænd, væ némišæwæd 'anhára téhte tæ'qíb qærár dad.

pæs 'æz mozakeráte moffæssél, sukomisyóni morækæb 'æz 'aqayáne doktor sæjjadí, 'æbdolmehdiye tæbatæba'í, væ xajenurí, 'æz sená, væ 'aqayáne 'æmidiye nurí, 'æhméde tæbatæba'í væ fæza'elí, 'æz mæjlése šowráye mellí, mo'æyyán gærdidænd, væ layehéye mæzbúr- ra téhte pánj maddé tænzím væ tæsvíb kærdænd, væ qærár šod, dær jælæséye moštæréke komisyóne kešvár væ dadgostæriye mæjlés bahuzúre væzire dadgostæri, mætréh, væ tæsvíb gærdæd.

The text of the aforesaid Regulations which was prepared and approved by the Sub-Committee, reads as follows:

Article One: Should any employee of the Ministry of the Interior, of a bank, of a municipality, a primary or secondary school teacher, a worker of a Government Department or in general any person who receives his salary from the public budget of the Government or from any institution connected with the Government, as well as any village elder whose participation is essential to ('existence is essential for participation in') the census and to the sample and special statistical surveys be invited to take part in the census and statistical survey operations by the Bureau of Public Statistics or its authorized representative, and should he refuse without plausible excuse, delay or evade the performance of the duty or task imposed on him, he will be prosecuted and sentenced to the following penalties prescribed [by law].

It is the duty of the Heads of the Bureau of Public Statistics or of their authorized representatives to report [acts] of evasion or negligence on the part of the persons so invited to their respective Farmandars [[Governor of the Capital]] or Bakhshdars [[District Mayor]] or Qaimmaqams [[Governor's Legal Representative]] along with the appropriate documents.

Article Two: The Farmandar or the Bakhshdar will discuss the above report in the Administrative Committee composed of a Farmandar or a Bakhshdar, together with the Head of the Census Bureau and a representative of the Municipal or District Court, or in case of their absence, a Government official selected by the Farmandar or Bakhshdar. The accused persons will be sentenced to pay a fine of from 50 to 200 rials, according to the importance of the act [in question]. In case the act committed by the accused also falls under the jurisdiction of the Regulations on Administrative Courts or under that of the Regulations on the office of village elders, the procedure will be in accordance with the above Regulations. The decision of the Committee will be final and will be put into effect immediately.

Article Three: Should any superior of the employees mentioned in Article One try to find excuses, show negligence or refuse to nominate or send their employees who have been invited by the Bureau of Public Statistics or by its authorized representative to participate in the census and statistical survey, the Bureau of Public Statistics or its authorized representative will then report the facts to the Farmandar or to local Bakhshdar. It is the duty of Farmandars and Bakhshdars to assemble the Council of the Bakhshh [[Township]] or Shahrestan [[District]] within 48 hours at the most. If the Council does not recognize the excuse of [such a] superior as plausible, the employees invited [to participate] will be immediately put at the disposal of the Head of the Bureau of Public Statistics or his authorized representative, who will report the case by telegram to the proper Ministry or Office. The superior who has opposed [the work] will then be tried and punished in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations on Administrative Courts.

Article Four: Persons who move from their zone on public holidays previously announced by Royal Decree, without observing the regulations of the census and without a special permit,

mætne 'a'innaméye mæzbúr ke dær sukomišyón tænzim væ tæsvíb šod, beqeráre zéylæst. maddéye yek - kolliyéye karmændáne kešværi væ bankhá væ šehrdarihá, væ dæbirán væ 'amuzegarán væ karkonáne bongahhá, væ mo'æssesáte dowlæti væ betówre kollí, 'æšxásike æz budjéye 'omumíye dowlæt, ya mo'æssesáte vabæstéye bedowlæt hoqúq mígirænd, væ hémcenin kætxodayán ke vojúde 'anhá bæráye šerkæte dær særšomarihá, væ 'amargiriháye nemuné, væ xáss mowréde 'ehtiyáj qærargerefté, væ 'æz tæræfe 'edaréye 'amáre 'omumí, ya nemayændéye mojáze 'ú, bæráye šerkæte dær káre særšomarihá væ 'amargirihá dæ'væt šævænd, cenáncæ bedúne 'ózre movæjjáh 'æz 'ænjáme tækalíf væ væzayéfe mohævvælé, xoddarí ya tæ'allól væ tæxællóf nemayænd, táhte tæ'qib vaqé' væ bemojazatháye moqærræreye zír, mæhkúm xahænd šod.

ræ'ise 'edaréye 'amáre 'omumí, ya nemayændéye mojáze 'ú, mo'æzzáfæst, tæ'allól væ tæsamóhe šæxse dæ'vætšodéra hæm, bezamiméye mædaréke mærbuté, befærmándár ya bæxšdár, væya qa'emæqáme 'anhá, tæslím konæd.

maddéye do - færmándár ya bæxšdár, gozaréše mæzbúrre dær komišyóne 'edari, morækkáb 'æz færmándár ya bæxšdár, væ ræ'ise særšomari, væ yek næfær nemayændé, 'æz tæræfe dadgáhe šehrestán ya bæxš, væ dær qiyábe 'anhá, ræ'ise yéki digere 'æz 'edaráte dowlæti, be'entexábe færmándár ya bæxšdár, mætréh, [væ] komišyón næzær be'æhæmmiyæte 'æmél, mortækébra bejæzaye næqdí, 'æz pænjuh ta devíst riyál mæhkúm xahænd nemud, væ cenáncæ 'æméle mortækéb mæšmúle moqærrærate 'a'innaméye mohakemáte 'edari, væ 'a'innaméye kædxoda'i hæm bašæd, bær tébqe moqærrærate 'a'innaméháye mæzbúr niz 'æmél xahænd šod. ræ'ye komišyón qæt'í budé, væ belafaselé bemowqé'e 'ejrá gozašté xahænd šod.

maddéye sé - hægah ru'æsáye karmændáne mæzkúr [[sic! read mæzkuréye]] dær maddéye yek, dær mo'ærrefí væ 'e'záme karmændáne xód, ke 'æz tæræfe 'edaréye 'amáre 'omumí, ya nemayændéye mojáze 'ú dæ'væte bešerkæte dær káre særšomari væ 'amargiri šodé 'ænd, tæ'allól væ tæsamóh, ya 'emtená' nemayænd, 'edaréye 'amáre 'omumí ya nemayændéye mojáze 'ú, mæratébra befærmándár ya bæxšdære mæháll 'e'lám minemayæd. færmándár ya bæxšdár mokælláfæst, zærfe moddæte hédde 'æksár cehelohæšt sa'æt, šowráye šehrestán ya bæxšra tæškíl dæhænd. cenáncæ šowrá 'ózre ræ'ísra movæjjáh tæšxis nédad, karmændáne dæ'væt šodéra belafaselé dær 'extiyáre ræ'ise 'edaréye 'amáre 'omumí, ya nemayændéye mojáze 'ú xahænd gozašt, væ mæratébra telegrafí bevezarætxané ya 'edaréye mærbuté 'ettelá' xahænd dad. ræ'ise motæxælléf, tébqe moqærrærate 'a'innaméye mohakemáte 'edari, mohakemé væ mojazát xahænd šod.

maddéye çehár. kesánike dær rúze tæ'tíle 'omumí, ke befærmáne molukané qæblæn 'e'lam mišævæd, bedúne ræ'ayáste moqærrærate særšomari væ dašténe jæváz, 'æz mænatéqe xod xaréj šævænd, hémcenin, kesánike qæblæz payáne káre særšomari [væ] 'amargiri ke ræsmén 'æz

as well as persons who before the conclusion of the census and statistical survey operations, which will be officially announced by the Heads of the Statistical Survey of each zone, damage or change in any zone the signs pertaining to the census or statistical survey, numbers of localities, names of roads, streets, avenues or circles, will be sentenced to pay a fine in cash amounting to from 10 to 100 rials.

2) Persons who by their behavior or their actions create trouble and obstacles to the carrying out of the census and statistical operations, or who because of local influence incite the population to non-observance of census regulations, will be sentenced to pay a fine in cash of from 100 to 200 rials. If their actions require a severer punishment in accordance with the criminal law, they will be tried and sentenced according to the appropriate laws and Regulations.

Article Five: These Regulations are effective from the date of ratification.

Statutes of Shilat Company.

Committee Number Four of the Senate, in the presence of Messrs. Foruhar, Minister of Finance, and Mobasher, the Head of the Shilat Company, convened yesterday at 4:30 P.M. In this meeting the statutes of the Shilat Company were discussed and after lengthy debates a part of the aforementioned Statutes were approved. The discussions concerning the remaining articles were postponed to the next meeting.

Talks in parliamentary circles. The Fate of Two Bills.

Ten minutes before His Imperial Majesty arrived at the Baharestan Palace [[Majles]], the Chairman of the Senate was busy talking with the Minister of the Interior in the Mirror Hall. The Chairman of the Senate put his glasses on [(on the eye)] and was staring at the exquisite rug which adorns the Mirror Hall of the Baharestan Palace. He was saying something which ('the contents of which') the Minister of the Interior was taking notes of on a piece of paper.

When this private conversation had ended, the Minister of the Interior folded the piece of paper, put it inside his formal hat and came down the stairs of the entrance hall of the Majles. At that very moment it was heard in the Baharestan lobbies that the Government had revoked the bill concerning the revision of the Law on Public Security and the Law on the Press.

During yesterday's debates in the open session of the Majles one of the deputies pointed out that the Government had taken back the above mentioned bill. The other one made a remark that the Interior Committee of the Senate had refused to accept the bill on Public Security. But one senator who at that time was sitting in the entrance hall of the Baharestan Palace awaiting a Minister and puffing on his cigarette, stroked his hair backwards and addressed a member of the Majles who was sitting at his side:

tæréfe ræ'ise səršomariye hær nahiyéyi 'e'lám xahəd šod, dær hær noqté 'ala'eme səršomari væ 'amargiri, væ šomaréye 'emakén væ náme mæ'abér ba [[sic! read ya]] tablóye kucehá væ xiyabanhá, væ mæyadínra 'æz béyn bebærænd, veyá tæqyír dæhænd, bejæriméye næqdí, 'æz dæh ta yæksəd riyál mæhkúm mišævænd.

2) kesánike bevasetéye ræftár væ 'eqdamáte xód, dær 'ejráye karháye səršomari væ 'amargiri, 'ijáde 'exlál væ 'eškál nemayænd, veyá bemonasebáte nofúze mæhelli, mærdómra tæhrík be'ædème tæmkine 'ejráye moqærrerate səršomari konænd, bejæriméye næqdí 'æz yeksəd ta devíst riyál mæhkúm xahænd šod, væ 'ægær 'æmæle 'anhá motabéqe qanúne keyfære 'omumi mostælzème mojazáte šædidtæri bašed, tébqe moqærrerát væ qevanine mærbuté mohakemé væ mojazat mišævænd.

maddéye pæn j - 'ín 'a'innamé 'æz tarixe tæsvíb qabéle 'ejrást.

'æsasnaméye šerkáte šilát.

sa'ète cæharonime bæ'dæzzóhre dirúz, komisyóne šomaréye cæháre sená, bahozúre 'aqay-
áne foruhær, væzire dara'í væ mobæššér, ræ'ise šerkáte šilát, tæškil šod. dær 'ín jælæsé,
'æsasnaméye šerkáte šilát mætréh gærdid, væ pæs'æz mozakeráte mofæssál, qesmæti 'æz
'æsasnaméye mæzbúr betæsvíb resid, væ bæhs dær baréye bæqiyyéye mævádd bejælæséye bæ'd
mowkúl šod.

goftegú dær mæhaféle parlemaní. sərnevéšte do layehé.

dæh dæqiqé qébl 'æz tæšriffærma'íye šahenšáh bekáxe bæharestán, ræ'ise mæjlése sená
væ væzire kešvær, dær taláre 'a'iné gærme goftegú budænd. ræ'ise mæjlése sená 'eynékešra
rúye cešm gozardé, 'æz póšte 'eynæk rúye qaliye næfisi ke taláre 'a'inéye bæharestánra
mæfruš mikonæd, xír [[sic! read xiré]] šodé bud, cizhá'i migoft ke væzire kešvær mæf-
ádde 'ánra rúye yek væxæqéye kaqéz yaddášt minemud.

væqti 'ín guftegúye xosusí xatemé yaft, væzire kešvær væxæqéye kaqézra tá zæd, dær
jówfe koláhe ræsmíye xod qærár dad, væ 'æz pellekáne særsæráye mæjlés særazír šod.
hæmanvæqt dær koridóre bæharestán šænidé šod ke dowlæt lævayéhe mærbútè betæjdidenæzær
dær qanúne 'æmniyæte 'ejtema'í væ qanúne mætbu'átra mostæréd dašté 'æst.

dær zémne mozakeráte jælæséye 'alæniye dirúze mæjlése šowráye melli, yéki 'æz vokælá
'ešaré kærd, ke dowlæt lævayéhe fowqozzékræ pæsgerefté'st, væ digæri tækmezráb zæd ke
komisyóne kešvære sená layehéye 'æmniyæte 'ejtema'íra rædd kærde bud. væ 'æmma yek
senátór, ke hæmanvæqt be'entezære yéki 'æz vozærá dær særsæráye káxe bæharestán nešæsté
bud, væ besigár pók mizæd, dásti besæræš kešid væ nemayændéyira ke kenáre dástæš nešæsté
bud, moxatéb qærárdad:

'No Sir, this is not true ('this is not the news'). Neither has the Government taken back its bills, nor has the Interior Committee of the Senate rejected the bill on Public Security as reported ('as reflected outside').' Then the senator described the course of events as follows:

After the bills concerning the revision of the Articles of the Law on Public Security and the Law on the Press had returned from the Joint Judicial Committee of the two Houses and had been sent back to the [Joint] Interior and Judicial Committee of the Senate, we sat in that Committee and began to study in the presence of the Cabinet members the Articles of the Law on Public Security, which had been revised. There were a great many discussions about a portion of that bill which concerned the presence of the accused at the meeting of the Committee of Public Security, and no result was achieved. For that reason we postponed the final decision to the next meeting but at the next meeting the differences of opinion intensified even more. In the end the motion made in this connection according to which an accused person would be granted the right to attend [the meeting of] the Committee of Public Security was not agreed upon, but when they wanted to cast the final vote about the original bill, one of the senators, calling on the ruling of the Chairman of the Senate who had written the appendix to the bill, claimed that the Chairman of the Senate had returned the Government bills to the Interior Committee and had at the same time written that he wanted the view of the Judicial Committee. This opinion was accepted unanimously and the Joint Senate Interior and Judicial Committee decided that the above bills should be first studied by the Interior Committee and then referred to the Judicial Committee for its opinion ('for expressing opinion'). This is how the bill went once more to the Interior Committee. But when we were discussing the matter of organizing 'the Good Will Council' last Wednesday in the presence of the Chairman of the Senate, he declared that he had received a letter from the Minister of the Interior saying ('and he wrote') that the Government was prepared to revoke the bills which had been first presented to the Joint Judicial Committee of the two Houses and which have now been dragged to the Joint Interior and Judicial Committee of the Senate and, finally, to the Interior Committee; that [the Government] would submit them after some slight emendations to the open session so that they may follow their normal course. This was the letter that was being discussed Sunday morning by the Minister of the Interior with the Chairman of the Senate before the arrival of His Imperial Majesty to the Baharestan Building.

Two questions from the Minister of Roads.

The following two questions were asked yesterday at the open session of the Majles:

Honorable Chairman of the Majles, it is hereby requested that you kindly instruct His Excellency the Minister of Roads to be present in the Majles to answer the following questions:

1) Why does not the Ministry of Roads pay the slightest attention to the [state of the] roads in Azerbaijan?

-né aqa, 'in xəbərhá níst, né dowlát ləvayəhe xódra 'əz məjlés pəs gerefté, və né komisiyóne keşvəre sená benəhvike dər xarəj mon'əkés šodé layehéye 'əmniiyətə 'ejtema'íra rəd kərdə'st. bə'd 'aqəye senator jərəyane vəqayə'ra 'intówr tər'rif kərd.

bə'dəz 'ánke ləvayəhe mərbúte be'esláhe məvədde qanúne 'əmniiyətə 'ejtema'í və qanúne mətbu'át 'əz komisiyóne moštəreke dadgostəriye məjlesəyn mostəréd və bekomisiyóne keşvər və dadgostəriye sená 'erjá' šod dər komisiyóne moštəreke keşvər, və dadgostəri nešəstim, və bahczúre nemayəndegáne dowlát šurú' bəmotale'əye məvədde 'eslahiye qanúne 'əmniiyətə 'ejtema'í nemudim; 'əmma dər xosúse yek qesmət 'əz layehéye məzbúr ke rajé' behozúre mottəhəm dər jələsəye komisiyóne 'əmniiyətə 'ejtema'í bud, bəhse ziyád šod, və nətijé hasel nəšod. bedin ləház rə'ye nəha'íra bejələsəye bə'd mowkúl kərdim, və dər jələsəye bə'd bəzhəm 'in 'exteləfe nəzər šeddət peyda kərd, və bel'əxərə pišnəhadike dər 'in xosús dadé šodé bud, və bəmojébe 'án həqqe hozúr dər komisiyóne 'əmniiyətə 'ejtema'í bəmotəhəm dade misod, mowréde movafeqət vaqé' nəfərdid, 'əma vəqtike mioxastənd nesbət be'əsle layehé rə'ye nəha'í'əxz komənd, yéki 'əz senatorhá dəstúre rə'ise məjlése senára ke zéyle layehé negašté šode bud, mowréde 'estenád qərər dad, və moddə'í šod ke məjlése sena' ləvayəhe dowlətra bekomisiyóne keşvər 'erjá' kərd, və zemnən nevešté'ənd ke nəzəre komisiyóne dadgostəríra həm bəxahənd. 'in 'əqidé be'ettefáqe 'ará' mowréde qəbúl qərər gereft, və komisiyóne moštəreke keşvər və dadgostəriye sená rə'y dad, ke ləvayəhe məzbúr 'ebtedá dər komisiyóne keşvər mowréde residegí qarar girəd, və sepəs bəraye 'ezhəre nəzər bekomisiyóne dadgostəri moraje'é šəvəd. 'inbud ke mojdəddən layehé bekomisiyóne keşvər rəft. 'əma rúze caharšəmbé hengámike dər xosúse təškile hey'əte hosneniiyyət dər hozúre rə'ise məjlése sená mozakeré daštım 'išán 'onvən kərdənd ke namé'i 'əz tərəfe vəzire keşvər residé və nevešté'ənd ke dowlát hazər'əst ləvayəhe xódra ke 'ebtedá bekomisiyóne moštəreke dadgostəriye məjlesəyn təqdím šodé və fe'lən kərəš bekomisiyóne moštəreke keşvər və dadgostəriye sená və bel'əxərə bekomisiyóne keşvər kešidé 'əst, mostəréd darəd, və pəs 'əz moxtəsər 'eslahi 'ánra dər jələsəye 'ələní təqdím nemayəd ke 'əz təríqe 'adí bejərəyən bə'oftəd. həmin namé bud ke 'əvvəle vəqte rúze šəmbé qəbləz təšriffərma'íye 'ə'lahəzrət be'emarəte baharestán bəyne vəzire keşvər və rə'ise məjlése sená mowréde goftegú bud.

dosál [[sic! read: do so'al]] 'əz vəzire rəh.

do so'ále zír dirúz dər jələsəye 'ələní, bəməjlése šowráye mellí, təqdím gərdid.

riyasəte mohtərəme məjlése šowráye mellí: motemənnist dəstúr fərmayənd, jenábe 'aqəye vəzire rəh dər məjlés hazer šodé, bəso'aláte zír jəváb dəhənd.

1 - 'elləte 'inke vezarəte rəh kucektərin təvəjjóhi berahháye 'azərbayján nemikonənd císt?

2) What is the reason for the fact that the Ministry of Roads has started asphaltting the roads in all the [other] provinces but has not asphalted even an inch ('span') of road in Azerbaijan?

3) Why did not the Ministry of Roads build even a single bridge over the Azerbaijan rivers despite the fact that this had been approved [and included] in the budget expenses of this country? [These bridges] are badly needed and the people are in difficulties.
Respectfully yours, Engineer Ardebili.

Honorable Chairman of the Majles:

It is hereby requested that you kindly instruct His Excellency the Minister of Roads to be present in the Majles to answer the following questions:

- 1 - Concerning the Vakil-Abad bridge in Meshed.
- 2 - Concerning the Zur-Abad road in Meshed.
- 3 - Concerning the Ferdowsi highway (Tus).

Most respectfully yours, Isa Moshar Qa'immaqami.

Keyhan #3990

18 Mehr 1335
10 October 1956

The matter concerning the divestment of Mr. Zaher-ol-Islam of his parliamentary immunity enters its final stage. The Judicial Committee of the Senate considers both the investigation of judges and the divestment of Mr. Zaher-ol-Islam of his parliamentary immunity as necessary, but Mr. Zaher-ol-Islam protests against the Committees' report. He requested the Senate today that the Committee should reconsider the matter because new events have come up during the last 15 days, which may prove to be decisive in acquitting him of the charges against him, but it is said that the Senate will eventually agree to divest Mr. Zaher-ol-Islam of his parliamentary immunity.

From the establishment ('beginning') of the Constitutional Government ('Constitution') up to now twelve members of the Majles have been divested of their parliamentary immunity. Since Shahrivar 1320 Zaher-ol-Islam has been the only deputy to be divested of his parliamentary immunity.

During Doctor Mossadegh's Government the Majles was asked to divest Dr. Baghai of his parliamentary immunity, but this was not done. The [very] first divestment of parliamentary immunity was effected with regard to Nasser and his father Sardar Asha'er Qashqa'i.

The matter of divesting Mr. Zaher-ol-Islam of his parliamentary immunity has been discussed and talked over again and again during the last few days in various circles of the capital, particularly in parliamentary circles.

As our readers already know, the Government requested the Senate about a month ago to divest Senator Zaher-ol-Islam of his parliamentary immunity.

2 - 'elláte 'ínke vezaráte ráh dær tæmáme 'ostanhá šorú' be'esfálte rahhá kærdé váli dær 'azærbayján, hætta yek væjæb ráh 'esfált nænemudé, císt?

3 - 'elláte 'ínke vezaráte ráh bavojuđe tæsvíb dær hæzineháye budjéye næmlekæti hætta yek pól dær rúye rudxaneháye 'azærbayján, ke besyár mowréde luzúmæst, væ 'æhalí 'æz 'ínheys dær zæhmæt hæstænd, næsaxté, císt? batæqdíme 'ehteramát, mohændés 'ærdebilí. ríyasæte mo'æzzæme næjlése šowráye mellí:

motemænníst dæstúr færma'id, jenábe 'aqáye væzire ráh, bæráye jævábe so'aláte zír, dær næjlése šowráye mellí hazér šævænd.

1 - rajé' bepóle vækil'abáde næšháed.

2 - rajé' beráhe zur'abáde næšháed.

3 - rajé' bejaddéye ferdowsi(tus).

batæqdíme 'ehteramáte fa'eqé, 'issa mošáre qa'emæqamí.

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3990

18 méhre 1335
10 'októbre 1956

mowzú'e sálbe næsuniyát 'æz 'aqáye zæhirol'eslám varéde mærahéle næha'íye xód mišævænd. komisyóne dadgostæriye næjlése sená tæhqíqe qozzát, væ dær nætijé, sálbe næsuniyáte parlemaníye 'aqáye zæhirol'eslámra zærúr danesté, váli 'aqáye zæhirol'eslám begozaréše komisyón mo'tærezæst, væ 'emrúz 'æz næjlése sená tæqazá kærd, ke komisyón mo'æddædæn dær baréye 'ín mowzú' ræsidegí konæd, zíra dær 15 rúze 'æxír jæræyanáte tazé'i piš 'amædé ke mo'æssér dær bæra'áte 'išan 'æz 'ettehamáte montæsebé 'æst. váli gofté mišævænd ke bel-'æxaré sená basálbe næsuniyáte 'aqáye zæhirol'eslám movafeqát xahæd kærd.

'æz bádve næšrutiyát takonún 'æz 12 nemayændéye næjlés sálbe næsuniyáte parlemaní šodé, væ bé'dæz šæhrivære bíst, zæhirol'eslám 'ævvælin nemayændé'ist ke 'æz 'ú sálbe næsuniyát mišævænd.

dær hokumæte doktor moæddéq, 'æz næjlés tæqazáye sálbe næsuniyáte doktor bæqa'í šod, váli 'æmæli nægærdid. 'ævvælin sálbe næsuniyát 'æz nasér væ pedæréš æardar 'æša'--ére qæšqa'í be'æmæl 'amæd.

mowzú'e sálbe næsuniyát 'æz senátór zæhirol'eslám mo'æddædæn dær cænd rúze 'æxír mowréde bæhs væ guftegúye næhaféle moxtæléfe paytéxt, bexasus næhaféle parlemaní, qærár gerefté 'æst.

betówrike xanændegán 'ettelá' darænd, dær hodúde yek máhe piš, dowlæt 'æz næjlése sená tæqazá kærd ke 'æz senátór zæhirol'eslám sálbe næsuniyát konæd.

The matter was referred to the Judicial Committee, but on the very day that the aforesaid Committee was supposed to give its opinion, Senator Zaher-ol-Islam declared that he would resign from his senatorial position, and he read his letter of resignation at an extraordinary meeting [of the Senate]. After a few days he went to the Ministry of Justice and stated that he was prepared to answer the questions of the investigator. The investigator, however, stated that he would not start the investigations before the end of the 15 day reprieve period, because during this period the accused might decide to revoke his resignation. Indidentally this view proved to be correct, i.e., Senator Zaher-ol-Islam revoked his resignation exactly on the fifteenth day. The Senate Judicial Committee declared, however, that the Ministry of Justice could begin investigating him. Thus, for the first time a senator was deprived of his parliamentary immunity.

The First Divestment of Parliamentary Immunity.

Up to now there have been in the parliamentary history of Iran a number of deputies to the Majles who have been deprived of their parliamentary immunity, each of them for one reason or another. The first divestment of parliamentary immunity occurred during the eighth session of the Majles.

At that time, i.e., on the 8th of Shahrivar 1311 Mr. Mansur, who was in charge of the Ministry of the Interior, requested that Ismail (Sardar Asha'er) and Nasser Qashqa'i, his son, be divested of their parliamentary immunity, and said:

'The Government has endeavored with considerable difficulty, to do away with precedents and ancient customs, consisting of [mere] mule-headedness and [concepts of complete] local autonomy, and which in reality were [nothing but] feudal systems in the provinces. Of course, this was not an easy task, but it was solved. The events of some years ago in [the province of] Fars were provoked by Mr. Qashqa'i ('arose from Qashqa'i') and were straightened out with a great deal of self-sacrifice and effort. In order to enable them to lead ('to have') a peaceful life the Government agreed to compensate them for their estates, but this year when there was a drought in Fars, these men recalled the past and established secret connections with some of the individuals who cross the waterways [[Persian Gulf]]. The Government has sufficient evidence [of this], but for the time being it does not think it advisable to disclose it. However, it will hand it over to the Majles for consideration after the investigation has been concluded. For that reason I request the Majles to deprive them of their parliamentary immunity!

After the statement of the Minister of the Interior and after the motion for the divestment of parliamentary immunity had been presented, Messrs. Ali Dashti and Moayed Ahmadi took the floor and said: 'We shall vote only with regard to the divestment of their immunity, and we have nothing to do with their criminal prosecution.' Immediately [after that] Messrs. Nasser and Ismail Qashqa'i were divested of their parliamentary immunity.

Haj Amin.

In 1312 when the affair of Teymurtash's trial came up, Mr. Davar, the Minister of Jus-

mowzú' bekomisyóne dadgostæri 'erjá' šod, véli hæman rúzike qærár bud, komisyóne mæzbúr 'ezháre næzár konæd, senator zæhirol'eslám 'e'lám kærd ke, xód 'æz mæqáme senatorí 'este'fá xahæd kærd, væ dær yek jælæséye fowqol'adé, 'este'fanaméye xódra qæra'æt kærd. bé'dæz cænd rúz bevezaræte dadgostæri ræft, væ 'amadegiye xódra bæráye jævabgu'í beso'aláte bazpórs 'e'lám kærd. 'æmma bazpórs motezækkér šod, ta mowqé'ike mohléte 15 ruzé payán næyabæd, 'eqdám bebazporsí næxahæd kærd, cé, momkénæst, dær 'ín moddæt mottæhém tæsmím begiræd, 'este'fáye xódra pás begiræd, væ 'ettefaqén 'ín næzár doróst dær'amæd, yé'ni doróst dær rúze pænzdæhóm senator zæhirol'eslám 'este'fáye xódra pæsgereft, véli komisyóne dadgostæriye sená 'e'lám kærdænd [[sic ! read kærd]] ke dadgostæri mítævanæd bazporsíve xódra 'æz'íšan šorú' konæd, væ be'ín tærtíb bæráye 'ævvælin bár yek senator sálbe mæsuniyæt šod .

'ævvælin sálbe mæsuniyæt.

dær taríxe parlemáne 'irán takonún 'æz cænd næfær nemayændéye mæjlés sálbe mæsuniyæt šodé 'æst, ke háryek bæna be'elæli budé 'æst. 'ævvælin sálbe mæsuniyæt dær dowréye hæštóme mæjlése šowráye mellí bud.

dær 'án mowqé', yé'ni dær taríxe hæštóme šæhrivære 1311 'aqáye mænsúr, ke póste vezaræte daxeléra be'ohdé dášt, tæqazáye sálbe mæsuniyæt 'æz 'esma'íl (ærdár 'æša'ér) væ nasére qašqa'í, færzánde 'ú kærd, væ motezækkér šod:

'dowlæt bazæhæmáti sá'y kærdé, sabeqé væ 'án 'adáte qædiméra ke 'ebaræt bud 'æz xodserí væ hokumætháye šæxsí, væ dær vaqé' molukottævayefí dær velayát 'æz miyán bær-daræd. 'ælbætté 'ín kár 'asán næbud, véli hæll šod. qæzayáye cænd sále qæble fárs 'æz qašqa'í tolú' kærd, væ bafedakarí væ zæhæmáte ziyád hæll šod. bæráye 'ínke 'anhá zendegiye 'arámi dašte bašænd, dowlæt batæqazáye tæ'víze 'æmláke 'anhá movafeqæt nemud, véli 'emsál ke dær fárs xošksalí šodé, 'ín 'æšxás bexiyále sabéq 'oftadé, babé'zi 'æšxás ke 'æz xætte séyre 'abhá 'obúr mikonænd, mæhremané nævabéti bærqærár nemudé 'ænd. dowlæt mædaréke kafí daræd, véli fe'læn sæláhe 'æfšá'e 'ánra némidanæd, véli pás'æz xateméye tæhqiát, bænzære mæjlés miresanæd. 'æz 'ín næzár 'æz mæjlés tæqazáye sálbe mæsuniyæte 'anhára mikonæm.'

pás'æz 'ezharáte væzire daxelé væ tæqdíme tárhe sálbe mæsuniyæt, 'aqayáne 'æliye dæští væ mo'æyyéde 'æhmædí 'ezharáti kærdé, væ goftænd, má fæqæt dær baréye sálbe mæsuniyæte 'anhá ré'y míðahim, væ kári betæ'qíbe jaza'íye 'anhá nædarim, væ belafaselé 'æz 'aqayáne nasér væ 'esma'íle qašqa'í sálbe mæsuniyæt šod.

haj 'amín.

dær sále 1312 hengámike mowzú'e mohakeméye teymurtáš bemiyán 'amæd, dawér, væzire 'ædliyéye véqt, layehéyi bemæjlése dowréye nohóm dad, væ tæqazáye sálbe mæsuniyæt 'æz

tice at that time, submitted a bill to the ninth session of the Majles requesting that Haj Amin Esfahani be deprived of his parliamentary immunity. Haj Amin was accused of bribery and he [[i.e., Davar]] said: 'On the basis of ('from') the documents that we possess and as a result of ('from') our investigations, we arrived at the conclusion that he had given a certain sum as a bribe. In following up this crime it might become clear that he is also a swindler. I demand, therefore, that criminal proceedings be instituted against him. Although Haj Amin was present at the meeting, he did not make any ('the slightest') statement. Dr. Loqman, Mr. Adham and Mr. Araqi were the only ones who made any comments, and the bill on the divestment of parliamentary immunity was approved by a majority vote.

Divestment of Parliamentary Immunity of Three [other] Deputies.

In a meeting of the ninth Session of the Majles three other deputies were deprived of their parliamentary immunity. These were the facts: On 12 Azar 1312 the Minister of the Interior appeared in the open meeting of the Majles, took the floor and said: 'Unfortunately there are cases when some individuals in some areas of our country act against the security of our state and in their own interest. They commit such acts that the Government is compelled to take severe measures in order to put an end to this situation. Unfortunately some events took place recently in which three members of the Majles are accused of being involved. These three persons are ('consist of') Amir Hassan Khan Ilkhan, Mohammad Taqi Khan As'ad and Ibrahim Qavam Shirazi. As this affair must be prosecuted and these gentlemen are members of the Majles, I hereby request the Majles to deprive them of their Parliamentary immunity.'

At that time Mr. Dadgar was the Chairman ('was in charge of the chairmanship') of the Majles. After the statement of the Minister of the Interior he asked: 'Is there any objection? ('isn't there any opinion'). All the deputies said unanimously: 'No!' Then everybody stood up to approve the bill. In this way three deputies were deprived of their parliamentary immunity.

During the ninth legislative period on the 20th day of Dey 1312 Mr. Sadr-ol-Ashraf, the Minister of Justice, submitted a bill to the Majles in which he requested that Mirza Javad Khan Emami, the representative from Khoy be deprived of his parliamentary immunity. In the bill on the divestment of parliamentary immunity it was said that Mirza Javad Khan Emami, the representative from Khoy, was accused of an act indictable by the penal code. The Ministry of Justice [therefore] requests the Majles to deprive him of his parliamentary immunity on the basis of Article Twelve of the Constitution. After the bill had been read the majority stood up and Mr. Emami was deprived of his parliamentary immunity.

During the Tenth Legislative Period.

In Ordibehesh 1315 when Mr. Sadr was in charge of the Ministry of Justice, he arrived one day in the Majles and having taken the floor said: 'Gentlemen, you are aware of the disorder and misdeeds which have taken place in the Ministry. As a series of investigations are still in progress, other persons will be accused, and among them will be Ehtesham Zadeh,

haj 'æmíne 'esfāhaní kærð. 'etteháme haj'æmín 'ertešá' bud, væ motezækkér šod, má 'æz mædaréki ke darim, væ təhqiqāti ke kærðé 'im, be'in nætijé residé 'im ke 'išān mottæhém hætænd be'inke mæbléqi rošvé dadé 'ænd, momkénæst, dær tə'qíbe 'in jórm mæ'lúm šævæd ke kolahbærdarí hæm hæst, lezá təqazáye tə'qíbe jeza'íye 'úra daræd. haj'æmíne 'esfāhaní, ba'ánke dær jælæsé hozúr dašt, kæmtærin 'ezhári nækærd, væ fæqæt 'aqayáne doktor loqmáne 'ædhæm væ 'æraqí towzihāti dadænd, væ layehéye sálbe mæsuniyæt be'æksæriyæte 'ará təsvíb šod.

sálbe mæsuniyæt 'æz sé nemayændé.

dær dowréye nohóm, dær yek jælæsé, 'æz se nemayændéye digær hæm sálbe mæsuniyæt šod, be'intærtib ke rúze 12 'azér 1312 væzire daxelé dær jælæséye 'ælániye mæjlés hozúr yaft, væ póšte tribún raft væ goft, mote'æssefané dær paréyi mævaréd dær bæ'zi 'æz noqáte mæmlekæt 'æšxási mortækébe xelafhá'i nesbæt be'æmniyæte mæmlekæt væ benáf'e šæxse xúde-šan mišævænd, væ hækáti mikonænd ke mowjébe 'eqdamáte šedíde dowlæt dær réf'e 'án væz'iyæt migærdæd. mote'æssefané 'æxiræn jeryanāti piš'amædé, ke dær 'án se næfær 'æz nemayændegáne mæjlés mottæhém bedexalæt hætænd, væ 'án se næfær 'ebarátænd 'æz 'æmir hæsxáne 'ilxán, mohæmmæd təqixáne 'æš'éd, væ 'ebrahíme qæváme širazí. cún mowzú' bayésti tə'qíb šævæd, væ 'aqayán hæm nemayændéye mæjlés hætænd, lezá 'æz mæjlés təqazáye sálbe mæsuniyæte 'anhára mínemayæm.

riyasæte mæjlésra dær 'an mowqé' 'aqáye dadgær be'ohdé dašt, væ pæs'æz 'ezharáte væzire daxelé, so'ál kærð, næzéri níst? hæméye nemayændegán yeksedá goftænd, næxeyr; væ bæ'd hæmé bæráye təsvíbe layehé qiyám kærðænd, væ be'in tærtíb 'æz 'in se nemayændé sálbe mæsuniyæt šod.

dær dowréye nohóme qanungozarí, rúze bistóme déye 1312, 'aqáye sædrol'æšráf, væzire 'ædliyé, layehéyi bemæjlés dad, væ téyye 'án, təqazáye sálbe mæsuniyæt 'æz mirza jævadxáne 'emamí, nemayændéye xóy kærð. dær layehéye sálbe mæsuniyæt gofté šode bud, mirza jævadxáne 'emamí, nemayændéye xóy, mottæhémæst, be'æmélíke qabéle tə'qíbe jæzást, næzær be'æsle devazdæhóme qanúne 'esasí, vezaræte 'ædliyé sálbe mæsuniyæte 'išānra 'æz pišgáhe mæjlése šowráye mellí təqazá minemayæd. pæs'æz qæra'æte layehé, 'æksæriyæt qiyám kærðænd, væ 'æz 'aqáye 'emamí sálbe mæsuniyæt šod.

dær dowréye dæhóme qanungozarí.

dær 'ordibehéšte 1315, ke 'aqáye sædr póste vezaræte 'ædliyéra 'ohdedár bud, rúzi dær mæjlés hazér šod, væ bæ'dæz 'ánke póšte tribún qarár gereft, goft: 'aqayán, 'æz bitærtibihá væ xelafkariháyíke dær vezaræte toróq 'ettefáq 'oftadé, mæsbúq hætænd. cún reštéye təhqiqát hánuz 'edamé daræd, 'æšxáse digæri zémme 'in təhqiqát mottæhém mišævænd,

a member of the Majles, who has been involved in these affairs. I, therefore, request that he be divested of his parliamentary immunity.

In another letter the Minister of Justice accused Ehtesham Zadeh of bribery. The urgency of the above bill was balloted and approved.

He died before his acquittal.

During the eleventh legislative session when Haj Mohtasham-os-Saltaneh Esfandiari held the chairman's office, the Minister of Justice submitted a bill to the Majles and stated: 'In connection with one of the deputies, Mr. Isma'il Araqi, an accusation has come up which requires an investigation by criminal investigators. I therefore request that he be deprived of his parliamentary immunity. This bill on the divestment of parliamentary immunity was approved in the same meeting.

It was also ratified at the meeting held on Thursday 19 Esfand 1316 when the Saad Abad Pact and the Amity Agreement between Iran and Iraq were discussed. After a while the Ministry of Finance acquitted Mr. Isma'il Araqi and it was decided that he should return to the Majles, but the accused, who was ailing, died before he could return to the Majles.

Two deputies who presently are senators.

Two other deputies, Messrs. Ali Vakili and Haj Aqa Raza Rafi', were deprived of their parliamentary immunity during the Twelfth Session [of the Majles]. A bill concerning the divestment of Mr. Ali Vakili of his parliamentary immunity was introduced in the Majles by the Minister of Justice on 21 Esfand 1317. It was approved in the same meeting, but later on he was acquitted by the Ministry of Justice. After the Minister of Justice had written a letter in this connection, the Chairman of the Majles announced in Mehr 1320 that Mr. Vakili was allowed to return to the Majles. Also in Ordibehesht 1319 the deputy of Lahijan, Mr. Haj Aqa Reza Rafi', was deprived of his parliamentary immunity. He also was acquitted a year later and it was announced that he could return to the Majles and an invitation was sent to him to come back to the Majles. Both these deputies are now Senators.

The First and Last Divestment of Parliamentary Immunity.

Doctor Baqa'i was the first deputy after Shahrivar 1320 whose divestment of parliamentary immunity was introduced as a bill to the Majles. In his letter addressed to the Majles on 26 Ordibehesht the late Lotfi, Minister of Justice, requested that Dr. Baqa'i be deprived of his parliamentary immunity on the basis of the letter of the Ministry of National Defense, the report of the Office of the Military Governor, and [on the basis of] confessions and admissions of the accused in Afshar Tus's murder. However, the study of this bill took such a long time and such an uproar accompanied it that [eventually] the events of 25-28 Mordad came up, and at this time Dr. Baqa'i was arrested. He was released after Mordad, 28. The matter of divestment of parliamentary immunity was also dropped. One can say, therefore, that the only divestment of parliamentary immunity which occurred after Shahrivar 1320 was that of Senator Zaher-ol-Islam whom the Ministry of Justice will soon start prosecuting.

'æz jomlé, 'ehtešamzadé, vækile mæjlsæst ke dexalæthá'i dær 'ín jæryanát dašté, léza tæqazáye sélbe mæsuniyáte 'úra daræm.

væzire 'ædliyé dær naméye digéri 'ehtešamzadéra mottæhém be'ertešá' kærdé bud, befowriyáte layehéye mæzbúr ré'y gerefté šod, væ tæsvíb gærdid.

qéblæz bæra'æt, mord.

dær yazdæhomín dowréye qanungozarí, ke riyasáte 'án baháj mohtæšemosšaltænéye 'esfændiyarí bud, væzire 'ædliye, layehéyi bemæjlés dad, væ 'ezhár dašt: rajé' beyéki 'æz nemayændegán, 'aqáye 'esma'íle 'æraqí, 'ettehámi píš'amæde, ke mæ'muríne kæšfe jæra'ém mohtáj betæ'qíb hæstænd. léza tæqazáye sélbe mæsuniyáte 'išanra daræm. 'ín layehéye sélbe mæsuniyát dær hæman jælæsé betæsvíb resíd.

dær jælæséye rúze pænjsæmbéye 19 'esfænde 1316, ke peymáne sá'd'abád væ 'æhdnaméye mævæddéte 'iráno 'æraq mætræh bud, tæsvíb šod. vezaráte dara'í pás'æz céndi, 'aqáye 'esma'íle 'æraqíra tæbræ'é kærd, væ qerár šod ke [(ke)] véy bemæjlés bázgærdæd, væli mottæhém ke bimár bud, qéblæz 'ánke bemæjlés bázgærdæd væfát yaft.

do nemayændé ke fe'læn senatórænd.

dær dowréye dævazdæhóm, 'æz do nemayændéye digér, 'aqayáne 'æliye vækilí, væ haj 'aqarezáye ræfí', sélbe mæsuniyát šod. rúze 21 'esfænde 1317, layehéye sélbe mæsuniyát 'æz 'aqáye 'æliye vækilí, 'æz tæræfe væzire dadgostæri bemæjlés tæqdim šod, væ dær hæman jælæsé tæsvíb gærdid, væli bæ'dæn dær dadgostæri tæbræ'é šod. dær méhre 1320, bæ'dæz neveštáne naméyi 'æz tæræfe væzire dadgostæri dær 'ín zæminé, ræ'íse mæjlés 'e'lám kærd ke 'aqáye vækilí mítævanæd bemæjlés bázgærdæd. dær 'ordibehéšte 1319 níz 'æz vækile lahiján, 'aqáye haj 'aqarezáye ræfí' sélbe mæsuniyát šod, væ 'išan níz yeksále bæ'd tæbræ'é šod, væ 'e'lám gærdid ke mítævanæd bemæjlés bázgærdæd, væ 'æz 'išan dæ'væt šod ke bemæjlés bérævæd. 'ín do nemayændé fe'læn hær do senatór mibašænd.

'ævvælin væ 'æxærin sélbe mæsuniyát.

bæ'dæz šæhrivære 1320, 'ævvælin vækili ke bæráye sélbe mæsuniyát 'æz véy layehéyi bemæjlés tæqdim šod, 'aqáye doktor bæqa'í bud. rúze 26 'ordibehéšt, mærhúme lotfí, væzire dadgostæri, zæmne naméyike bemæjlés nevešt be'estenáde naméye vezaráte defá'e mellí væ gozaréše færmándariye nezamí, væ 'æqarír væ 'e'teráfáte mottæhemín beqétle 'æfšartús, tæqazáye sélbe mæsuniyát 'æz 'aqáye doktor bæqa'í kærd. 'ánma residegí be'in layehé 'ánqædr betúl 'ænjamid, væ særosedá dombále 'án beráh 'oftad, ke hævadése 25 ta 28 mordád píš'amæd, væ dær hæmin mowqé' doktor bæqa'í bazdášt šod, væ bæ'dæz 28 mordád 'azád gærdid. mowzú'e sélbe mæsuniyát níz montáfí šod, væ 'æz 'ín næzær mítævan goft tænhá sélbe mæsuniyátike bæ'd 'æz šæhrivære 20 šodé, 'æz senatór zæhirol'eslámæst, ke bezudí dadgostæri bazporsíye xódra šorú' mikonæd.

The Joint Judicial Committee of the two Houses discussed and studied at its yesterday's meeting the bills on the revision of the insolvency law, the right of inheritance and arbitration.

The Joint Judicial Committee of the two Houses met yesterday at 6 P.M. under the chairmanship of Mr. Sadr-ol-Ashraf and in the presence of the Minister of Justice, and the bill submitted by the Government concerning the revision of the insolvency law, the right of inheritance and arbitration was discussed and studied. After discussions raised in connection with the right of inheritance, it was decided that taking into consideration the suggestions for revision of the Committee's members, the Article submitted by the Government should be revised. In the matter of arresting persons who submit petitions [to declare] insolvency, it was agreed that if, after the issuance of the order by the Court of the First Instance, a person has been arrested in accordance with the Court's order based upon the rejection of his insolvency [plea], [the fact of] his arrest [by itself] will deny him the right of presenting a petition for appeal.

As for the third part of the bill, which concerned arbitration, no objection was raised by the Committee, and it was decided that the final report on the single Article presented by the Government, with new corrections, would be studied and discussed at the next meeting of the Committee which will convene Thursday morning.

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dər jələsəye dišəbe komisyóne moštəréke dadgostəriye məjlesəyn, layehəye 'esláhe 'e'sár, 'enhesáre vərasət və həkəmiyyət, mowréde bəhs və residegí qərár gereft.

sa'əte šəše bə'dəzzóhre dirúz, komisyóne moštəréke dadgostəriye məjlesəyn, beriyasəte 'aqáye sədrol'ašráf, və bahozúre 'aqáye vəzire dadgostəri, təškíl šod, və layehəye təqdimíye dowlət dər barəye 'esláhe 'e'sár, 'enhesáre vərasət və həkəmiyyət mowréde bəhs və residegí qərár gereft. pəsəz mozakerátike dər barəye 'enhesáre vərasət be'əmél 'aməd, qərár šod, batəvəjjóh bəməzəriyáte 'eslahíye 'ə'záye komisyón, maddəye pišnəhadíye dowlət 'esláh šəvəd və dər mowréde towqífe kesánike 'ərzehále 'e'sár midəhənd, təvafóq šod ke moddə'íye 'e'sár, pəsəz sodúre [ré'ye] bədvi, dər surətike berə'ye dadgáh [ke] mohtəni bər rədde 'e'sáre 'ú bud, towqíf gərdəd, vəli towqífe 'ú mané'e dadəne 'ərzehále 'estínáf dər hókmi, rədd mibašəd.

dər qesməte sevvóme layehé, ke dər barəye həkəmiyyət bud, nəzəre moxaléfi 'əz tərəfe komisyón 'ebraz nəšod, və moqərrər gərdid dər jələsəye rúze 'ayəndəye komisyón, ke súbhe rúze pənjšəmbé təškíl mišəvəd, gozaréše nəha'íye maddəye vahedé təqdimíye dowlət ba'eslaháte mojəddəd mowréde residegí və bəhs qərár girəd.

My Struggle Will Go On To Final Victory.

As I have said before, no motive has led me to write the following ('these facts') other than one of those divine inspirations which have completely enveloped my existence, because, as you know, in my situation I cannot be interested in anything except the truth. A lovely face, a painting, and other beautiful things cannot attract my attention, and nothing but good character and the truth attract or interest me. For this reason, ever since the day I came into existence I have not thought of anything except following spiritual matters, love, and maintaining a profound interest in my country when my education reached the stage where I could serve it.

On that [particular] day nothing else could attract my attention except the army, the men of which are the most self-sacrificing men in the country. For this reason, I entered the, [to me], sacred military service and advanced with love and great interest until the unfortunate, adverse, and treacherous 20th of Shahrivar when all my hopes and wishes were dissipated once and for all. Because I wanted to be a brave and self-sacrificing soldier for my country, I wanted to sacrifice my life for the defense of my country and to water the soil of my fatherland with my blood but, to my great regret, ('but alas! a hundred times alas!') I was not even sent out of the barracks to meet the enemy. The circulars [which came out] one after another at that time made me aware of that truth the flames of which still make my very being ('the warp and woof of my life') tremble. The [mental] image of that sight and all that treason makes me every day more determined and fearless for the taking of revenge. That day I realized that one person, no matter how strong and powerful he may be, is unable to carry out any work without the help and cooperation of learned and far-seeing people who are at the same time sincere and loyal to their country. A learned and patriotic group must take over all the affairs of the country so that it may be able to grasp and become well acquainted with the affairs of the country. It is for this reason that the people of the world cannot manage their countries without a party organization. Even Hitler and Mussolini, who are known in the world as dictators, were the heads of parties, and with the help and assistance of their sincere and loyal aides were able to advance those undeveloped countries in such a way and with such speed. I have also made a profound study as to how the countries of the world have been able to preserve their greatness and power and how they might have a patriotic and interested nation and be at the same time well-versed in the secrets of running their country. Finally, it became clear to me that it is also necessary to establish a party in Iran, and that the party should take the reins of the affairs of the country in its hands in order to be able to save this vast ideologically unified and united society ('of one mind, one belief, and one pace') of this backward and poor people from such suffering and unhappiness. As I have written in previous editorials and as you know, I made an attempt to establish and organize a National Socialist Party, Arya, and our party is now entering its 16th year, but again, as you know, colonialism and its

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peykáre mæn, ta piruzíye nəha'í 'edamé daræd.

'ánce méra vadár benevištáne 'ín hæqayéq mínemayæd, cenánce dær piš goftám, joz yek 'elhamáte xoda'í ke sær ta sære vojudsæmra 'ehaté nemudé, mohærréke digéri nédaræd. zira cenánce mídanid, bavéz'i ke daræm némitævanæm becizi joz hæqiqæt, 'ælaqemænd væ delbénd bašæm. zira suréte xúb, néqš væ negár, væ sayére tæzyinát némitævanæd méra motævajjéhe xód nemayæd. væ 'ánce ke mitævanæd méra næjzúb væ 'ælaqemænd nemayæd, joz siréte xúb væ hæqiqæt, cize digéri néxahæd bud. behæmín monasebátæst, 'æz rúzike pá be'ærséye vojúd gozaštám, joz peyrævi 'æz mæ'ræviyyæt væ méhro 'ælaqéye vafér bemihænæm, becize digéri néyandišidæm váqti tæhsilátæm bemserhælé resid ke mítævanestæm bemihænæm xedméæt konæm.

dær 'ánruz, joz 'artéš, ke næfæráte 'án fædakartærír. næfæráte kešværhá mibašænd, cize digéri némitævanest tævejjohe méra bexód jálb nemayæd. behæmín monasebát, daxéle xedméte moqæddése særbazí gærdidæm, væ ba'éšqo 'ælaqéye vafér piš miræftæm, ke šæhrivære bíst, bahæmán šumí væ nekbæt, væ 'án hæmé xiyanæthá, tæmáme 'amál væ 'arezúyæmra yekbaré bebáde fæná dad. zira mæn míxastæm særbazí fædakár væ delavær bæráye mihænæm bašæm. væ míxastæm dær ráhe defá 'æz nærzobúm, jáne xódra fædá nemudé, væ zæmíne mihænra baxúnæm 'abyarí konæm. væli 'æfsús, séd 'æfsús, ke hætta 'æz daxéle særbazxané hæm bæráye moqabeléye badošmæn, xaréj négærdidæm, væ bæxšnameháye peydærpéye 'án rúz, ní z méra behæqiqæti vaqéf kærd, ke hænúz šærareháye 'án taropúde zendegiyæmra be'erte'áš dæraværde. væ tæjæssóme 'an mænzeré, væ 'an hæmé xiyanæthá, méra hæ rúz bæráye 'enteqám 'æz rúze piš, mosæmmæmtær, væ bibaktær mínemayæd. 'án rúz mæn motævæjjéh šodæm ke yek færd, hærce qædr qævi væ nirumænd bašæd, qadér nist bedúne komæk væ hæmkarí ba mærdáne xerædmænd, væ dur'ændiš, væ dær'éyne hál, sæmímí væ bavefá, nesbæt bemihæn væ kešværéš, kári 'æz piš bébææd bayæd lejtemá'í, xerædmænd væ mihænperæst, tæmáme 'omúre kešværra dær dæst begiræd, ta bætævanæd bæ hæmé cíz vaqéf, væ biná bašæd. væ behæmín monasebátæst ke mærdóme donyá memaléke xódra bedúne tæškiláte hezbi 'edaré némikonænd. hætta hitlér væ musilíní, ke dær donyá mæ'rúf bediktatór mibašænd, dær ræ'se hézbi budænd, væ bakoméæk væ yariye yaráne sæmímí, væ bavæfáyešan tævanéstænd be'án sor'æt, 'án memaléke 'æqæb 'oftadéra 'anqádr bepíš bébæænd. mæn ní z ke qærqe dær 'ín motale'é budæm, ke ceguné memaléke donyá tævanesté 'ænd bozorgí væ 'aqa'íye xódra héfz nemudé, væ mellæti vætænperæst væ 'ælaqemænd, væ dær 'éyne hál vaqéfe beromúze memlekætdarí dašté bašænd. bel'axæré, 'ín hæqiqæt bæráye mæn sabæt gærdid ke bayæd dær 'írán hæm, hézbi bevojúd 'ayæd, væ hézb, zæmáme 'omúre kešværra, dær dæst begiræd, ta bætævanæd, yek 'ejtemá'e 'æzíme hæmfékro hæm'æqidé væ hæmgáme 'ín mellæte 'æqæb mandéye fæqírra, 'æz 'ín zellæt væ bædbæxtí, neját dæhæd. cenánke dær mæqaláte piš nevištím, væ mídanid, betæ'sís væ tæškíle hézbe nasionál sosyálíste 'ariyá, hæmmæt gomardæm, væ 'æknún, hézbe má pá bešanzdéh sále 'ómre xód gozardé'æst væli, báz cenánke mídanid,

agents, who build their happiness and good fortune on the suffering and misfortune of the people, stubbornly fight us with all their might and from all sides, but since Almighty God has been and is our inspirer and helper, we have up to now been able to preserve our existence, and we have made very impressive steps toward preserving the independence of our countrymen. As I and others have written and as you know, the fights which we engaged in after Shahrivar, whether with respect to treaties or other activities or against the republican party and parties who were against the country, are known to everyone. The struggles of the members of our Party during the events in Azerbaijan against the Democratic Party and the Tudeh Party form a shining page [in the record] of our continuous struggles, the details of which you will see in the book on the history of our party struggles. However, we make reference to this one fact only - that at the very time when His Majesty issued the order to attack Azerbaijan the city of Ardabil was captured by the members of our Party with the open cooperation of the Shahsavan tribe and with the self-sacrifice which I personally made in Teheran to prepare arms and equipment for them. That is, before the arrival of the army at Tabriz, Ardabil was freed from the hands of the attackers, the Democrat Party. The party records of all the persons who took part in this battle are in the files of our Party and are ready to be shown to those who want to see them. I do not want to say here that it was only the Arya party which alone conquered Ardabil, but if there had not been the wish of the people of Azerbaijan who were under the influence of our powerful and fearless propaganda, this work would have been difficult and perhaps without results. It is my purpose to prove the claim that only a nationalistic and patriotic party can organize the public opinion of the country against any foreigner and xenophiles. For example, in Russia not all the individuals of the nation are members of the Communist Party, but it is the Communist Party which is able to equip and prepare the minds of a population of 200 million in Russia against any kind of foreign aggression and attack. Again, in the wars between Germany and Russia, partisan forces which were formed by the Russian people were able to inflict (all that) damage and destruction on the German Army. Now that we too are in this same position and need a well-equipped army for the defense of 3,000 kilometers of Iranian border, it is absolutely necessary that a party whose principles are based on nationalism and patriotism should be the most powerful in the country and should be able to continue its patriotic propaganda effectively so that it can supply the army with fearless, intelligent and brave soldiers and self-sacrificing men and women, ready to support ('in the rear of') the Army. I have said, and I repeat again, that the Arya Party is the only party in the history of the parties of Iran that has been able to prove this truth to the nation and guard the crown and the throne of Iran up to now through its fearless action. We have claimed this and shall always firmly claim it. Our opponents and enemies must know that temptations and lures and their plots will not change our patriotic minds. Long live Iran.

siasætháye 'este'marí, væ 'ommále 'án ke sæ'adæt væ xošbaxtiye xódra dær zellæt væ bædbæxtiye mellæt midanænd, batæmáme qová, væ 'æz hæmé tæráf bamá, særæxtané míjængænd, vælí 'æz 'anjá'ike xodáye bozórg 'elhamdæhændé væ mædædkáre má budé, væ míbašæd, tævanesté 'ím, ta behál mowjudiyyáte xódra héfz nemudé væ gamháye mo'æssér væ bolændi bæráye héfze 'esteqlále hæmmihænán bérdarim, cenánke nævištám væ nævištænd væ midanid, mobarezátike bé'd 'æz šehrivær ce 'æz leháze qerardadhá væ sayére fæ'aliyæthá, væ 'æléyhe 'æhzábe jomhurixáh, væ zédde mihæni nemúdim, bær híc kæs pušidé némibašæd, mobarezáte 'æfráde hézbe má, dær væqayé'e 'azærbayján, væ ferqéye demokrát, væ hézbe tudé, sæfhéye dæræxšáni 'æz mobarezáte peygíre mára tæškíl midæhæd, ke joz'iyyáte 'ánra dær ketábe taríxe mobarezáte hezbiye má, xahid did. væli hæminqádr be'ín nokté 'ešaré mikonim, ke 'æfráde hézbe má, bahæmkariye sæmimané ba'íle šahsævæn, væ fædakariháye ke šæxsæn dær tehrán, bæráye tæhiyyéye 'æslæhé væ mohemmát, bæráye 'anhá nemudém, šæhre 'ærdebil dær hæmán 'æván ke 'æ'lahæzræt færmáne hæmléye be'azærbayjánra sadér nemúd, féth gærdid, yá'ni, qébl 'æz vorúde 'artéš betæbríz, 'ærdebil 'æz dáste mohajemíne ferqéye demokrát, 'azád gærdid, væ tæmáme 'æfrádi ke dær'ín peykár šerkæt daštænd, 'anketháye hezbiye 'anhá, dær bayeganiye hezbiye má mowjúd, væ bæráye 'era'é be'anháyike míxahænd bébinænd, 'amadé míbašæd. mæn némixahæm 'injá béguyæm ke, fæqæt hézbe 'ariyá betænha'í 'ærdebílra féth kærd, bælke, 'ægær xáste mellæt væ mærdóme 'azærbayján, ke táhte tæ'síre tæbliqáte šædíd, væ bibakanéye má næbud, 'ín kár moškél, væ šáyæd hæm binætijé mímand. mæn zúre mæn, 'esbáte 'ín modde'ást, ke fæqæt yek hézbe mellí væ 'ælaqeménde bemihæn, mítævanæd 'æfkáre 'omuníye kešværirá bær 'æléyhe hær bigané væ biganepæræsti tæjhíz nemayæd. cenánke dær rusiyé tæmáme 'æfráde mellæt 'ózve hézbe komunist námibašænd, bælke hézbe komunistæst ke tævanisté 'æst, 'æfkáre devíst melyún jem'iyyáte rusiyéra, bær 'æléyhe hær guné tæjavóz væ hæmléye xarejí, mojhæhéz væ 'amadé nemayæd. cenánke dær jængháye býne 'almán væ rusiyé, qováye partizáni ke 'æz melláte rusiyé tæškíl gærdidé bud, tævanést, 'án hemé sædæmát, væ lætæmát, be'artéše 'almán varéd 'aværed. 'emrúz ke má dær hæmán te'dád varéd gærdidé 'ím, væ lazémæst 'artéše mojhæhéz bæráye defá'e 'æz séhezár kilométr mærzháye 'irán dašté bašim, bayæd'betówre qæt', hézbike bonyán væ 'osúle 'án bærpáyéye nasionalistí væ mihænperæstí, bæná gozardé bašæd, ba næhayæte qodræt, dær mæmlekæt vojúd dašté bašæd, væ mítævanæd betæbliqáte mihænperæstanéye xód, šædidæn 'edamé dæhæd, ta'ínke hæm særbazáni bíbák væ fæhmidé væ šojá' be'artéš tæhvíl dæhæd, hæm mærdán, væ zænáne fedakár væ janbáz, dær póšte sére særbazán 'amadé dašté bašænd. mæn góftæm, væ báz hæm tekrár mikonæm, tænhá hézbike dær taríxe 'æhzábe 'irán, tævanesté'st 'ín hæqiqætra, bemellæt sabét konæd, væ ba'æ'mále bibakanéye xód, tabehál tájo táxte sæltænæte 'iránra hærasæt nemudé, hézbe 'ariyá míbašæd, væ má dær 'ín modde'á pabæryá væ mohkæm 'istadé, væ xahím 'istád. moxalefín væ došmænáne má, bayæd bédarænd, ke væsvæsé væ xod'é væ 'æsbabciniye 'anhá dær 'æfkáre mihænperæstanéye má tæqyíri næxahæd dad. javide irán.

Government Bills

The last part of the royal speech during the opening of the Seventh Session of the Senate concerns government bills which have been and are being submitted to the two houses. His Majesty emphasized that the aforementioned bills, whether those that are now on the agenda of the Majles or those which will be presented later, should be duly processed more rapidly [than usual] in the Parliament so that the Government might have a free hand in carrying out the reforms. Although in the 19th Session the situation of the Majles and particularly the Senate was such that in its contact with the Parliament the Government was confronted with fewer difficulties, nevertheless, events sometimes took place which brought the government bills to a standstill in the two houses. We deem it necessary to point out that both houses must follow a policy which is built completely on sincere cooperation with the Government.

Indeed, the meaning of this sincere cooperation is not that the Government presents every bill to the two houses and that the representatives vote favorably for it with their eyes closed, but our opinion is that the Parliament makes a decision with regard to the Government bills with greater speed, and there is no doubt that both houses are obligated to annul, change, or amend any article of each bill or a complete bill which they consider not to be in accord with public interest. This is the philosophy of establishing a parliamentary government, and all these huge expenses for the election of deputies and senators and the maintenance of the Majles and the Senate are, therefore, for the expression of advisory opinion and direct participation of the representatives of the people in the making of laws and regulations. If it were not so, there would be no necessity for the establishment of a parliament and the election of deputies.

Right now there are several bills on the agenda of the Majles, and their approval will help immensely the progress of the affairs of the country and the solving of public problems. Among them there is a bill concerning those who live on the border, where the Government has maintained many facilities for their trading, farming, work, and living. The residents of the capital and the inhabitants of the cities are actually unaware that tens of thousands of our compatriots who live on the borderlands are confronted with unbearable difficulties in the relations, transactions and other problems which they unavoidably have with the other side of the border. Fortunately the present Government has given special attention to this situation and, after sufficient study, has prepared and presented the bill to the Majles. After its approval, the greater part of the difficulties of this class of our compatriots will be removed.

Like the aforementioned bill, which has a direct effect on the living conditions of people, there are several other bills which were all presented to the Majles, and now the parliamentary duty of the gentlemen of the Majles and the senators makes it necessary for them to make a decision as soon as possible and instead of taking up long periods of the Majles' time with long pre-agenda speeches, they should concern themselves with these

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lævayéhe dowlát

qesméte 'axíre færmayešáte šahané, dær hengáme 'eftetáhe hæftomín dowréye mæjlése sená, mærbúte belævayéhe dowlát bud, ke tæqdíme mæjleséyn šodé ya míšævæd, væ 'æ'lahæzræt tæ'kíd færmudé budænd, ke lævayéhe mæzbúr, 'æ'æmme'æz 'anhá ke hæm 'æknún dær dæstúre mæjlésæst, ya 'ánce ke bæ'dhá tæqdím míšævæd, jæryáne qanuniye xódra, dær parlemán særi'tár bégózeranæd, ta dæste dowlát, bæráye 'enjáme 'omúre 'eslahí, báz bašæd. 'ægérce dær dowréye nozdæhóm væz'e mæjlése šowráye mellí, væ 'ælælxosús, mæjlése sená, tówri budé'æst, ke dowlát, dær tæmáse xód baparlemán, kæmtær movajéhe ba'eškál mišodé, mæ'hæzá, cún dær bæ'zi owqát, jæryanáti piš míyamæd ke mowjébe rokúde lævayéhe dowlát dær mæjleséyn mígerdid. 'ínæst ke má lazéme betæzkár mídaním, ke hær do mæjlés dær 'ín mowréd bayæd ræviyé'i ke kamelán mæbní bær hæmkariye sæmimanéye badowlát bašæd, piš bégirænd.

'ælbæté mæ'niye 'ín hæmkariye sæmimané, 'án níst ke dowlát, hæm layehé'ira tæqdíme mæjleséyn kærd, nemayendegán, cešmbæsté rúye 'án ráy'e movaféq bédæhænd, bælke mæzáre má bær 'ínæst ke parlemán basor'æte bištæri, rúye lævayéhe dowlát, tæsmím begirænd, væ tærdídi níst, ke hær do mæjlés movæzæfænd, 'ánce 'æz mæváde hær layehé, ya tæmáme hær layehéra ke movaféqe mæsaléhe 'omumí némidanænd, hézf konænd, ya 'ánra tæqyír dæhænd, væ tæ'díl nemayænd, væ fælsæféye 'ijáde hokuméte parlemaní, héminæst, væ 'ín hæmé mæxaréje hengóft, ke bæráye 'entexábe vokælá væ senatorhá, væ negahdariye mæjlése šowráye mellí væ mæjlése sená míšævæd, bæráye hæmín 'ezháre næzáre mæšværtí, væ dexaláte mostæqíme nemayendegáne mellát, dær væz'e qævanín, væ moqerrærátæst, væ 'ægér qeyræz 'ín bud, digær tæ'sise parlemán væ 'entexábe vokælá zæzuréti nédašt.

hæm 'æknún, dær dæstúre mæjlés, cændín layehé 'æst, væ tæsvíbe 'anhá bepíšræfte 'omúre mæmlekæt, væ gerehgoša'i'æz kære mærdóm, komæke færaván míkonæd, ke 'æz 'án jomlé, layehéye mærbúte bemærznešinán, ke dowlát bæráye tárze dadosetæd, væ zera'æt, væ kár væ zendegíye 'anhá tæshiláte færaváni qa'él šodé 'æst. sakeníne paytæxt, væ 'æhaliye šæhrhá, 'osulán 'ettelá nédarænd ke dæhhá, hezár næfær, 'æz hæmvætænáne má ke sakeníne 'æraziye mærzhá míbašænd, dær rævabét væ mo'ameláte 'ectenabnapæzíræ xód, ba'án súye mærz væ hæmcenín, dær sayére mæsa'él, movajéhe ba cé 'eškáláte taqátfersá míbašænd. xošbæxtané, dowlát hazéræst, be'ín qæziyé tævæjjóhe xássi mæbzúl dašté, væ bamotale'éye kafi, layehé'i tæhiyé væ tæqdíme mæjlés kærdæ'st, ke pæssæz tæsvíb, qesméte 'æ'záme moškeláte 'ín tæbæqé, 'æz hæmvætænáne má, hællofæsl xahæd šod.

næzíre layehéye mæzbúr, ke tæ'síre mostæqím dær væz'e zendegíye mærdóm daræd, cænd layehéye digéræst ke hæmé bemæjlés tæqdím šodé. væ 'æknún væziféye nemayendegíye 'aqayáne mæjlés væ senatorhá, 'ijáb míkonæd, ke hærce zudtær, rúye 'án tæsmím bégirænd, væ bejáye 'ínke moddætháye tulaní 'æz véqte mæjlésra sérfe notqháye qéblæz dæstúr

important problems. We hope, as His Majesty the Shah has mentioned, that by showing sincere cooperation with the Government during the coming months, the Parliament of Iran will be able to make impressive and outstanding steps in the way of progress in all affairs of the country.

Azhang #17

8 October, 1956
14 Mehr 1335

What the Shah Said and What the High Officials Do.

We have said many times and we say again that every time our young and very capable Shah breaks the [(seal of)] silence and guides the high authorities and the Majles, he supplies the press with material for some time. Our Shah utters words which fit [(the nature of)] the press, because he speaks the language of the people. He alone knows their sufferings and he alone knows what the people want.

These highly prized speeches, which are indeed eloquent, have proved again to all the people of Iran what the Shah wants and how close he is to the people. At first the Shah expressed his sorrow for the recent destructive flood and said: 'The event of the flood which had stricken with disaster several regions of the country is extremely saddening, especially for those who saw its effects with their own eyes and who were witnesses to this disaster.' You know that the Shah was affected more than anyone else, because, in addition to the fact that he inspected all the areas at firsthand, like a loving father, he alone was the refuge of the disaster and flood stricken people. What person except the King sincerely hurried to help the flood stricken people and, without giving any [prior] notice, went to them and treated the orphans with great love ('took the orphans in the embrace of his love').

After having mentioned [(the event of)] the flood, the Shah expressed his satisfaction with the discovery of the oil at Qom. He then brought up the matters of judicial laws, balancing the budget, linking the railroad of Iran with Turkey and Europe, welfare campaigns of all kinds and foreign relations, made recommendations and outlined the steps to be taken by ('put a lantern to the way of') the high officials and the Majles.

Concerning foreign policy his Majesty said: 'Our relations with all nations will be based on mutual friendship and respect, observation of the Charter of the United Nations, loyalty with respect to concluded treaties and the strengthening of the Baghdad Defense Pact.'

As we mentioned at the beginning of this article, whenever the Shah speaks he expounds matters, everyone of which requires a separate article and must be discussed separately. If such an opportunity presents itself, we will undoubtedly discuss each one of the subjects in detail.

A matter which is worth mentioning, and if we did not mention it here we would be disrespectful, is the problem of greater attention being paid by the Senate to the press situation in the country. This is the proper place to thank the Senate on behalf of the

bénemayænd, be'ín mæsa'эле mohém bépærdazænd. 'omidvárím hæmantówrke 'æ'lahæzráté homayúne šahænšáh tæzækkór færmudænd, parlemáne 'irán, dær mahháye 'ayændé, ba'ebraze hæmkariye sæmimané badowlæt, bétævanæd qædæmháye mo'æssér væ bærjæstéyi dær ráhe pišræfte kolliyéye 'omúre mæmlekæt bærdaræd.

'æz ruznaméye 'azæng, šomaréye 17

8 'októbre 1956
16 mehre 1335

'ánce šah færmúd, væ 'ánce 'owliyéye 'omúr míkonænd.

barhá gofté'im, væ báz hæm mígu'im, ke šahænšáhe jæván væ 'aliqáedre má, hær bár ke móhre sokútra míšekæned, væ 'owliyéye dowlæt væ mæjlésra rahnama'í mífærmayæd, bæráye moddæthá bemætbu'át, sužé míðæhæd. šáhe má hærfhá'i mízæned, ke bábe táb'e mætbu'átæst. zíra, 'æz zæbáne mærdóm soxæn mígyæd. tænhá 'úst, ke dærdhára mídanæd. tænhá 'úst ke mídanæd, mærdóm cé míxahænd.

'ín færmayešáte ziqeymæt, væ vaqe'én gowhærbár, yék báre digær betæmáne melláte 'irán sabét kærd, ke šáhe má cé míxahæd, væ ceqædr faseléye 'ú bamærdóm næzdíkæst. 'ebtedá, šahænšáh 'æz séyle xanemansúze 'æxír 'ezháre tæ'æssóf kærdé, færmúdænd: 'hadeséye séyl, ke bé'zi 'æz nævahiye kešværra docære mosibæt kærdé, bexosús, bæráye 'anhá, ke 'æseráte 'ánra becéšm didé, væ šahéde mosibæt budé 'ænd, besyár tæ'æssoraværest.'

væ mídanænd, [[sic! read mídanid]] ke biš'æz hæmé, šahænšáh tæ'æssoravær bud, zíra, 'ælavé bær 'ínke manænde pedære delšúz, tæmáme noqátra 'æz næzdík bazdíd færmudænd, tænhá væ yegané mæljá'e 'asibdidegán, væ seylzædegán budé 'ænd. cé kási joz šáh, biriyá bekomæke seylzædegán šetaft, væ bixæbær, bemiyáne 'anhá ræft, væ yætímánra dær 'aqúše méhro mohebbæte xód gereft.

bæ'd 'æz yadaværi 'æz hadeséye seylzædegán, šahænšáh, 'æz peydayéše næfte qóm 'ezháre xošvæqtí færmúdænd, væ 'ángah dær baréye qævaníne dadgostæri, tæ'adóle budjé, 'ettesále xætte ráh'ahéne 'irán betorkiyé væ 'urupá, væ mobarezáte hæmejanebéye behdaští, væ rævabéte xarejí, mæbahésira bemiyán 'aværdé, towsiyeháyi færmudé, væ ceráqi færaráhe 'owliyéye dowlæt, væ mæjlés, qærár dadænd. dær mowréde siyasáte xarejí, 'æ'lahæzrát færmúdænd: 'rævabéte má, bakolliyéye dovæl, mæbní bær 'æsásæ dustí, væ 'ehteráme motæqabél, væ peyræví 'æz mænšúre melæle mottæhéd, væ væfadarí nesbæt bepeymanháye mon'æqedé, væ tæqvíyæte peymáne defa'íye bæqdád xahæd bud.'

hæmantówríke dær 'ebtedáye mæqalé níz xaternešán saxté'im, hær bar ke šahænšáh soxæn bemiyán míyaværed, mæbahésira bæyán mídarænd ke bayæd bær rúye hær yék 'æz 'anhá mæqaléyi jodagané, væ mæbahési mojæzzá, negášt, væ 'ægær cenín forsæti bedæst 'ayæd, bišæk bær rúye hær yék 'æz 'án mævaréd mofæssælæn béhs xahím kærd.

mowrédi ke qabéle zékrest, væ dær 'injá 'ægær bemiyán næyayæd, nasepasí kærdé 'im, mæs'æléye tævæjjóhe bištære mæjlése sená, bevæz'e mætbu'áte kešværest. bejást, ke 'æz janébe mætbu'át, 'æz 'ín tævæjjóhe mæjlése sená tæšækkór koním, væ xaternešán sazím, hæmán qædr ke mæjlése šowrá, dær 'ín mævaréd sæhl'engarí kærdé 'æst, sená bevæzayéfe

press for its attention and to point out that although the Majles has neglected it [the press], the Senate was conscious of its duties, and was rightly able to find the proper place in the hearts of the people.

We wish the distinguished senators great success in the continuation of their service, in their compliance with the royal recommendations, and in the execution of the royal commands.

Farman #1216

16 Mehr 1335
8 October 1956

Science and Art Day.

Today coincides with the day of Mehregan, a day which in ancient Iran was in the same class ('the same rank and kind') with the happy festival of Now Ruz. Our forefathers celebrated it.

In recent years the Ministry of Education set aside this blessed day for students, and the celebration of Mehregan has become synonymous with 'Education Day' or 'Science and Art day.' It would not be an exaggeration to say that because of this measure the celebration of Mehregan has become more important than that of Now Ruz, because wherever science and art have stepped in everything and everybody has been affected.

The celebration of Mehregan this year will be held with greater glory and grandeur, and it is the vanguard of general prosperity for all classes of the people of Iran, because it coincides with the tremendous activity in the struggle against illiteracy which started under the guidance of his Imperial Majesty, the Shah, and within the next two weeks will enter its active stage officially throughout the country.

The sincere and intense interest which His Majesty takes in the education and culture of the younger generation of the country, as well as of the other classes of the nation, bespeaks his great spirit and his broadmindedness, and it is an outstanding example of how the wise Shah of Iran has an immense desire that the people of Iran become a brave, vital, and intelligent nation, not only with regard to material problems and the improvement ('construction') of cities and houses, but essentially, inwardly and spiritually also be on the same level with the civilized and proud nations of the world.

The present world is a world of science and art and in such a world nations can stand on their feet when their societies are equipped and strengthened with the power of science and knowledge. His Majesty, who has himself acquired science and knowledge in the most civilized countries of the world, pays attention to this basic point more than anybody else, and he is the most outstanding patron of the young people and the other classes of the country for the acquisition of Science and Art.

The celebration of Mehregan this year will be performed with greater splendor, and the outstanding figure of the Shah, who is the standard-bearer of the scientific movement and the struggle against illiteracy, lends it special dignity and magnificence. We hope that all classes of the country will take advantage of the precious opportunity, derive

xód 'ašená budé, væ hæqqén tævanesté 'æst, já'ira, ke šayæstéye xóðest, dær déle mærdóm báz koræd.

má, towfiqe bištære 'aqayáne senatorháye mohtærémra, dær 'edaméye xedmést, væ bekár bestáne towsiyehá, væ 'ejráye færmayešáte molukané, xastárim.

'æz ruznaméye færmán, šomaréye 1216

16 mehrmáhe 1335
8 'októbre 1956

rúze 'élm væ honær

'emrúz mosadéfæst barúze 'mehregán', rúzike dær 'iráne bastán hæmšæ'n væ hæmtæráze 'éyde xojæstéye nowrúz budé, væ pedaráne má 'ánra jášn mígereftænd. dær salháye 'æxír vezaréte fæzhæng, 'ín rúze mobarækra 'extesás bemohæsselín dadé, væ jášne mehregán moradéfe ba 'rúze 'élm væ honær' šodé 'æst. væ mobalæqé nist, 'ægær gofté šævæd, ke ba'ín tædbír jášne mehregán bæš jášne nowrúz bærtæri peydá kærdé'æst, zíra, hæš já ke páye 'élmo honær piš 'ayæd, hæmé cíz, væ hæmé kæs, bezíre pá mí'oftæd.

jášne mehregáne 'emsál, bašokúh væ jælále bištæri bærgozár míšævæd, væ tælayéye yek xéyro bærekæte 'omumí, bæráye tæmáme tæbæqáte melláte 'iránest. zíra, mosadéfæst, bajombojúše 'æzíme mobarezéye babisævadí ke táhte hedayæt væ rahnæma'íye šæxse 'æ'lahæzréte homayúne šahænšáh, 'aqáz gærdidé, væ 'æz do hæftéye digær, ræsmæn dær særasære kešvæš, varéde mærhæléye 'æmél xahæd šod.

'ælæqéye qælbí væ šædídi ke 'æ'lahæzréte homayuní, betæ'límo tærbíyæte násle jæváne kešvæš, væ hæmcenín, sayére tæbæqáte mellæt dærænd, hakí 'æz rúhe bozórg, væ fékre bolænde mo'æzzæmonláh 'æst, væ næmunéye barézist, 'æz 'ánke šahænšáhe danešmænde 'írán, 'eštíyáqe vafér darænd, ke melláte 'írán, yek melláte ræšíd væ zendé, væ rowšænfékr bår 'ayæd, væ né fæqæt 'æz leháze mæsa'éle zaherí, væ saxtemáne šæhrhá væ xanehá, bælke, 'osulén, væ batenén, væ mæ'næn, dær rædífe melále motæmæddén, væ særbolænde jahán, qærár bégíæd.

donyáye hazér, donyáye 'élmo honæræst. væ dær yek cenín donyá, mellætháyi mítævanænd, rúye páye xód, bé'ístænd, ke jane'éye 'anhá baqodræte 'élm væ mæ'ræfæt, tæjhíz væ tæqviyæt šodé bašæd. væ 'æ'lahæzréte homayuní, ke xód dær motæmæddentærin kešværháye jahán, bekæsbe 'élmo mæ'ræfæt pærdaxté 'ænd, bíš 'æz hæmé kæs, motævæjjéhe 'ín noktéye 'æsasí míbašænd, væ 'ínæst ke bæšjestetærin mošævvéqe jævánán, væ sayére tæbæqáte kešvæš, bæráye kæsbe 'élmo honær míbašænd. jášne mehregáne 'emsál, bašokúhe bištær, bærgozár míšævæd, væ qíaféye bæšjestéye šahænšáh, ke pærcæmdære nehzáte 'elmlí væ mobarezéye babisævadí hæstænd, be'án færró jælále xás míbæxšæd, væ 'omidvárim ke 'omúme tæbæqáte kešvæš, 'æz 'ín forsæte geranbæhá bæráye kæsbe danéš, hædde 'æksære 'estefadéra bænæmayænd, væ jésmo jáne xódra, banúre 'élm væ mæ'ræfæt, qæví, væ rowšæn sazænd.

the maximum benefit from it, and strengthen and enlighten their body and soul with the light of science and knowledge.

Farda #617-10

6 Mehr 1335
30 September 1956

Improving the Conditions of Conscientious Civil Servants.

Balancing the budget, which is one of the conditions for a proper conduct of affairs, is about to be accomplished. It is the basis for the fulfillment of our hope and peace of mind. Of course, a revision of the administrative organization and of the civil service law, while contributing to the welfare of conscientious civil servants, will also help to expedite the execution of tasks for this purpose.

In the preceding number of FARDA we discussed the improvement of the conditions of government employees with special reference to the situation of the loyal and honest employees. Under the title of 'Help the Government Employees' we stated our ideas and wrote that the essential duty of the Government in the first place was concern for the welfare of the loyal employees and the preparation of facilities which would alleviate the pressure of their living conditions. It is the duty of the Government in this important matter to pay special attention and to make an immediate and effective decision. If it indeed wishes to improve government institutions, the benefits of which ultimately come to the people, it must, with regard to its employees, assume a policy other than the one which it has had until now. Lack of attention on the part of the high officials to these conditions will contribute to the distress and disorder of the employees' minds in discharging their duties.

We are happy that our view has been accepted by His Majesty and that in this respect he has issued emphatic and necessary orders, particularly in his opening speech. During the opening of the Senate His Majesty (as we mentioned above) made reference to the improvement of the conditions of the conscientious employees and recommended that the Government take steps with regard to this matter and, as soon as possible, take action ('put on clothes of action'). Therefore, government employees will be assured that steps for their ease and comfort are under way and it may be assumed that when the contemplated plans are carried out, the conditions of the employees will be changed considerably and that the employees will be delivered from their former misery.

It is hoped that the special interest of the Shah and the [taking of such] useful and effective steps by the Government will also awaken the irresponsible employees and raise them to the level of the other employees. Following the intentions of the Shah, they will strive more than ever for the improvement of the conditions [now] prevailing in the country.

Poste Tehran No. 1001

19 Mehr 1335
8 October 1956

'æz ruznaméye færdá, šomaréye 617-10

6 méhre 1335
30 septámbre 1956

tærfihe hále mostæxdemíne væzifešenás. tæ'adóle budjé, ke yéki 'æz šarayéte hósne jeryáne 'omúrest, næzdík behosúl væ mayéye kæmále 'omidvarí, væ 'etmináne xatére mást. væ 'ælbætté, tæjdíde næzær dær tæškiláte 'edarí, væ qanúne 'estexdáme kešværí, ke zemnéen mowjébe tærfihe mostæxdemíne væzifešenás xahæd gærdid, gozæšté 'æz tæsri' dær 'enjáme 'omúr be'in næqsúd niz komæk xahæd kærd.

dær šomaréye 'æxíre færdá, báhse má, dær 'ætráfe 'esláhe véz'e karmændáne dowlæt, væ næxsusæn tæwæjjóh be'cwzá' væ 'æhvále karmændáne sædíqo dorostkár bud, ke tæhte 'onváne 'karmændánra dáryabid', næzæriyáte xódra 'ebráz nemudé, nevéštim ke væziféye 'æslíye dowlæt, dær dærejéye 'ævvæl, ræ'ayét væ molahezéye hále karmændáne dorostkár, væ tæhiyyéye væsayéle tæxfífe fešáre zendegíye 'anán, míbašæd. væ bær dowlætæst, ke dær'in 'æmre mohém væ xætír, tæwæjjóhe næxsús mæbzúl, væ tæsmíme fowrí væ mo'æsséri 'ettexáz nemayæd. væ cenánce vaqe'æn, mayél be'esláhe dæstgaháye dowlæti, ke nætijætæn, mænafé' væ mæhaséne 'án motæwæjéhe mærdóm xahæd bud, míbašænd, bayæsti nesbæt bekarmændáne xód, ræftári qéyr'æz 'ánce ke tabehál dašté'ænd, dær piš girænd, væ 'ædáme tæwæjjóhe 'owliyáye 'omúr, bevæz'e 'anhá, bepærišani' væ gosixtegiye 'æfkáre 'anán, dær 'enjáme væzifé, komæk mínemayæd.

xošváqtim ke næzæriyéye má, næqbúle pišgáhe molukané vaqé', væ dær 'ín xosús, dæsturáte mo'ækkéd, væ lazémi behe'yáte vozærá sadér færmudænd, væ næxsusæn, dær nótqe 'eftetahiyé, 'æ'lahæzræte homayuní hængáme 'eftetáhe mæjlése sená (bešærhike dær balá dærj gærdid) betærfihe hále mostæxdemíne væzifešenás, 'ešaré, væ towsiyé færmudænd ke dowlæt, nesbæt be'in mowzú' 'eqdám, væ hærce zudtær jaméye 'æmél bépušanæd. bænabærin, karmændáne dowlæt, 'etmenán dašté bašænd ke bæráye refáh væ 'asayéše 'anhá, 'eqdamáti dær šorófe 'ænjámæst ke tæævvór míræwæd, ba'ejráye næqšeháye mowréde næzær, véz'e karmændán betówre mæhsúsi tæqvír yafté, væ 'æz pærišaniye sabéq, neját xahænd yaft. 'omídeest, tæwæjjoháte næxsúse šahænšáh væ 'eqdamáte mofíd væ mo'æssére dowlæt, karmændáne xatíra niz motæwæbbéh saxté, væ 'anhá hæm basayére karmændán, hæmahæng gærdidé, væ dær pišræfte 'omúre jariyéye kešvæ, væ peyræví 'æz mænviyáte šahané, biš 'æz piš, kušá væ sa'í bašænd.

'æz ruznaméye póste tehrán, šomaréye 1001

16 méhre 1335
8 'októbre 1956

cerá nimbænd?

'amadegíye dowlæte 'æráq bæráye šorú'e mozakerát rajé' bešættol'æxæb, ke dirúz bevæsiléye 'aqáye sæfíre kæbíre 'æráq, bevezaræte 'omúre xærejé 'e'lám šod, dær mæhaféle 'irán baxošvæqti tæləqqi šodæ'st. má, 'ánra mæzhære 'ælaqéye 'æráq behéfze

Why Half-Baked ('Boiled')?

The readiness of the Government of Iraq to start negotiations concerning the Shatt-al-Arab which was communicated yesterday by the Ambassador of Iraq to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was received with joy in the national circles of Iran. We consider it a manifestation of Iraq's interest in preserving friendship and cooperation with Iran, but we must make clear that at this time, when Iraq's policy in the case of the Baghdad Pact and the future situation in the Middle East has become of special importance, it is absolutely necessary that the Government of Iraq put an end to existing rumors and speculations by positive and effective action.

Apart from the case of the Shatt-al-Arab there are other problems existing between the two countries which have to be solved. For instance, we hear that there are also differences of opinion with regard to the western borders. Two countries which desire to be allies and cooperate in all stages must entirely eliminate such differences between them.

On the other hand, agitation is going on in the Kurdish regions of Iraq, and their course must be made clear. These instigations are not restricted to talks in the tea houses nor are they instigations on the part of pure Iranian Kurds, but various Iraqi newspapers also participate in this agitation.

The newspapers Al-Iraqiyyeh and Al-Iraq al-Sharqiyyeh (in Arabic) and the newspapers Vizhar and Vitar (in Kurdish) write things, the continuance of which cannot be tolerated by us. Some of these newspapers have treated and are treating the Iranian army with such contempt that we would be ashamed to repeat it.

The Government of Iraq and the other governments which are interested in strengthening and consolidating the Baghdad Pact must recognize that if the governments which are members of the Baghdad Pact cannot solve the differences between themselves in a friendly and just manner, the basis of the aforementioned pact will be continuously threatened.

In the meantime we deem it necessary to call the attention of the Government and particularly of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the sensitiveness and importance of this matter and we earnestly wish that with regard to foreign policy the country would set aside [all] consideration and modesty and completely eliminate the causes of all kinds of misunderstandings.

There is no reason here why the real course of affairs should remain hidden from the people. We must begin the necessary steps as soon as possible and bring both the situation and the results to public notice. The political trends in the Middle East make it necessary that we be very sober and careful and that we should neither neglect nor forget anything.

Fedaye Haq #307

18 Mehr 1335
10 October 1956

What Way Are We Going and Where Are We Going?!

dusti, və həkəri bə'irān mīdanim. vəli lazəməst təsrīh konim dər 'īn mowqə' ke məšye 'əraq, dər mowrəde peymāne bəqdād, və 'owzā'e 'ayəndəye xavərə miyané, darāye təhəmmiyəte xās gəštə'st, kamelān zərurīst, ke dowləte 'əraq, 'əz rāhe 'əməle mosbət, və banətijé bešaye'āt, və təsəvvorāte mowjūd xatəmé bédəhəd.

qəyrəz mowzú'e šəttol'ərab, məsa'əle digəri fimabəyne do kešvər, vojūd darənd ke bayəd həll šəvənd.

məsələn, betówrike mīšənəvim, dər mowrəde mərzhāye qərbī niz, 'extelāfe nəzər'hā'i vojūd darəd. do kešvəri ke mixahənd, həmpəymān və dər həməye mərəhəl, həkər bəšənd, bayəd ke 'inguné 'extelafātra, betówre qaté', 'əz mivāne xód bərdarənd. 'əz tərfə digər, dər nəvahiye kordnešīne əraq, təhrīkāti jəryān darəd, ke bayəd təklife 'ān rowšān gərdəd. 'īn təhrīkāt, məhdūd begufteguhā, dər qəhvəxənehā, və təhrīke kordhāye 'iraniyol'əsl nīst, bəlke ruznamehāye moxtələfe 'əraqi niz dər 'īn jəryān, səhīm həstənd. ruznaməye ' 'əl'əraqiyyé, və 'əl'əraqoššərqīyye' (bezəbāne 'ərabī), və ruznamehāye 'vižār' və 'vītar' (bekordī), mətaləbi dərj mīkonənd, ke 'edaməye 'anhā bəraye má, qabəle təhəmmól nəxahəd bud. bə'zi 'əz 'īn ruznamehā be'artéše 'irān, 'ehanəthā'i kərdé, və mīkonənd, ke má 'əz tekrāre 'anhā šərm mīkonim.

dowləte 'əraq, və dowləthāye digəri ke 'əlaqemənd betəsbit və 'estehkāme peymāne bəqdād həstənd, bayəd təšxīs bédəhənd, ke 'əgər, dovəle 'ózve peymāne bəqdād nətəvanənd 'extelafāte bəyne xódra dustané və monsefané, həll konənd, 'əsās və payəye peymāne nambordé, peyvəsté dər mə'rəze təhdīd xahəd bud.

dər 'éyne hāl, má lazəm mīdanim, dowlət, bəxosús, vəzarəte 'omúre xarejəra motəvajjəhe həssasiyət və 'əhəmmiyəte 'īn mowzú' sazīm, və jeddān bəxahim ke dər mowrəde siyasəte xarejiye məmlekət molahezé, və ruderbaystīra kenār bəgozarənd, və jeddān mowjəbāte hər guné sū'e təfahómra 'əz bəyn bəbərənd. hic mowjəbi dər beyn nīst, ke jəryāne vaqə'iye 'omúr, 'əz nəzəre mərdóm pənhan bəmanəd. bayəd 'eqdamāte lazəmra, hərəce zudtər šorú' kərd, və jəryān, və nətayəje 'ānra, be'estehzāre 'omúm resənd. jəryanhāye siyasiye xavərə miyané 'ijāb mīkonəd ke xəyli hušyār, və dəqiq bəšim. və hic məsələyira bədəste qəflət və feramuši nəseparim . . .

'əz ruznaməye fedāye həq, šomarəye 307

18 məhre 1335
10 'oktəbre 1956

dər cé rāhim, və bekojā mīrəvim.

' gər mosəlmani 'īnəst ke moxlés darəd,
váy 'əgər 'əz pəse 'emrúz bovəd fərdā'ī. '

'əgər qədri vəqte má sərfe motale'əye tarīx šəvəd, sa'əti 'əz 'əyyāmra bəxandəne sərgozəšt, və šərhe hāle gozəštəgān və niyakān, və 'əjdāde xód bekār bərim, besyāri 'əz mo'zelāte 'omúr bərmā kəšf, və bər romúz və 'əsrāre tərəqqiyāte pišiniyān, vəyā 'enhetāt və pəstiye 'anān, pəy xahim bord. və 'əz tarīx ke dər həqiqət 'ayinəye 'eybnema'iye xəlqəst, 'əbrət və tənəbbóh peydā xahim nemúd.

'If this which I have is Moslemism,
oh, if after today there will be a tomorrow.'

If we spend a little time studying history and use one hour a day to read the biographies ('adventures and description of conditions') of the ancients, our forefathers and ancestors, complicated matters will be revealed to us and we shall penetrate into the secrets of the progress of our predecessors or of their decline and degradation and shall learn a lesson from history which is in reality a mirror showing the defects of peoples.

If we should spend a short time studying the history of the beginning of Islam and come to know the mission of the Prophet (SM) [(may God send peace upon him and his family)], and the campaign of the Moslems among the pagans ('people of ignorance'), we should be at a loss because of amazement and astonishment and would bite our finger [(in our mouth)] in surprise [and ask ourselves], what kind of people they were who immediately, upon the invitation of the Prophet (SM) gathered around his Holiness like butterflies and with complete faith and firm belief did not spare their lives and property and [sacrificed] even their wives and children for the progress of the sacred religion of Islam and struggled until they laid the basis of Islam on a solid foundation. They were not satisfied with the Arabian Peninsula alone. Gradually they expanded Islamic rule and brought half the world of that time under the banner of VICTORY FROM GOD AND VICTORY AT HAND.

In the 23 years following the mission of the Prophet of Islam more than 80 holy wars and battles against the infidels and pagans took place. The Prophet (SM) together with the Companions, Helpers, and followers, achieved brilliant victories and defeated the infidels and the pagans whom they either converted to Islam or charged with capitation and [other] taxes. They made [(the backs of)] all the stubborn enemies of the Arabs and of Islam tremble, and spread the fame and glory of Islam throughout the world.

After the Prophet (SM) the ruling caliphs, in their turn, did not sit idle but to the best of their ability tried to expand and enlarge the Islamic world, and in this regard they indeed rendered worthy services. However, what a pity that one action of theirs wiped out in one obliterating stroke all their self-sacrifices, and Islam deviated from its true and direct course with resulting ('and finally resulted') detriment to the Islamic World and the decadence of the Moslems.

If the Moslems, and particularly the followers of the Shi'a sect, would familiarize themselves with the acts of heroism and self-sacrifice of the followers and Companions of the Prophet (SM), and if they become aware of the difficulties, hardships, hunger, wanderings, flight, privations -- briefly, even of the martyrdom of those people, they would understand that this holy and pure religion which is actually symbolized by the glorious Koran, did not come to them gratis and without cost but was bathed in the blood of thousands of holy and faithful people, became strong and came down to you and me, [as] Moslems, in its present form. However, since we received it free of charge, we do not attach any value to it and we not only fail to fulfill our duty to it and obey its commandments but we usually act in a way which is generally contrary to Islam. This conduct of ours is destroying [our] religion.

má 'ægér moxtæsér váqti sérfe motale'eye tarixe sádre 'eslám konim, væ bevæz'iyýæte be'sæte ræsúle 'ækrám (sællállaho 'æláyhe væ 'aléh) væ nehzáte moslemín béyne mærdóme jaheliyyæt vaqéf gærdidím 'æz bóht væ heyræt dær mimaním, væ 'ængúšte tæ'æjjób dær dehán mígæzim, ke ceguné mærdománi budænd ke bemojærræde dæ'væte ræsúle 'ækrám (sællállaho 'æláyhe væ 'aléh), pærvanevár, dær gérde hæzræteš jám 'amædænd, væ ba'imáne kamél, væ 'e'teqáde raséx, dær ráhe pišræfte díne moqæddése 'eslám, 'æz jáno mál, hætta záno færzænd, dæriq næværzidænd, væ kušídænd ta payéye 'eslámra bær bonyáne 'ostovár, bærqærár saxtænd, væ fæqæt, bejæzirætol'æréb qæna'æt nævæzidé, tædriján, hokumæte 'eslamíra bést væ towse'é dadé, væ nésfe donyáye 'án rúzra dær zíre beyræqe 'næsron menollá væ fáthon qærib' dær 'aværdænd.

bistosé sál, ke 'æz zæmáne be'sæte ræsúle 'ækrám gozæšt, biš 'æz hæštád qæzvé, væ jéng bakoffár væ mošrekín, piš 'amæd, peyqæmbær (sællállaho 'æláyhe væ 'aléh) ba sæhabé væ 'ænsár, væ yaráne xód, dær tæmáme jænghá, befotuháte deræxšán, nayél 'amædænd, væ koffár væ mošrekínra šekæst dadé, veyá mosælmán nemudænd, veyá jezyé væ maliyát, bær 'anhá bæstænd, væ póšte tæmáme došmænáne særsæxte 'æréb, væ 'eslámra, belærzé dær 'aværdé, síte šohræte 'eslámra dær kolliyéye 'alám bolænd nemudænd. pæs 'æz peyqæmbær (sællállaho 'æláyhe væ 'aléh) niz, xolæfáye 'æsr 'æz pá [næ]nešæstænd, væ ta qovvé væ qodræt daštænd, bæráye towse'é væ tæ'míme kešvére 'eslám kušés kærdænd, væ 'ensafæn 'æz 'ín héys, xædæmáte šayáni borúz dadænd. væli héyf ke yek 'æmæle 'anhá qælæme mæhv væ botlán, rúye tæmáme 'án fædakarihá kešid, væ 'eslám, 'æz séyre hæqiqí, væ ráhe mostæqíme xód, monhæréf gærdid, væ sær'ænjám, bezærære 'alæme 'eslám, væ 'enhetáte mosæلمانán 'ænjamid.

'ægér mellæte 'eslám væ mæxsusæn ferqéye najiyéye ši'é, bejanbazí væ 'æz xod gozæštegíye yaráne peyqæmbær væ sæhabéye ræsulolláh (sællállaho 'æláyhe væ 'aléh) 'ašena'í peydá konænd, væ bezæhæmát væ mæšæqqát gorosnegí, dærbedarí, mohajeræt, mæhrumiyýæt, xolasé, tapáye šehadæte 'anhá, vaqéf gærdænd, mífæhmænd ke 'ín díne moqæddæs, væ 'a'íne pák ke fe'læn qor'áne mæjíd nemayændéye 'ánæst, móft væ raygán, bedæste 'anhá náresidé, væ baxúne hezarán mærdáne moqæddæs væ ba'imán, 'abyarí gærdidé, borumænd šodé, væ besuræte 'emruzé, dær déste mæn væ šomáye mosælmæn residé'st, ke con móft væ biqeymæt, bedæst 'aværdé 'ím, bedán 'ærzéš væ qædr némigozarím, væ né 'ánke háqqešra bejá némiyaværim, væ 'eta'æte færmáneš némikoním, bælke 'æqlæb karháyira 'æmél mikoním, ke 'ælænæn moxaléfe 'eslámæst, væ baræftære má tišé berišéye díne zædænæst.

némidanæm, 'an radmærdánike banáne jovín væ cænd danéye xormá, zendegí mikærdænd, væ dær póšte sære sahébe šæri'æte 'æthær, con dændanéye šané væsle behæm, mottæhéd væ hæmfékr mobarezé mínemudænd, 'ensán næbudænd, bæšær næbudænd mælæk væ ferešté budænd, né valla, 'anhá hæm mæsle mæno šomá 'aðæm budænd, šekæm daštænd, hævæs daštænd, 'arezú daštænd, záno færzænd daštænd, xanéno zendegí daštænd, 'æz ne'mætháye donyá hæm bædešan némiyamæd, væli yek cíz dær 'anhá bud, ke motæ'æssefané dær miyáne má kæmyáb, væ nayáb miševæd, væ 'án 'imánæst.

'imáne bexodá, 'imáne bepeyqæmbær, 'imáne beqor'án, bešerafæt væ 'e'telá'e mosæلمانán, bæráye refáh væ 'asayéš væ bozorgíye 'anhá, mowjebáte tææqqí væ tæ'aliye

I don't know; were those brave men who lived on barley bread and a few dates and who followed [(like the connected teeth of a comb)] the master of the purest divine law, and who fought, united and of one mind, [really] not men, human beings, but angels? Certainly not. They were human beings like you and me. They ate ('had stomach'), they had desires and aspirations. They had wives and children, houses and [home] life. They did not dislike the comforts of the world but there was something in them, of which unfortunately we have very little or nothing at all, and that was faith.

Faith in God, faith in the Prophet, faith in the Koran, in the honor and exaltation of the Moslems caused the advance and the rise of Islam and [contributed to] their welfare, tranquillity, and greatness. Both the East and the West [(of the world)] marveled at the rules of Islam and the conduct of the Moslems. The very action of the Moslems, which indeed was in accordance with the Koran and the instructions of the Prophet ('the Prophet of the last day') caused a flood of nonbelievers to accept Islam, and in a short time the rule of this religion was established over one-fourth of the world.

If we had that faith and that belief, we would not have remained so idle and silent and would have shown interest in and compassion for this holy religion instead of becoming individual witnesses of the breaking and abrogation of the precepts of the Koran. We see hundreds of cases of open violations of religion everyday and everywhere and we are not saying anything about it.

It is unfortunate that we must teach people anew the necessary precepts and call their attention to the principles of religion and its ramifications. Gentlemen, the fundamental principles of religion are eight in number: FIRST - PRAYERS, SECOND - FASTING, THIRD - THE KHOMS [[THE TAX AMOUNTING TO ONE-FIFTH OF THE REVENUE]], FOURTH - ZAKAT [[ALMSGIVING]], FIFTH - PILGRIMAGE, SIXTH - HOLY WAR, SEVENTH - AMRE BEMAARUF [[THE COMMAND TO DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LAWFUL, OR KIND]], EIGHTH - NAHYE AZ MONKAR [[THE PROHIBITION OF WHAT IS WRONG, UNLAWFUL IN THE EYES OF GOD AND MAN]].

Perhaps we have forgotten all this. I do not know whether we have neglected prayers, fasting, and several other rites; I do not know and I do not see, since they are private acts. However, Amre bemaaruf and Nahye az monkar are for the preservation [(of the manifestation)] of Islam, for the improvement of social conditions and for the refinement of people's morals and improvement ('enlightenment') of their conduct. It is something that we have lost and forgotten. If these two essentials had been current among the people of the Prophet of Islam, most of the corruption would have been corrected.

In the days before he passed away from this world the [(generous)] Prophet emphatically stated to his own people that 'Oh ye people, I leave and place among you the book of God and my family. [[In Arabic, followed by a Persian translation]]. Do not separate these two things from each other; respect them both; your welfare in this world and in the future world is contained in it.' What do we do about these things that were thus stressed? Do we listen to the family of the Prophet which consists of 12 Imams, and what learning and instruction have we obtained from the Koran?

The matter is clear and the proof and evidence are obvious. Look at the conduct of the Moslems of this city, which is the magnificent capital of the country under the Shah,

'eslám gærdid, væ šárqo qárbe 'alám, valéh væ heyráne 'æhkáme 'eslám væ ræftáre moslemín gærdid, væ xúde 'æmále mosælmænán, ke behæqiqæt væ rastí motabéqe qor'án væ dæstúrol 'æmále peyqæmbære 'axerozzæmán bud, séyle koffárre beqæbúle 'eslám jari saxt, væ dær moddáte qælili seytæreye'in dín rób'e mæskúnra pór nemud. 'án 'imán, 'án 'æqidé, 'ægær dær ma míbud, 'intówr 'atélo batél, sakéto samét, némimandim, væ bæráye 'ín dîne šaríf, delsuzí mikærdim, væ 'ælaqemændí nešán mídadim, né 'ánke hær yek 'æz má færdæn, nazére næsx væ 'ebtále 'æhkáme qor'án bašim, væ hær rúz beré'yol'éyn dær mæ'r'á væ mænzáer sædhá xeláfe šær'ra bébinim væ dæm bærneyaværim.

tæ'æssóf 'æz 'ínæst ke má tazé bayæd 'æhkáme zæuríra bemærdóm býamozim, væ 'anhára be'osúle dín, væ forú'e 'án, tæwæjjóh dæhim. 'áqayan, forú'e dín hæšt tá 'æst. 'ævvæl næmáz, dovvóm ruzé, sevvóm xóms, čaharóm zækát, pænjom hæjj, sišóm jæhád, hæftóm 'æmre bemæ'rúf, hæštóm néhyæz monkær.

má, šayæd, hæmæra færamúš kærdé 'ím, némidanim, 'ægær næmázo ruzé væ bée'zi 'æ'mále digærra kenár gozašté'im, mæn némidanæm væ némibinæm con 'æf'ál, væ 'æ'mále šæxsíst, væli 'æmre bemæ'rúf væ néhyæz monkær bæráye héfze zahére 'eslámæst, bæráye 'esláhe hále jame'é 'æst, bæráye tæhzíbe 'æxláq, væ tænvíre ræftáre mærdómæst, ke dær má kæm šodé væ 'æz yádeman ræfté'st, ke 'ægær hæmín do 'æmre vajéb, dær miyáne 'omméte peyqæmbære 'eslám jari væ sarí gærdæd, besyári 'æz mæfaséd 'esláh xahæd šod.

peyqæmbære 'ækræm, méxsusæn dær 'æyáme rehláte 'æz 'ín donyá be'omméte xód næhayéte tæ'kídra færmúd, ke ' 'éy mærdóm ('énni táræke fíkom'ossæqléyn ketabéllah væ 'etræti)mæn býne šomá ketábe xodá, væ 'etrætæmra mígozaræm, væ míseparæm, šomá býne 'ín do 'efteráq væ 'exteláf néyændazid væ behær dó 'æmél konid' .

xéyre donyá væ 'axeráte šomá dær 'ínæst, ba 'ín tæ'kído'esrár, 'áya ma cé kærdé 'ím? 'æz 'etræte 'anjenáb ke dævazdéh væsye 'ú hæstænd, ce hærfe šenævayí darim? 'æz qor'áne 'ú cé tæ'límo dæstúri 'æxz kærdé 'ím? mætlæb rowšænæst, væ dælílo bæyyené vazéh. ræftáre mosæلمانáne 'in šæhr ke paytéxte ba'æzæmæte kešvære šahæšahíst, væ 'æmæliyáte mosæلمانáne hæméye šæhrestanhára bébinid, joz 'eddéye qælili ke besuráte zahér 'arasté be'a'íne mosæلمانí hæstænd, digær cé cízra besuráte 'eslám míbinid? ræftáre mærdóm, kerdáre mærdóm, goftáre mærdóm, bý'o šæráye mærdóm, 'æqdo nekáhe mærdóm, gófto šonúde mærdóm, rastí motabéqe dæstúre šær' væ 'a'íne páke mæzhébe jæ'færí 'æst?

zahér ráhi ke dær píš gerefté 'ím, besúye 'eslamestán níst, 'ín ráh betæréfe kofrestánæst. bayæd ræftár væ 'æ'mále xódra tætbíqe be'eslám konim, né 'ínke 'eslámra tætbíqe be'æ'mále xód. má suráxe do'ára gom kærdé 'ím, væ míxahim dín, baræftár væ kerdáre má movafeqæt konæd, næ 'ínke, má bedín mo'tæqéd væ mo'mén, væ 'amél bašim. má væzífeyíra ke bær 'ohdé gerefté 'ím, 'ædá mikonim, væ bemoslemín tæzækkór mídæhim ke dær ræftáre xód, tæjdíde næzáer konænd, væ baqor'áne mæjíd, dæstúre peyqæmbær, væ 'owsiyá'e 'án bozorgevár tætbíq dæhænd, dæstúr væ 'ærzéše 'ín dîne hæníf væ 'a'íne šarífra bédanænd væ ta zendé 'ænd, héqqe 'ánra 'ædá sazænd, væ rúhe moqæddæse hæzræte sadéqe 'æqdæse 'eslámra, šád væ mæsrúr nemayænd.

and at the behavior of the Moslems of all provinces, with the exception of a small number who outwardly follow the Moslem religion. What other things do you see in the form of Islam - the conduct of people, the actions of people, the sayings of people, trading among people, the marriages of people, the conversation of people? Indeed, are they in accordance with the institutions of the true Jaafari sect of Islam?

Apparently, the road we have taken is not in the direction of an Islamic world. The road is towards a world of unbelievers. We must make our conduct and our actions conform to Islam and not make Islam conform to our actions. We have lost the real meaning of prayer and we want religion to adjust itself to our conduct and actions and not to believe and act according to religion. We are carrying out the duty which we have undertaken and remind Moslems that they should revise their conduct and make their actions conform to the glorious Koran and the instructions of the Prophet and his Imams. They must know the instructions and the value of the blessed and honorable religion and, as long as they live, they must follow its precepts. They must make the holy spirit of the Prophet of Islam happy and joyful.

Sedaye Mardom #1753

18 Mehr 1335
10 October 1956

Annual Report of the Ministry of Education.

The annual report of the Ministry of Education was published yesterday and the writer obtained a copy. A detailed study of the annual report of the Ministry of Education makes several matters clear:

(1) The budget of the Ministry of Education has increased by 1,200,264,000 rials compared with last year, and the total budget of the Ministry of Education amounts to 3,583,850,000 rials.

(2) The total number of elementary classes was 28,963 and showed an increase of 4,573 compared with last year.

(3) The number of students in the elementary schools amounts to 823,982 and it is more than last year by 56,528. The total number of students in all schools except the university is 1,052,636 and has increased by 83,720 compared with last year.

These figures, which show the increase of the budget of the Ministry of Education and the number of classes and students, are a source of ('causing') joy but at the same time, when compared with the corresponding figures of the neighboring countries, are a reason for sorrow. The number of students in Iraq is more than 400,000 and compared with the population of Iraq, which is 4 1/2 million, this is approximately 10 percent, i.e., one out of ten of the people of Iraq goes to school. When we compare the total number of students in Iran, which amounts to 1,052,636 with the population of Iran, which is over 22 million, the ratio is less than 5 percent, i.e., out of 20 Iranians only one goes to school. In modern countries where education is compulsory the ratio of the students to the population of the country is ordinarily 20 to 25 percent, i.e., one out of every four

'æz ruznaméye sedáye mærdóm, šomaréye 1753.

18 méhre 1335
10 'októbri 1956

gozaréše saliyanéye færhæng.

gozaréše saliyanéye færhæng dirúz montæšér gærdid, væ nosxéyi 'æz 'án dær dæstrése negarændé qærár gereft. 'æz bærræsiye gozaréše saliyanéye færhæng, cænd 'æmr rowšan mišævæd:

(1) budjéye færhæng, nesbæt besále qæbl, yek milyárdo bist milyúno devísto šæsto cahár hezár riál, 'æfzayéš yafté, væ budjéye kólle færhæng, bemæblæqe 3,583,850,000.00 residé'æst.

(2) mæjmú'e kelasháye 'ebteda'í 28,963 gærdidé, ke nesbæt besále qæbl, 4573 kelás 'æfzayéš nešan midæhæd.

(3) 'eddéye mohæsseline dæbestanhá be 823,982 næfær residé, ke nesbæt besále qæbl 56,528 næfær bištæræst. mæjmú'e mohæsseline kolliyéye 'amuzešgahhá, qéyre danešgáh 1,053,636 næfær šodæ'st, ke nesbæt besále qæbl 83,720 næfær, 'æfzayéš yaftæ'st.

'in 'ærqám, ke 'æfzayéše budjéye færhæng, væ te'dáde kelashá, væ danešamuzánra nešan midæhæd, dær 'éyne hál ke mowjébe mæserrát mišævæd, cenáncæ ba'ærqáme mærbút bemæmaléke hæmjævár mowréde moqayesé qærár giræd, ba'ése tæ'æssór væ tæ'æssóf mišævæd. dær 'æráq te'dáde danešamuzán, 'æz caharséd hezár næfær motæjavézæst, ke nesbæt bejæm'iyéte 'æráq, ke cahár milyúno nímæst, tæqribæn, sáedi dáh mišævæd, yé'ni, 'æz hær dáh næfær 'æz mærdóme 'æráq, yek næfær, dær mædresé dærs mîxanæd, dær surætike, bamoqayeséye te'dáde kolliyéye danešamuzáne 'irán, ke 1,052,636 næfæræst, bajæm'iyéte 'irán, ke motæjavéz 'æz 22 milyún næfær míbašæd, 'in nesbæt, 'æz sáedi pænþ, kæmtæræst, yé'ni, 'æz hær bist næfær 'iraní, fæqæt yek næfær bemædresé mirævæd.

dær mæmaléke motæmæddén, ke tæ'limáte 'ejbarí vojúd daræd, mæ'mulæn, nesbæte danešamuzán benesbæte jæm'iyéte kešvâr, sáedi bist ta sáedi bistopænþæst, yé'ni, 'æz hær cahár ta pænþ næfær, yek næfær bemædresé mirævæd, dær surætike, dær 'irán 'æz hær bist næfær, yek næfær movæffæq betæhsíl mišævæd.

'ælbætté, tæqsíre vezaræte færhæng níst, ke céra, dær zérfe moddæte kutáhi, má mësle kešværháye 'urupá væ 'emrikáye šomali, nætævanesté'im, te'dáde kafí, mædresé bevojúd 'aværim, væ qanúne tæ'limáte 'ejbaríra, 'ejrá nema'im. kæmbúde budjé, væ tæmærkóze 'omúre tæ'limáte 'ebteda'í væ motævæsseté dær vezaræte færhæng, 'ellæte 'æsašiye 'in 'æqæbmandegíst.

má mo'tæqédim, hemantówrke dær kolliyéye kešværhá mæ'múl væ motedavélæst, 'omúre tæ'limáte 'ebteda'í bešæhrdarihá vagozár šævæd, væ šæhrdarihá væsa'éle tæ'limáte 'ebteda'íra dær šæhrhá færahæm sazænd, væ hær šæhrestáni 'æz læháze budjé dær maziqé

or five persons goes to school, while in Iran one out of 20 persons succeeds in getting an education.

Of course, it is not the fault of the Ministry of Education that in such a short time we were unable to establish an adequate number of schools such as the countries of Europe and North America have and that we have not carried out the law of compulsory education. The shortage of the budget and the centralization of the affairs of elementary and secondary education in the Ministry of Education have been the principal causes of the delay.

We believe that the affairs of elementary education should be handed over to the municipalities, as is customary and normal in all countries, and that the municipalities should supply the means for elementary education in the cities, and that each county, if it has budget difficulties, should receive financial aid from the Ministry of Education and that the Ministry of Education should of course have complete supervision over cultural affairs in all the schools. The municipalities should provide the budget only.

In yesterday's issue we promised to give our suggestions for insuring the welfare of the teachers. When the increase in the salaries of the teachers corresponds to the increase in the cost of living, it has no effect on the living standards of the teachers.

We believe that aid to the teachers and employees of the Ministry of Education should be material and should be given by the municipalities and cooperatives.

First of all, the municipalities must build cheap houses and give them to the teachers on long-term installments.

Second, the cooperatives must provide all the needs of the teachers, such as food-stuffs, medicaments, and clothing at the lowest [possible] prices and sell them to the teachers on an installment basis. In every county there must be established one educational cooperative which will supply the primary needs of the employees of the Ministry of Education. Aid should also be accepted from benevolent people sympathetic to education.

Third, the P.T.A.'s ('home and school associations'), which at present, with some exceptions, do efficient work, should be encouraged to prepare effectively educational facilities for indigent students.

People should be requested to give aid and it should be accepted from them, and means of education should be prepared for all. The people of Iran never refrain from aiding education, but they must be assured that their aid in cash and in commodities will not be wasted, and this is made possible only by handing over the educational affairs to the municipalities which are conducted by city councils.

We hope that the Ministry of Education will pay attention to our proposals and that it will gradually hand over the educational affairs to the people, so that the people themselves will take steps to expand and advance education.

başad, ['æz] vezaréte færhéng koméke malí deryáft darænd, væ 'ælbætté vezaréte færhéng bayád nezaréte tamé 'æz læháze 'omúre tærbiyæti bæz kolliyéye mædarés dašté başad. væ šehrdarihá fæqát budjéye 'ánra tæ'mín nemayænd.

dær šomaréye dirúz væ'dé dadím, pišnəhadáte xódra dær baréye tæ'míne refáh væ 'æsayéše mo'ællemín bédəhim. 'æfzayéše hoqúqe mo'ællemín væqti to'ám ba'æfzayéše hæzinéye zendegí başad, tæ'síri dær væz'e mo'ælemín néminəmayænd.

má mo'tæqédím, komék bemo'ællemín væ karməndáne færhéng bayád jensí væ bevəsiléye šehrdarihá væ šerkətháye tæ'avoní 'ənjám šəvænd.

'əvvəlén: šehrdarihá bayád xanəháye 'ærzanqeymæt saxté, væ be'æqsáte tævilolmoddæt bemo'ællemín bédəhænd.

saniyén: šerkətháye tæ'avoní kolliyéye mayəhtáje mo'ællemínra 'æz xarbár, væ dəvâ væ lebás, benazeltærín qeymæt tæhyé nemudé, væ be'æqsát be'amuzegarán væ dəbirán béforušənd. bayád dær hær šəhrestáni, yek šerkəte tæ'avoníye færhəngí tæškíl šəvænd, væ mayəhtáje'əvvəliyéye færhəngiyánra fərahəm sazəd, væ 'æz 'əšxáse xəyyér væ færhəngdúst níz komék bégirəd.

sálesən: 'ənjomənháye xané væ mædrésé ke fe'lén bejóz mæ'dúdi 'æz 'anhá fe'alíyáte mo'æsséri darænd, tæšvíq šəvænd, ke vesa'éle tæhsíle danešamuzáne bibəza'ətra bevəjhe mo'æsséri fərahəm sazənd. bayád 'æz mærdóm xást, væ komék gereft, væ mowjebáte tæhsíltra bəráye 'omúm fərahəm saxt.

mærdóme 'irán 'əbədén mozayeqé nədarənd, 'æz 'ínke befærhéng komék konənd, váli bayád motmæ'in šəvənd ke koməkháye mæqdí væ jensíye 'anhá, heyfoméyl némišəvænd, væ 'ín 'əmr fæqát besepordéne 'omúre færhəngí bešehrdarihá ke tæhte nəzère 'ənjoməne šəhr 'edaré mišəvənd, 'emkanpəzírəst.

'omidvərim, 'ín pišnəhadáte má, mowréde tævəjjóhe vezaréte færhéng qarár girəd, væ tædríjén 'omúre færhəngíra, bemærdóm béseparənd, ta mærdóm xód, bəráye towse'é væ pišrəfte færhéng qədəm bərdarənd.

Ruhe Azadi #186

15 Mehr 1335 / October 7, 1958

In the Protective Shade of Stability and Peace

The masterpiece of His Imperial Majesty's statement at the opening of the Senate.

Although the words full of wisdom of His Majesty at the opening of the Senate's 17th Session have been discussed and commented upon by the influential press and the well-known reporters of the world, nevertheless they still offer much for study and commentary. Every sentence and every word of this inaugural speech deserves a deep and thorough study, but, in our opinion, the masterpiece of the Imperial statement was the phrase 'under the protective shade of stability and peace' which without any doubt is of great interest to every patriot and righteous and progressive-minded man.

Do you know what caused all this chaos and instability after Shahrivar 1320? What do you know about the cause that brought forth all those heart-breaking antinationalistic scenes? Whom do you consider to be the central figures guiding foreign agents and spies, and where did all this godlessness, unfaithfulness, ignorance and corruption come from? Was it not that that bunch of traitors who drew [our] country downhill to its certain collapse did nothing except take advantage of the insecurity, instability and weakness of [our] governments, except cunningly sow the seed of despair and hopelessness in the hearts of people? After having made the people desperate they [[the traitors]] accused and defamed the governments, one after another and caused ('condemned') them to fall. In the last analysis, they did not allow a single positive step to be taken and a single publicly useful work to be carried out. The mercenaries of foreign countries have been taking advantage of the state of chaos and lack of stability of the past 14 years more than anything else. That is why if a miracle had not happened on several occasions and our tender-hearted and compassionate Shah had not risked his possessions and even his life, we would have found the name of Iran [only] by going over the pages of history, and this six thousand year old nation would have become a prisoner and a slave of a godless and atheistic nation.

No people or nation can ever make its way towards progress and no country can ever bring its welfare programs up to the point of realization, unless it has stability and security and [unless] the government is compelled, from the fear of some Tom, Dick, or Harry ('Zayd and Amr') to struggle night and day to figure out some solution in order to stay [in power] for another two days or so. A government can be in a position to be served [only] when it is not exposed to threats and disturbances from this or that every day, and an official can perform his duty well [only] when he continually gives priority to his work.

Justice prevails in a society when the law is carried out with respect to everyone without discrimination and the government can enforce the law only when it is not compelled to undertake unlawful steps in order to remain [in power]. Then it was not an exaggeration when we wrote that the masterpiece of the Imperial statement was the phrase 'under the protective shade of stability and peace,' because even before Shahrivar 1320 in the time of the late Shah we had been witnessing a progressive development which we still see today, how the

'æz ruznaméye rúhe 'azadí, šomaréye 186

15 mehmáhe 1335

7 'októbre 1956

dær sayéye sabbát, væ 'araméš.

šahbéyte færmayešáte 'æ'lahæzrâte homayuní, behengáme gošayéše sená.

soxænáne hekmæt'amíze šahænšáh, hengáme gošayéše hæftomín dowréye 'ejlasiyéye mæjleše sená, ba'ánke 'æz tæráfe mætbu'áte mo'æssér, væ xæbærgozariháye mohémme donyá, mowréde béhs væ tæfsír vaqé' gærdíd, mæ'zælék hænúz jáye bærræsi væ tæfsíre ziyádi daræd. hær yek 'æz jomelát, væ kælæmáte 'in xætabéye 'eftetahiyé, dærxúre qówre besæzá bud. væli be'æqidéye má, šahbéyte færmayešáte šahané, jomléye ' dær sayéye sabbát væ 'araméš ' bud, ke bedúne tærdíd, mowréde 'ælaqéye, hær færde vætænxáh, væ ba 'imán væ tæræqqixáhæst.

šomá, 'ín hæmé bæhæmrixtegi, væ pærišaniye bæ'd'æz šæhrivære bístra 'æz cé ciz midaníd? šomá, 'améle bevojud 'amædéne 'an hæmé sæhneháye delxæráš, væ mæmlekætberbad-déhra cé midaníd? meydandariye 'ævaméle bigané væ jasusáne 'æjnæbí, væ bazáre lamæzhæbí væ bi'imani, væ jéhlo fesádra, naši 'æz cé cis mišomarid? 'áya 'án 'eddé xa'inike mæmlekætra ta særašibiye soqúte hætmí kešandæd, józ 'ánke 'æz 'ædáme 'æmniyæt, væ 'ædáme sabbát, væ tæzælzóle dowlæthá, 'estefadé kærdæd, józ 'ánke muziyané, tóxme ya's væ na'omidíra dær déle mærdóm ruyandæd, væ pæs 'æz na'omid kærdæne mærdóm dowlæthára, yéki pæs'æz digæri, mottæhém væ bædnám kærdé, mæhkúm besoqútešan nemudæd, væ belaxaré nægozaštæd, yek qædáme mosbét bærdæšté šævæd, væ yek kære 'amolmænfa'é 'ænjám giræd? mozduráne 'æjanéb, 'æz 'améle 'ašotfegi væ 'ædáme sabbát, téyye cæhardéh sále gozæšté, bíš 'æz hær 'améle digær 'estefadé nemudæd, væ behæmín jæhæt budé ke, dær cænd mærhælé, 'ægær mo'jezé'i rox némidad, væ šahænšáhe delsózo qæmxáre má, mál væ hætta jáne xódra, bæxætær nemi'ændaxtæd, 'emrúz náme 'iránra níz bayéd dær sæfæháte taríx, morúr mikærdim, væ mellæte šišhezarsaléyi, bayéd 'æsíro bærdéye qówmí bidín væ bi'imán migærdid.

híc qówm væ mellæti némitævanæd, dær ráhe tæræqqí, tæláš konæd, væ hic mæmlekæti némitævanæd, bæernameháye 'abadaniye xódra, bæmærhæléye 'ejrá væ 'æmél dær'aværæd, mægær 'ánke daráye sabbát væ 'æmniyæt bašæd, væ hokumæt, mæjbúr nábašæd, 'æz tærse zéydo 'æmr, šæbanerúz befékre care'ændiší, bæráye do rúz bíštær mandæne xód, tæláš konæd. dowlæti mítævanæd mæsdære xednæt gærdæd, ke hær rúz, dær mæ'ræze tæhdíd, væ tæzælzóle 'ino'án nábašæd, væ mæ'múri mítævanæd væziféye xíšra, bæxubí 'ænjám dæhæd, ke ba'estemrár bekære xód mosællæt budé bašæd.

'edalæt, væqti dær yek jame'é hokmfærmá migærdæd, ke qanún, dær mowréde hærkæes, 'ejrá gærdæd, væ hokumæt, væqti mítævanæd, mojriye qanún bašæd, ke xód, bæráye mandæne xíš, mæjbúr be'eqdamáte qéyre qanuní nægærdæd. pæs'æz 'ínke nevíštim, šahbéyte færmayešáte molukané, jomléye dær sayéye sabbát væ 'araméš míbašæd, gezafgu'í nækærdé 'im. ce 'ánke, piš 'æz šæhrivære bíst, væ dær zæmáne 'æ'lahæzrâte fæqid hæm, šahéde pišræftháye motæræqqiyáne budim, ke hæm 'emrúz míbinim, ke 'án šahænšáh, ceguné dær sayéye sabbát væ

late Shah had overcome, under the protective shade of stability and peace, all difficulties and problems, both foreign and domestic, and how he succeeded in bringing the nation and the people from nothing to everything.

We hope that the wise guidance of His Imperial Majesty will receive the due consideration of the influential circles of this country and of all the members of both Houses, and that by following the Imperial intentions the government too will not lose an instant in bringing forth the means for [establishing] tranquillity for the great and noble Iranian people. If that which our young, democratic and progressive-minded Shah has indicated to the government many times during the years of his reign were put into effect today a great many of the existing obstacles would be removed. We hope that Mr. Ala's anticorruption government will carry out these wise admonitions so that all the people of this country may enjoy welfare, justice and prosperity. If God wills.

Peyke Iran #394

16 Mehr 1335 / October 8, 1958

Warmongers

'O Believers! take not the Jews or Christians as friends. They are but one another's friends. If any one of you taketh them for his friends, he surely is one of them! God will not guide the evil doers.' [[Koran 5.51; Palmer's translation]]

'The hand of God,' say the Jews, 'is chained up.' Their own hands shall be chained up -- and for that which they have said shall they be cursed. Nay! outstretched are both His hands! At His own pleasure does He bestow gifts. That which hath been sent down to thee from thy Lord will surely increase the rebellion and unbelief of many of them; and we have put enmity and hatred between them that shall last til the day of the Resurrection. Oft as they kindle a beacon fire for war shall God quench it! and their aim will be to abet disorder on the earth: but God loveth not the abettors of disorder.' [[Koran 5.64; Palmer]]

'But until thou follow their religion, neither Jews nor Christians will be satisfied with thee. Say: Verily, guidance of God, -- that is the guidance! And if, after 'the Knowledge' which hath reached thee, thou follow their desires, thou shalt find neither helper nor protector against God.' [[Koran 2.120; Palmer]]

The fact that the Suez Canal was nationalized by the Republic of Egypt was really not so strange or important ('did not have so much strangeness and importance') as to keep the world so busy talking and quarrelling about it. It was not the first time that Great

'araméš bær tæmáme došvarihá, væ moškeláte xarejî væ daxelî, pirúz šodænd, væ ceguné tævanestænd, mæmlekæti, væ mærdómira, 'æz hîc, behæmecîz béresanænd.

má, 'omidvárîm, rahnæma'iháye xerædmendanéye šahænšáh, mowréde tæwæjjóhe mæqamate mo'æssére mæmlekæt, væ sayére nemayændegáne do mæjlés, qærár giræd, væ dowlæt niz, bepeyræví 'æz mænviyáte homayunî, 'áni, 'æz færæhem'aværdéne væsa'éle 'asayéše melláte næjîb væ šæræfætmænde 'irán, qafél næmanæd. 'ægær be'ance ke šáhe jæván, væ demokrát, væ tæræqqixáhe má, téyye salyáne sæltænæte xiš barehá, bedowlæthá xaternešán fær múdænd, 'æmél šodé bud, 'emrúz, besyári 'æz mævané'e mowjúd bær tæræf šodé bud. væ má 'omidvárîm, ke dowlæte zédde fesáde 'aqáye 'ælá, 'în 'ændærzháye hækimanéra, bekár bændænd, ta hæméye mærdóme 'în mæmlekæt, 'æz refáh væ 'ædl væ 'afiyæt, bærxordár gærdænd. 'enša'ælla.

'æz ruznaméye péyke 'irán, šomaréye 394

16 méhre 1335
8 'októbri 1956

'ateš'æfruzáne jæng.

[quotations from the Koran in Arabic. See translation]

hadeséye mellî šodæne kanále su'éz, 'æz tæræfe dowlæte jomhuriye mæsr, 'án 'ændazé qærabæt væ 'æhæmmiyæt nædašt, ke ta'în dæræjé, 'alæmira særgærme bæhs væ monaqešé, dær

Britain was faced with the problems of nationalization of a Company inside or outside its country since it nationalized a great many of its own large companies during the period of the Labour Party Government and also gave its consent to the nationalization of the Burmese and Iranian Oil Companies.

As far as France is concerned, it is also not the first economic and diplomatic defeat by which she loses the symbol of her past influence in a foreign country. The ink of the agreements by which France gave away Vietnam to the Communists, granted complete independence to Morocco, and consented to the limited independence of Tunisia has not yet dried, and the losses which she suffered and is still suffering because of it were not so insignificant. Then why should she raise her voice in supplication and [complaint of] oppression and draw her sword out of the sheath to wreak revenge on Egypt for the nationalization of a Company [which is] French in appearance, British by nature and Egyptian by nationality? From where has all this noise arisen, and what is the real cause of all these quarrels about the nationalization of the Suez Canal?

One should go back over the pages of history ('days') and begin ('start the introduction of the subject') with the Jewish-Arab War in Palestine. As all of you know in detail and many of you have read and frequently heard, 30 years ago the interests of the great powers created in a part of Palestinian soil, first an organization and then a country with a government out of emigrants of Jewish creed and Slavic race of East European countries. By all kinds of political, military and economic tricks the new-born unarmed Arab states were presented with an accomplished fact, which, owing to the predominant influence of a group of Zionists and Freemasons throughout the world of that time, was accepted, recognized and supported.

Egypt, which was considered to be the largest independent Arab country, was subjected to the greatest blows and disgrace in this quarrel as a result of the negligence and treason of [its] ruling class. For 150 years, Egyptian fellahin and their sons have been carrying on their shoulders the burden of the Khedival throne of the Mehemet Ali Arnaut dynasty with hope, showing [both] zeal and courage. Finally the cup of their patience was filled to overflowing, and thus the New Movement and the government of Gamal Abdel Nasser were born.

In order to defend its integrity against mobilized Israel, which received help from the capitalistic circles of the Western world, the new Egyptian Government needed to be supplied with arms, but received ('heard') the answer 'No' from all sides. In order to obtain [these] arms it was then compelled to try to buy [them] from the East European countries, although right from the beginning the Movement has represented itself as a hundred per cent antagonist to their ideology and policy. Russia, which for a long time has been standing ('fallen') aloof from the eastern zone of the Mediterranean Sea and which had given nothing but help to her opponents by her early aid to and recognition of Israel on its creation took advantage of this opportunity and started negotiations with Egypt for the purchase of cotton and the sale of arms.

piramúne xód qerár dæhæd. dowláte 'engelís, næxostín bári næbud, ke bamæs'eléye melli šodáne yek šerkæt, dær daxél ya xaréje kešvære xód, movajéh gærdæd, zira, dær dowréye hokumáte kargæri, besyári 'æz šerkætháye bozórge xódra, melli kærd, væ nesbæt be melli šodáne šerkæte næfte bermé, væ næfte 'irán niz rúye movaféq nešán dad.

bæráye færansé niz, næxostín šekæste 'eqtesadí, væ siyasi næbud ke, yek sæmbóle nofúze dirinéye xódra dær yek kešvære xærejí, 'æz dæst dadé bašæd. hænúz morækkábe movafeqætnameye tæslíme vitnám, bekomunisthá, væ 'e'táye 'esteqlále kamél bemærakéš, væ movafeqæt ba'esteqlále mæšrúte tunés, 'æz tæréfe færansé, xóšk næšodé, væ xesarætháyike 'æz 'ín qæbíl motæhæmmél šodé væ mišævæd, 'anqædrhá nacíz næbudé, ke bamelli šodáne yek šerkæte færansævisuræt, 'engelisiræt, mesritabe'iyæt, færyáde 'esteqasé, væ mæzlumiyáte xódra, bolænd komæd, væ bæráye 'enteqám 'æz mæsr, šæmšír 'æz niyám bærkešæd. pæs 'ín, séro sedahá, 'æz kojá bærxasté, væ selsele jombáne vaqe'íye 'ín monaqešát, dær piramúne melli šodáne kanále su'éz, císt?

bayæd qædri dær sæfæháte 'æyám be'æqæb bærgæšt, væ dibacéye mowzú'ra, 'æz jænge yæhúdo 'æreb, dær felestín, 'aqáz kærd. be tæfsíli ke hæmé mídænend, væ barhá xandé, væ šenidé'id, mæsaléhe dovále bozörg, 'æz mohajeríne yæhudimæzhábe 'eslaví nežáde mæmaléke šærqiye 'urupá, dær sí sále piš, kanúni, væ bæ'dæn kešværi, væ dowláti, dær yek qesmate 'æz xáke felestín, bevojúd 'aværd, væ batæmhíde moqæddæmate gunagúne siyasi, væ nezamí, væ 'eqtesadí, dowlætháye bi'æslæhéye nowzáde 'ærabra dær moqabéle 'æmre 'ænjam gereftéyi, qerár dad, ke næzær benofúze kaméle dæstgáhe sæhyuní væ feramasoní, dær særasære jéháne 'án rúz, mowréde qæbúl, væ šenasa'í, væ poštébani, qerár gereft.

mæsr ke bozorgtærin dowláte mostæqélle 'ærabí mæhsúb mišod, dær 'æsære qæflæt væ xiyánæte tæbæqéye hakemé, motæhæmméle bozorgtærin zærbæt, væ fæzihæt dær 'ín qa'elé šod, væ dær nætijé, kaséye sæbre fællahán væ fællahzadegáne mesrí, ke yek sédo pænjuh sal, sænginiye owrænge xædivíye xandáne mohæmmæd 'æliye 'ærna'útra be'omíde 'ezháre qæyræt væ mærdanegí, bedúš míkæšid, læbríz šod, væ nehzáte jædid, væ hokumáte jæmál 'æbdolnasér, 'æz 'án bevojúd 'amæd.

hokumáte tazéye mæsr, bæráye defá' 'æz heysiyæte xód, dær moqabéle 'esra'íle mosælláhe mowréde mosa'edæte mæhaféle særmayedariye jéháne qærb, mohtáj betæhiyéye 'æslæhé šod, væ 'æz hæz sú, jævabe 'næ', šænid. bæráye tæhiyéye 'æslæhé, 'æz dovále šærqiye 'orupá, ke dær 'aqáze nehzáte, xódra sæd dær sæd, moxaléfe mæram, væ mæsláke 'anhá mo'ærrefí míkærd, nagozír bedærxæste xærid šod. rusiyé, ke moddæti bud 'æz mæntæqéye xavære dæryáye mediterané, bedúr 'oftadé bud, væ 'æz mosa'edætháye næxostíne 'ú, ba'ijád, væ šenasa'íye 'esra'íl, fæqæt súdi beræqibán resanidé bud, mowqé'ra moqtæxæm šomordé, væ bábe mo'ameléye ba mæsrra, bæz 'æsáse xæride pæmbé, væ forúše 'æslæhé, mæftúh saxt.

Hardly a few months had passed since this event before Egypt reached such a level [in the strength] of its air force that it was able to protect the Egyptian skies from trespass by Israeli forces, and, if necessary, to defend Jordan and Syria against possible Israeli aggression. Up to that point no important event had taken place, which could provoke the Western World against Egypt. On the contrary, the strength of Egypt clearly showed England that it no longer needed to use English and Australian troops to guard the Suez Canal and that the government of the newly born Republic of Egypt was itself able to perform the duties of patrolling and guarding the canal. An agreement for the evacuation of the Suez Canal was signed on this basis and put into effect in due course.

America, which was very much concerned with the existence of class differences in Egypt and the unsatisfactory distribution of wealth, looked favorably on the measures [taken] by the new Government and promised material aid for the construction ('for the purpose of elevating the wall') of the Aswan Dam in order to improve economic conditions and help raise the living standard of the Egyptian fellahin. Thus [the U. S. A.] kept Egypt in a state of permanent balance between the East and West wings of the modern world.

Up to that time no sign of dissatisfaction had appeared from any side. Israel alone was worried about Egypt's strength, and as Egyptian military power grew, it [[Israel]] slackened its cruel attacks on the Jordanian border population. America was at the threshold of its new elections. The ever-increasing progress of the Republican Party in labor districts compelled the Democrats to make up with the employers and the jugglers of the international stock exchange in New York and Washington. All this had a decisive effect upon the secret influence [exerted by] ('of') Jewish banking circles, the result of which was disclosed in the [(form of)] turning down of Egypt's request for assistance in the building of the Aswan Dam.

Then the new Egyptian Government decided to supply new means for acquiring funds for the building of the dam. At that time the annual financial statement ('balance') of the former Universal Maritime Suez [Canal] Company was published. The income columns showed that this foreign Company had earned through its activity 85 billion francs in one year, and after very liberal and lavish spending, it could still accumulate 45 billion francs as a yearly dividend for its shareholders.

This was the sum which could satisfy Gamal Abdel Nasser. Should the Suez Canal Company be nationalized, a portion of its income would pay off the amount of the existing shares, and the remaining part of its income in a few years be sufficient for the construction of the dam. The United States and England failed to supply the necessary aid for its construction. The Suez Canal Company was nationalized on this purely economic basis. This was taken advantage of as an excellent opportunity by those who for two years had been patiently waiting with hatred and envy ('digging the teeth of hatred and envy in the liver'), faced by continuous British cooperation and by uninterrupted American aid, and who were striving to create a rift and instability in the foundation ('pillars') of Egyptian friendship with America and England.

cænd mah 'æz 'in hadesé nægozæšté bud, ke mész 'æz næzære nirúye hæva'í, bedærejé'i resid, ke digær, mítævanest, hæváye mészra, 'æz tæjavóze nirúye 'esra'íl, mohafæzæt konæd, væ dær suræte lozúm væ 'emkán, tæjavóze 'esra'íl be'ordón, ya suriyé, 'æz 'anhá hemayæt nemayæd. ta 'injá, híc 'æmre mohémmi suræt næpæzirofté bud, ke jeháne qærbíra, 'æléyhe mészri, bærængizæd, bælke, bær'æks, nirumændiye mész be'engelistán xaternešán saxt, ke bæ'dæz'in bæráye negæhbaní 'æz tor'éye su'éz, 'ehtiaj be'estefadé, 'æz særbáze 'engelisí væ 'ostralya'í nist, væ xóde dowlæte jomhuriye nowzáde mész, qadér be'ænjáme væziféye pasebaní væ negæhbaníye tor'é'æst, væ bær 'in 'æsás, movafeqætnaméye tæxliyéye tor'éye su'ézra, 'emzá, væ dær ræ'se moddæte mo'æyyén, 'ejrá kærd.

'emriká, ke 'æz vojúde 'exteláfe tæbæqatí, væ 'ædæme towzí'e særmáyé, besuræte rezayætþæxš, dær mész negæraní dašt, nesbæt be'eqdamæte 'in dowlæte jædid, nikbín šod, væ bæráye næzide nævaréde 'eqtesadí, væ komæk bebalabordæne sæthe zendeganiye fælláhe mesrí, væ'déye komæke maddí, jehæte balabordæne divaréye sædde 'æsván dad, væ mészra, 'æz 'in babæt, dær miyáne do jænáhe šárqo qærbe 'alæme jædid, behalæte movazené baqí negæhdašt.

ta 'in mowqé', 'asáre 'ædæme rezayæti, 'æz híc sú pædidár næbud, væ tænhá 'esra'íl bud, ke 'æz nirumændiye mész negæraní dašt, væ behær nesbæt, bær qodræte læškæriye mész miyæfzud, 'æz hæmæláte biræhmanéye 'ú, bæmærznešilæme 'ordón, kasté mišod. 'emriká, dær 'astanéye 'entexabæte jædid qærár gereft, væ pišræfte ruz'æfzúne hézbe jomhorixáh, dær howzeháye kargærí, demokrathára vadár besazéš bakarfarmayán, væ bazigæráne búrse beynolmelæli dær nyoyórk væ vašængetón saxt. væ 'inhá bud ke, nofúze næhoftéye mæhaféle særrafiye yæhúd, kære xódra kærd, væ nætijéye 'án, besuræte rædde dærxæste mész, bæráye komæk jehæte saxtæne sædde 'æsván, 'e'lám gæšt.

dær nætijé, hokumæte jædide mész, dær sædæde tæhiyéye mowréde tazé'i jehæte tæhiyéye næsaréfe sædsazí, bæræmæd. dær 'in 'æsná, biláne salíanéye šerkæte sabéqe keštiraníye jehaniye su'éz, 'entešár yaft, væ sotúne 'ævayéd, nešán midád, ke 'in šerkæte xarejí, hæštado pæn j miliárd frank, dær yék sál, 'æz 'in ráh 'estefadé bordé, væ pæs 'æz bæzlo bæxšæšháye hatæm'asá, tazé cehélo pæn j miliárd frank, bæráye sahebáne sæháme xód, 'ayedíye salíané, zæxiré kærdé 'æst.

'in mæblæqi bud, ke mítævanest jemále 'æbdolnaserra qané' konæd be'inke, 'ægær šerkæte kanále su'éz mellí šævæd, væ 'æz qesmæti 'æz 'ayedæte 'án, bæháye sæháme mowjúde 'án, 'estehlák gærdæd, józ'e baqimandéye, 'æz dæramæd dær zémne cænd sal, bæráye saxtæne sæddike 'emriká væ 'engelis 'æz 'e'táye komæk dær ráhe bonyáne 'án, forugozár nemudænd, kafí xahæd bud, væ bær 'in 'æsásæ 'eqtesadíye sérif, šerkæte kanále su'éz, mellí šod. mowqé'e xúbi bedæste kešani 'oftád, ke moddæte do sál bud, dær moqabéle sazešháye motevalíye britaniyá, væ komækháye qéyre monqæté'e 'emriká, dændáne bóqzo hæšæd, bær jegær forúmibordænd, væ mikušidænd, dær 'ærkáne dustíye mész ba 'emriká, væ 'engelis, ræxné væ tæzælzóli bevojúd 'aværænd.

If the book of historical events had been properly opened and the hidden secrets of early activities of the interested governments in connection with the Suez Canal had been made public, the people of the whole world would have known who was the main cause and actual instigator of the events of these past three months. If the recent events on the Israeli and Jordanian borders had not taken place and the night attack of several regiments of Israeli soldiers on a Jordanian frontier post and the killing of 50 innocent people of the border population had not occurred, and Mr. Hammerskjold had not announced that Israel was not following the Truce Commission's recommendations, but was stubbornly pursuing its acts of plunder, it would perhaps have been somewhat difficult to find out the real cause of these instigations against the Republic of Egypt. Unfortunately or fortunately, however, the recurrence of these events during the last few weeks and the comparison of the present border situation with that of the last year shows that it is only Israel who wants to create such an international problem out of the Suez Canal issue which is a local limited issue concerning Egypt alone, so as to throw Egypt to her knees in the face of economic, diplomatic and military pressure by the countries which had shown some understanding with regard to its aspirations. The Egyptian complaint against France and England and the Franco-English complaint against Egypt had not yet been discussed at the Security Council when Israel meddles in the business ('sticks also her finger into the milk') and says: I also have something to say. All this information appearing in the world press concerning the conclusion of an alliance between France and Israel or of a defense pact between Israel and such and such a Western power originates from Zionist sources. It shows that if such a fact does not exist, it is an ardent desire which the Zionists have in their mind and which they are trying to carry out.

There are cases and problems which disappear with the passing of time and the change of events, but the problems that are based upon natural causes will remain unchanged for ever. The Suez Canal problem will be solved sooner or later. But the possibility of the existence of a group of bloodthirsty, cruel international aggressors who had been expelled from their native country because [(of their crime)] of incompatibility, destructive activity and trouble-making and then assisted by some temporary historical factors, have driven in like the point of a dagger into the bosom of Arabic countries, among 45 million vexed, indignant and revengeful Arabs, is not a firmly established historical fact. War will soon give place to the Angel of Peace and, therefore, the warmongers who, inside the countries and among the soft-hearted nations, have been abusive of their hospitality and taking advantage of their affairs in order to kindle the fire of international wars by thousands of intrigues, will be condemned to misery and poverty. 'Let them be stricken by misery and poverty.' [[Koran]]

'ægær dəftāre həvadēse 'əyyām, cenānke bayēstī, gošudē mišod, və 'əsrāre nehofteye moqəddəmate fə'aliyāte dovāle zinēf', dər mowrēde kanāle su'ēz, bərmelā mīgəšt, jəhaniyān midanestənd, bā'ēse 'əslī, və mohərrēke vaqə'iye həvadēse 'in se mahēye 'əxīr, kīst. 'ægær həvadēse 'əxīre mərzhāye 'esra'il və 'ordōn, rox nēmīdad, və həmlēye šəbanēye, cənd fōwj sərbāze 'esra'ilī, beyək pasgāhe mərziye 'ordōn, və koštēne pənjuh məfər mərznešīne bigonāh 'ettefāq nēmīyoftad, və 'aqāye hameršold 'e'lām nēmīkərd, ke 'esra'il, be sefarešhāye komsyūne motarekē, gūš fərá nēmīdāhəd, və xodsəranē, betāxto táz mīpərdazəd, šayəd kəšfe 'ellāte vaqə'iye 'in təhrikāt bər 'əlēyhe jomhuriye mēsr, qədri moškəl bud. vāli, bədbəxtanē, ya xošbəxtanē, tekrāre 'in həvadēs, dər zəmme cənd həfteye 'əxīr, və moqayesēye vāz'e mərziye fe'lī, bā'owzā'e sāle gozəštē, nešān midāhəd, ke tənḥā 'esra'iləst, ke mīxahəd 'əz mowzū'e kanāle su'ēz, ke tənḥā yek qəziyēye məhdūde məhəllī, mərbūt be mēsr'əst, cenīn moškēle beynolmeləlī, bevojūd 'avərəd, ta mēsrā dər moqabēle fešāre 'eqtesadī və siyasī və nezamīye kešvərḥāyike, məsbət be'amāle 'u, rūye movafəqəti nešān dade 'ənd, bezanū dər 'avərəd. hənūz šekayāte mēsr, 'əz fəransē, və 'engelīs, və šekayāte 'engelīs və fəransē, 'əz mēsr, dər šowrāye 'əmnīyāt, mətrəh məšodē bud, ke 'esra'il nīz, 'əngūšte xōdra daxēle šīr kərdē, və mīguyəd: mən həm hārf darəm! 'in 'entešarāti ke, dər mətbu'āte jəhān, rajē'be 'əqde 'ettehāde, bēyne fəransē, və 'esra'il, ya mo'ahedēye defa'i bēyne 'esra'il və folān dowlāte qərbi 'entešār miyabəd, həmé 'əz sərcešmēye səhyunī šorū' mīšəvəd, və nešān midāhəd, 'ægær cenīn həqiqəti, nāme vojūd nədarəd, 'arezū'ist ke, səhyunihā, dər sər darənd, və dər dombāle 'əməli šodēne 'ān, rəh mīpuyənd.

bərxi qəzayā və məsa'əl 'əst, ke bamorūre zəmān, və 'extelāfe 'əvaməl, 'əz bēyn mirəvəd, vāli mowzu'ātike bənāye təbi'i sabət darəd, həmišē payedār xahəd bud, qəziyēye kanāle su'ēz, bə'd 'əz yek dowrēye kutāh ya tulānī, həll xahəd šod. vāli, 'emkāne zendeganīye motejavezanēye, yek 'eddē xunxāre səngdəle beynolmeləlī, ke bejorme nasazegāri, və karšekāni, və xərəkārī, 'əz 'owtāne 'əslīye xōd randē šodē, və dər 'əsēre mosa'edāte bərxi 'əvamēle movəqqətiye tarixī, dər 'aqūše kešvərḥāye 'ərəbi miyāne cehəl milyūm 'ərəbe 'azordedēle rənjidēye kīnekēš, manēnde nūke dešné, jā gereftē 'ənd, yek 'əmre mostəqərre tarixī nīst, və 'ənqəzrīb, jəng, jāye xōdra befereštēye sōlh xahəd bəxšīd, və bərāye 'in 'atēš'əfruzāne jəng, ke dər daxelēye kešvərḥā, və miyāne melləthāye rəhmdəl, 'əz hōsne ziyafāt və mo'amelēye 'anān sū'e 'estefadē kərdē, bahezarān dəsīsē, 'atēše jəngḥāye bēynolmeləlīra bərmiyafruzənd, məhkūm bezellāt və məskənāt xahənd šod. 'zərəbət 'əlēyhom zəlləto vəlməskənē'

Keyhan #3991

19 Mehr 1335
11 October 1956

With the utmost regret we inform everyone of the death of [(pitied [of God] and forgiven)] Mrs. Kashani, the respected mother of His Excellency Mehdi Kushanfar (Kashani), the beloved and distinguished director of the Union. The mourning ceremonies for the deceased will be held at the Ark Mosque on the 22nd of this month of Mehr, from 9 to 11 a.m. Everyone ('all the classes'), especially the distinguished members of the guild of food vendors, are expected to express condolences and to take part in the mourning ceremonies.

The Board of Directors of the Food Vendors Union of Tehran. #8258.

On the occasion of the death of the unfortunate youth Mr. Seyyed Ali Sho'a'i, the son of Mr. Karim Sho'a'i, one of our distinguished colleagues from the Tehran Customs' Department, the mourning ceremonies will be held at Qa'em Mosque located at Seyd Ali Square, on Friday the 20th of the current month beginning at 3 p.m. This is to express our condolences and to inform [our] friends and colleagues of the Customs' Department.

The Employees of the Customs' Department of Tehran.

With the utmost grief and sorrow we extend our condolences to our dear friend Mr. Atalla Baha-Od-Din Beygi for the tragic event which has happened.

Students of the third year of English at the Teachers' College and the School of Literature.

On the heart-breaking death of [(the pitied = the late)] Engineer Qasem Afrashteh, we extend our condolences to all [the members of] the most esteemed Afrashteh family, especially to [(their Excellencies)] Doctor Afrashteh and Engineer Kamangar.

The Association of Agricultural Engineers and Veterinarians.

We hereby extend our gratitude to all the distinguished persons who have expressed their sympathy and who have obliged us by their kindness [in connection with] the grievous loss, the death of Mrs. Press (Vanda Brasseur).

The Press, Brasseur, Kuchynka and Selameh families.

We hereby inform relatives and friends of the tragic death of the [(pitied and forgiven)] unfortunate youth Ali Sho'a'i, the elder son of Karim Sho'a'i. The gentlemen's commemorative service for the deceased will be held in the Qa'em Mosque located at Seyd Ali Square, on Friday the 20th of this month of Mehr, from 3 to 6 p.m., and the ladies' com-

'æz ruznaméye keyhán, šomaréye 3991

19 mēhre 1335
11 'októbře 1956

banəhayáte tə'əssóf fówte mərhuméye məqfuré banukašani, valedéye mohtəreméye jenábe 'aqáye mehdiye kušanfər (kašani), rə'ise məhbúb və 'ərjomənde 'ettehadiyéra, be'ettelá'e 'omúm míresanəd. məjlése tərhíme 'an mərhumé, 'æz sa'áte 9 'ela 11, sóbhe yekšəmbéye 22 mehmáhe jarí, dər məsjéde 'ərg bərgozár xahəd šod. 'æz 'omúme təbəqát, məxsusən 'əfráde mohtəre me sənfe xarbarforuš, 'entezäre 'ezháre həmdərdí və šerkət dər məjlése tərhímra darəd.

hey'áte modiréye 'ettehadiyéye xarbarforušáne tehrán. š.8258.

bemonasebáte dərgozášte javáne nakám, 'aqáye seyd'əliye šo'a'í, fərzənde 'aqáye kərime šo'a'í yeki 'æz həmqətəráne mohtəre me 'edaréye gomróke tehrán, məjlése tərhími 'æz sa'áte séye bə'dəzzóhre rúze jom'éye bíte máhe jarí, dər məsjéde qa'ém, vaqé' dər cəhar-ráhe seyd'əli, bərgozár mibašəd. məratéb bedinvəsilé bəráye 'ebráze həmdərdí be'ettelá'e dustán və həmqətəráne gomrokí míresanəd.

karməndáne 'edaréye gomróke tehrán.

banəhayáte tə'əssór və tə'əssóf mosibáte varedéra bedúste 'əzizeman 'aqáye 'əta'olláhe bəha'oddín beygí təsliyət 'ərz mínema'im.

danešjuyáne sále sevvóme 'engelisiye danešsəráye 'alí və daneškədəye 'ədəbiyát.

fówte jangozár[[sic! read jangodáze]] mərhumé mohəndes qasəme 'əfraštéra be'omúme famíle mohtəre me 'əfrašté, bəxosús, jenabáne 'agáye doktor 'əfrašté və mohəndes kəmangər təsliyət migu'im.

kanúne mohəndesíne kešavərzi və doktoráne dampezéšk.

pərs (vanda brassór), 'ebráze həmdərdí nemudé, kətbən və hozurən 'injanebánra rəhíne mərahéme xód saxté 'ənd, 'ezháre təšəkkór mínemayəd.

xanvadeháye pərs, brassór, kuhənká, səllamé.

bedinvəsilé, fówte jangodáze mərhumé məqfúr javáne nakám 'əliye šo'a'í, fərzənde 'əršáde kərime šo'a'íra, be'ettelá'e 'əqvám və dustán, míresanəd. məjlése təzəkkóre mərđanəye 'án mərhum, rúze jom'éye 20 mehmáhe jarí, 'æz sa'áte 3 'ela 6 bə'dəzzóhr, dər

memorative service will take place in the morning of the same day in the private house located on Shahnaz Avenue Shervin Lane.

The Nasser Qoli Sho'a'i, Hushang Sho'a'i, Mehdi Sho'a'i, Hossein Sho'a'i, Hassan Sho'a'i, Mohammad Sho'a'i and Asqar Tala'i families.

The Kashani, Kushanfar (Kashani), Yaseri, Tehranchi, Mo'tamedi, Habibi, Montakhab-Ol-Ayaleh, Firuzi, Zare' and Kojury families hereby inform [their] friends and acquaintances of the death of [('the pitied and forgiven')] Mrs. Marzieh Kashani. The gentlemen's mourning ceremonies will take place in the Ark Mosque on Sunday 22 Mehr from 9 to 11 a.m. The ladies' mourning ceremonies will be held on Saturday 21 Mehr in the house of the deceased located on Jamshidieh Avenue, Nosrat Square at the beginning of Nosrat Avenue.

The Keyhan extends its condolences for this tragic event to all persons bereaved [by the death] of the deceased, especially to Mr. Kushanfar (Kashani).

We hereby inform relatives and friends of the sudden death of Kuchek Nazarbaqi. The gentlemen's mourning service for the deceased will be held in the Fakhrieh Mosque, Amirieh Avenue, and the ladies' mourning gathering [will take place] the same day in the afternoon in the house of Capt. Nazarbaqi located on Khosh Avenue, Nazarbaqi Street.

Capt. Ali Asqar Nazarbaqi, First Lieut. Jaafar Nazarbaqi, Capt. Aziz Farjam, Asad Nazarbaqi, Hadi Nazarbaqi, Ebrahim Nuri.

Ettelaat #9135

16 Mehr 1335
8 October 1956

Limitation of time for Inheritance [[i.e., waiting period during which the heir(s) may not yet receive an inheritance]]. File 136/34.

Mrs. Fatemeh Haji Hassan Giveforush, holder of identification card #3704, Tehran, the daughter of Meshedi Baqer, has applied to this court for probating her rights of inheritance and has furnished the following information ('explanation'): Seyyed Hossein Shirazi Monfared died in Zenjan, his permanent residence, on Shahvirar 5, 1334 and the only heirs of the deceased are ('are restricted to'): the applicant [who is his] legal ('permanent') wife, Seyyed Hassan Shirazi Monfared, holder of identification card #47479 issued in Tehran, and

mæsjéde qa'ém, vaqé' dær cæharráhe seyd'æli, væ mæjlése yadbúde zænané, dær sóbhe hæmán rúz, dær mænzéle šæxsi vaqé' dær xiyabáne šæhnáz, kúye šærvín, bærpá xahæd bud.

xanedáne naserqoliye šo'a'í, hušáŋge šo'a'í, mehdiye šo'a'í, hoséyne šo'a'í, hæséne šo'a'í, mohamméde šo'a'í, 'æsqére tala'í.

xanevadeháye kašani, kušanfær (kašani), yaserí tehranci, mo'tæmedí, hæbibí, montæx-æbol'æyalé, firuzí, zaré', kojurí bedinvæsilé, dærgozæšte mærhuméye mæqfuré banumærzyéye kašanira, be'ettelá'e dustán væ 'ašenayán míresanæd. mæjlése tærhíme mærdané, sóbhe rúze yekšæmbéye bistodovvóme mehrmáh, 'æz sa'æte nóh 'ela yæzdæhe sóbh, dær mæsjéde 'ærg mon'æqéd xahæd bud, væ xætme zænané, 'æsre rúze šæmbéye bistoyekóme mehrmáh dær mænzéle 'an mærhumé vaqé' dær xiyabáne jæmšidiyé, cæharráhe nosræt, 'ævvæle xiyabáne nosræt bærpá xahæd bud.

keyhán, mosibáte varedéra be'omúme bazmandegáne 'án mærhumé, xosusæn, 'aqáye kušanfær (kašani) tæслиyæt migu'im.

bedin væsilé fówte nabehengáme kucék næzærbæqíra be'ettelá'e 'æqvám væ dustán míresanæd. mæjlése tærhíme mærdanéye 'án mærhúm, rúze jom'éye bíste mehrmáhe jarí, 'æz sa'æte sé, ta pænjonime bæ'dæzzóhr, dær mæsjéde fæxriyé, xiyabáne 'æmiriyé, væ mæjlése zænané hæmán rúz bæ'dæzzóhr dær mænzéle særván næzærbæqí, vaqé' dær xiyabáne xóš, kucéye næzærbæqí mon'æqéd xahæd bud.

særván 'æli'æsqére næzærbæqí, sotvan yékom jæ'fære næzærbæqí, særván 'æzize færxám, 'æsqéde næzærbæqí, hadíye næzærbæqí, 'ebrahíme nuri.

'æz ruznaméye 'ettela'át, šomaréye 9135

16 mæhre 1335
8 'októbre 1956

hæsre værasæt.

pærvændéye 34-136.

banu fateméye hajihæsáne giveforúš, daráye šenasnaméye šomaréye 3704 tehrán, færzænde mæšhædí baqér, 'æz 'ín dadgáh dærxáste gævahiye hæsre værasæt nemudé, væ cenín towzih dadé, ke seyd hoséyne širaziye monfæred betarixe 5/6/34 dær zænján 'eqamætgháhe da'emíye xód bedorúde zendegí gofté, væraséye 'án mærhúm monhæséræst bemotæqaziyé 'æyále da'emí, væ seydhæsáne širaziye monfæred, darændéye šenasnaméye šomaréye 47479, saderéye tehrán,

Seyyed Mohsen Shirazi, holder of identification card #632 issued in the Second District of Tehran, his sons; and Mrs. Zahra Shirazi Monfared, holder of identification card #53967 issued in the Second District of Tehran, the daughter of the deceased. Therefore, having completed the preliminary formalities, I hereby make public the above-mentioned application three times in succession, once a month, so that anyone who has any objection, or is in possession of the will of the deceased, may produce it to the court within the three months following the date of publication of the first notice; otherwise the probate will be issued and any will, unless it is secret and official, which may be produced after this fixed time will be void and of no effect.

The President of the Zenjan District Court, Fotureh Chilar Third Notice 16 Mehr 1335.

Limitation of Time for Inheritance.

Mr. Seyyed Jamal Yahyavi acting as a proxy for Mariam Sirius has applied to this court for probating the right of inheritance and has furnished the following information ('explanation'): Meshedi Safar Sirius, holder of identification card #4635 of Zenjan, died in Zenjan, his permanent residence in Azar 1334 and the only heirs of the deceased are: Mrs. Mariam Sirius, holder of identification card #4636 from Zenjan, [his] legal ('permanent') spouse, Ahmad Ayalati, holder of identification card #314 from Zenjan and Mohammad Ayalati, holder of identification card #116/M issued in Zenjan, the grandchildren ('the children of the daughter') of the deceased. Therefore, having completed the preliminary formalities I hereby make public the above-mentioned application three times in succession, once a month, so that anyone who has any objection to, or is in possession of any will of the deceased, may produce it to the court within the three months following the date of publication of the first notice; otherwise a probate will be issued and any other will, unless it is secret and official, which may be produced after that fixed time, will be void and of no effect.

The President of the Zenjan District Court, Fotureh Chilar, Third Notice 16 Mehr 1335.

To express appreciation and gratitude.

We hereby express our thanks and gratitude to Major Shahrestani the distinguished Chief of the Ninth Police Precinct and to First Warrant Officer Hossein Savaji, as well as to all those ('respected personalities') who cooperated [with us] at the heart-breaking misfortune of the death of ('the late') Police Sergeant Mehdi Haji Hossein Attar, and we pray Almighty God for the good health of these gentlemen.

Seyyed Mirza Aqa Tabataba'i, Hossein Attar, Seyyed Mahmud Tabataba'i, Seyyed Ahmad Tabataba'i.

Thanks and Apologies.

We hereby extend our sincere thanks to the most honorable Chairman of the Majles, to the honorable senators and deputies, to all the employees and officials of the Majles and

væ seydmohséne širazí, darëndéye šenasnaméye šomaréye 632, saderé 'æz howzéye 2 tehran, peserán, væ banuzahráye širaziye monfæred, darëndéye šenasnaméye šomaréye 53967, saderé 'æz howzéye 2 tehrán, doxtære motevæffá, 'inék ba'ænjáme tæšrifáte moqæddæmatí dærxáste mæzbúrre se nowbæt peydærpéy máhi yek mærtébé 'agæhí minemayæd, ta hærkési 'e'terázi daræd, væyá væsiyætnamé 'æz motevæffá næzde 'ú bašæd, 'æz tarixe næšre næxostín 'agæhí, zærfé sémah, bedadgáh tæqdím daræd, væ'ellá gævahí sadér, væ hær væsiyætnamé joz serrí væ ræsmí ke bæ'dæz 'ín mow'éd 'ebráz šævæd, 'æz dærejéye 'e'tebár saqét væ bela'æsár xahæd bud.

ræ'ise dadgáhe bæxše zænján. foturéye cilár nowbæte sevvóm 16.7.35.

hæsre verasæt.

'aqáye seydamále yæhyæví bevekalæte mæryéme sirús, 'æz 'ín dadgáh dærxáste gævahíye hæsre verasæt nemudé, væ cenín towzih dadé, ke mæšhædí sæfære sirús, darëndéye šenasnaméye 4635 zænján, betarixe 'azære 34 dær zænján 'eqamætghæ da'emíye xód bedrúde zendegí gofté. væreséye 'án mærhúm monhæséræst bebanu mæryéme sirús darëndéye šenasnaméye šomaréye 4636 zænján, zowjéye da'emí, væ 'æhmæde 'æyalætí darëndéye šenasnaméye 314 zænján, væ mohammæde 'æyalætí, darëndéye šenasnaméye šomaréye M. 116, saderéye zænján, nævadegáne doxtæriye motevæffá. 'inék ba'ænjáme tæšrifáte moqæddæmatí, dærxáste mæzbúrre se nowbæt peydærpéy máhi yekmærtébé 'agæhí minemayæd, ta hærkési 'e'terázi daræd væyá væsiyætnamé 'æz motevæffá næzde 'ú bašæd, 'æz tarixe næšre næxostín 'agæhí, zærfé sé mah bedadgáh tæqdím daræd, væ 'élla, gævahí sadér væ hær væsiyætnamé joz serrí væ ræsmí, ke bæ'dæz 'ín mow'éd 'ebráz šævæd, 'æz dærejéye 'e'tebár saqét væ bela'æsár xahæd bud.

ræ'ise dadgáhe bæxše zænján, foturéye cilár - nowbæte sevvóm 16-7-35.

'ezhære qædrdani væ tæšækkór.

bedinvæsilé 'æz jenábe særkár særgord šehrestaní ræ'ise mohtæréme kælantæriye nóh, væ 'ostovar yekóm hoséyne savojí, væ zævæte mohtærémike dær mosibæte jangodáze mærhúme særpasebán yekóm, mehdiye haji hoséyne 'ættár, tæšrike mæsa'í færmudænd, motešækkér væ sepasgozárím, væ sælamætiye 'aqayánra 'æz xodavænde mote'ál xaháním.

seydmírzá 'aqa tæbatæba'í, hoséyne 'ættár seydmæhmúde tæbatæba'í, seydmæhmæde tæbatæba'í.

tæšækkór væ 'e'tezár.

bedinvæsilé 'æz riyasæte mo'æzzéme mæjlése šowráye mellí væ 'aqayáne senatorhá, væ nemayændegáne mohtærém væ 'omúme karmændán, væ karkonáne mæjlése šowráye mellí, væ jém'e

to all prominent personalities and friends who did us the favor of [participating in] the misfortune that struck [us], and deigned to come to the funeral and mourning ceremonies and to the seventh day commemorative ceremonies of our deceased father, or who have been kind enough to comfort us by means of telegrams and letters. Should there be a delay in presenting our gratitude verbally, please excuse us because of [our] sorrow.

Faramarz Fuadi, Bizhen Fuadi.

Thanks and Apologies.

We are extremely grateful to the distinguished ladies and gentlemen who participated in the funeral and mourning ceremonies and in the seventh night commemorative ceremonies, or who have expressed their sympathy by telegrams, letters or through advertisements of condolence on the occasion of the heart-breaking death of [(the late)] Asadollah Partow. We hope that taking into consideration ('for the reason of') our deep ('spiritual') sorrow we shall be excused if we have failed to pay them a visit.

The Partow, Tashakkori, Pazhuh and Maskuki families.

The Airplane is the best means of Transportation ('trip').

Tehran [to:] Baghdad - 2 hours and 5 minutes.
 Beirut - 5 hours and 15 minutes.
 Damascus - 4 hours.
 Karachi - 6 hours.
 Kabul - 7 hours.
 Kuwayt - 3 hours and 10 minutes.
 Kandegar - 5 hours.
 Dehran - 4 hours and 50 minutes.
 Zahedan - 5 hours and 20 minutes.
 Yezd - 2 hours.
 Busher - 3 hours and 20 minutes.
 Kerman - 3 hours and 40 minutes.
 Tabriz - 2 hours.
 Meshed - 3 hours.
 Shiraz - 2 hours and 40 minutes.
 Isfahan - 1 hour and 20 minutes.
 Ahvaz - 2 hours.
 Abadan - 2 hours and 40 minutes.

For booking tickets and reservations please call Irantour Corporation, Saadi Avenue, telephone: 38221-38222-35305-34799-33439.

sarvərán və dustán ke dər mosibáte varedé mennát nəhadé, dər məraséme təšyí' və məjlése tərhim və həftéye pedáre fəqídeman qədəmrənjé fərmudənd, ya bevasiléye telegráf və namé ba'ése təəllíye xatere rənjdidəman gərdidənd, səmimáné təšəkkór mikonim. cenáncə dər 'árze təšəkkóre hozurí tə'xíri róx dəhəd, be'elláte tə'allomát mə'zúr xahənd dašt.

fəramərze fo'adí - bižáne fo'adí.

təšəkkór və 'e'tezár.

'əz zəváte mohtərəm və sarvəráne geramí ke bašerkát dər məraséme təšyí' [və] xətm, və šábe həft, və bevasiléye telegráf və namé və 'agəhiye təsliyət dər mosibáte jangodaže fówte šadrəván mərhúme 'əsdolláhe pərtów 'ebráze həmdərdí fərmudə'nd, binəhayət sepaşgoz-árim, və cenáncə be'elláte tə'allomáte ruhi dər šərəfiyábi qosúri róx dəhəd 'omíde 'əfv darim.

xənevadeháye pərtów, təšəkkorí, pəžúh, məskukí.

həvapeymá behtərin vəsiléye mosafəratəst.

tehrán bebaqdád, dó sa'əto pənj dəqiqe.

tehrán bebeyrút, pənj sa'əto panzdáh dəqiqe.

tehrán bedəməšq, cahár sa'ət.

tehrán bekerací, šéš sa'ət.

tehrán bekaból, həft sa'ət.

tehrán bekovéyt, sé sa'əto dáh dəqiqe.

tehrán beqəndehár, pənj sa'ət.

tehrán bedehrán, cahár sa'əto pənjáh dəqiqe.

tehrán bezahedán, pənj sa'əto bíst dəqiqe.

tehrán beyəzd, dó sa'ət.

tehrán bebušəhr, sé sa'əto bíst dəqiqe.

tehrán bekermán, sé sa'əto cehél dəqiqe.

tehrán betəbríz, dó sa'ət.

tehrán beməšhád, sé sa'ət.

tehrán beširáz, dó sa'əto cehél dəqiqe.

tehrán be'esfəhán, yék sa'əto bíst dəqiqe.

tehrán be'əhváz, dó sa'ət.

tehrán be'abadán, dó sa'əto cehél dəqiqe.

bəráye xəride belít və tə'míne já, bešerkáte 'irəntúr xiyabáne sə'dí telefón 36221-38222-35305-34799-33439 rojú' fərma'id.

Persepolis Festival or the Feast of Takhte Jamshid.

The automatic [oil] burner 'Oilomatic' to heat the baths of private homes, public baths, hotels, hospitals and various bakery ovens, etc. The Oilomatic Burner is odorless, smokeless and there is no danger of explosion. It works automatically, uses oil, crude oil, or diesel oil.

Iran-Techno Corporation. Saadi Avenue, telephone: 39563.

Iran-tour the oldest agency for modern transportation in Iran has ('with') all means [of transportation]: air, ground and sea.

The representative of all important air-line companies, exclusive representative of the Iranian State Railroads, general representative of the Iranian Airlines has branches in every city of Iran and agencies in foreign countries.

Consult Iran-tour before [your] trip or before shipping goods.

Saadi Avenue. Telephone: 38221-38222.

If you like your customers, if you respect your friends, introduce yourself as a shop-keeper of good taste by having a Pepsi-Cola cooler in [your] store.

Zamzam Corporation. Pepsi-Cola Ziba Advertising Agency.

A new Parker '51' is what everybody desires. New models are [really] worth seeing.

Have your cordial and friendly feelings stay forever ('til the end of life') in the hearts of your friends by giving them a matching pen and pencil set ('pair') as a present.

Parker 51. Sharqi.

The Wipp Laundry Powder made in Germany.

A new shipment of Wipp has arrived with complete instructions for use on the boxes, [written] in Persian.

The laundry powder Wipp washes, cleans and disinfects clothes in a couple of minutes.

Wippo is the newest laundry powder, prepared by the Henkel Persil Works in Germany, the inventor of laundry and dishwashing powder.

After the day's work a rest by the side of a Duo-Therm stove makes us dream of seven kings.

Shaban Store, Shah Avenue, Bahrami Square.

Fardad Store, Shah Avenue, Yaqma [bus] stop. Espark store, new Lalezar Avenue. Alborz store, Shah Avenue, opposite First Twenty meter Street. Farshid store, Shahreza Avenue at

festivále persepolis, ya jášne táxtejemšid. mæš'ále xodkár 'oylomatík.

bæráye germ kerdáne hammamháye menazél væ 'crumi, hotél, bimarestán væ kureháye moxtaléfe nanva'í væ qeyré, mæš'ále 'cylomatík bibú, bidúd væ bedúne xætáre 'enfejárest, væ betówre xodkár bekár míyoftæd. mæsræf: náfte sefid ya siyáh ya gazo'íl.

šerkáte səhamíye 'irantekno. xiyabáne sə'dí, telefón 39563.

'irantúr qædimitærín mo'asseséye hæmlošæqle modérn dær 'irán bakolliyéye væsayéle hæva'í, zæmíní, dærya'í.

nemayændéye kolliyéye šerkætháye mo'tæbére hæva'í. nemayændéye 'enhesariye rahahéne dowlætiye 'irán. nemayændéye kólle šerkáte hævapeyma'íye 'irán. daráye šo'áb dær kolliyéye šæhrestanháye 'irán væ dæfatére nemayændegí dær kešværháye xaréj.

qæblæz mosaferát ya 'ersále bár, ba'irantúr mæšværéet fæрма'id.

xiyabáne sə'dí, telefon 30221-38222

a-18586 20-6 'kanúne tutí'

'ægær moštæriyáne xódra dúst darid, 'ægær bedustáne xód 'ehterám mikonid, banegah-daštáne yek kulére pepsikolá dær mæqazé, xódra yek mæqazedáre basæliqé mo'ærrefí konid.

šerkáte zæmzæm. pepsikolá. kanúne 'agæhiye zibá.

'arezúye hæmé parkére 51 jædid. modelháye jædid didæníst.

ba'ehdá'e yek zówj qælém væ medád bedustáne xód, səmimiyæt væ dustíye xódra tapa-yáne 'cúr dær qolúbe 'išán paydár sazid.

parkére 51. šærqí.

púdre ræxtšu'íye víp, víp, víp, víp, víp, víp, sáxte 'almán.

partiye jædíde víp badæstúre karéle 'este'mál befarsí rúye bæstehá resíd.

púdre ræxtšu'íye víp, lebashára dær cænd æqíqé šosté væ tæmíz, væ zedde'ofuní mikonæd.

víp, jædidtærín púdre ræxtšu'í, sáxte karxanéye henkél persíle 'almán. moxtæré'e pudrháye ræxtšu'í væ zærfšu'í.

bæ'dæz káre ruzané 'esterahæt dær kenáre boxariye du'ctérm, hæft padešáhra bexábe má niyavææd.

forušgáhe šæbán, xiyabáne šáh, cæharráhe bæhramí.

forušgáhe færdád, xiyabáne šáh, 'istgáhe yæqmá. forušgáhe 'espárk, xiyabáne lalezáre nów. forušgáhe 'ælbórz, xiyabáne šáh, moqabéle bistmetriye 'ævvæl. forušgáhe

the beginning of Bahar Avenue. Avida Store, Pahlavi Avenue, Amir Akram Square, Paramount Store, Naderi Avenue opposite Soviet Hospital. Tehran center of distribution: Shabani Technical and Commercial Corporation, Shah Avenue. Exclusive Representative: Firus Corporation, Saadi Avenue.

- - - - -
Actually everybody uses Timken's ball bearings.

The British ball bearings Timken made in England of English steel, good quality, durable, reasonably priced.

Wholesale center: Fidex Company Ltd. (known as Timken Company) Saadi Avenue, at the beginning of Ekbatan Avenue, telephone: 52522.

The largest wholesale center of small calibre conical ball bearings in the entire Middle East. Never forget that cheap ball bearings will eventually cost you more.

Will the garage owners, the chief mechanics, mechanics and shopkeepers in Tehran and provinces, please write us so that an interesting chart can be mailed to them free of charge.

- - - - -
Three hygienic products made in Switzerland.

1) Regosan toothpaste which has been recognized by the International Bureau for the control of pharmaceutical products as a medicated toothpaste.

2) The Muniwalther toothbrush having ('of') a perfect form that never changes its shape.

3) Paradentosan drops to strengthen gums and to eliminate tooth decay and mouth odor.

Exclusive representative: Technical Company, Saadi Avenue, telephone: 35194. The agent for distribution and sale in Tehran: Mihan Dentistry Articles, Nasser Khosrow Avenue, Minu'i Passage, telephone: 50703. We accept representatives from Shahrestans.

5.8310

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Applies new rates for 15 days round trip to America.

Save more than 7000 rials.

From the middle of Mehr B. O. A. C. will provide considerable discounts on its Coronet's tourist rates which will be effective during the whole year for a 15 day round trip to

fəršíd, xiyabáne šahrezá, 'əvvále xiyabáne bahár. forušgáhe 'avidá, xiyabáne pəhlə'í, cəharráhe 'əmir 'əkrém, məqazéye paramónt, xiyabáne naderí, ruberúye bimarəstáne šowrəví. məkəze pəxše tehrán, šerkáte fənní və tejarətiye šəbaní, xiyabáne šah. nemayəndéye 'enhesarí, šerkáte səhəriye firúz, xiyabáne sə'dí.

həmé 'əsliən bolberinge timkén məsrəf minemayənd.

bolberingháye britiš timkén, sáxte 'engelistán bafuláde 'inglisí jénse xúb, dəváme ziyád, qeymáte monaséb.

məkəze pəxše 'omdé; šerkáte fidéks bərəs'uliyəte məhdúd. (mə'rúf bekompaniye timkén), xiyabáne sə'dí, 'əvvále 'ekbatán, telefón 52522.

bozorgtərin məkəze pəxše 'omdéye bolberingháye sacméye məxrutí dər təməme xavəre miyané. fəramúš nəfərma'id ke həmişé bolberinge 'ərzán dər vaqé' bəráyetan gerantər təmam mišəvəd.

sahebáne garažhá, sərmekanihá və mekanihá, məqazedarhá, dər tehrán və šəhrestanhá bamá mokatebé nemudé tayék tabləwe jalebetəvəjjóh və məjjani bəráye 'anán ferestadə šəvəd.

sé məhsúle behdaští, sáxte suís.

1) xəmirə dəndáne reguzán ke 'əz tərəfe 'edaréye kontróle beynolmeləliye daruját be'cnváne xəmirəndáne mo'aləj šenaxté šodé.

2) mesvake munivaltér, fórme kamél ke təqyire šékl nəmidəhəd.

3) qətrəye paradantuzán, bəráye təqviyáte læsehá və bərtərəf kərdáne zənge dəndanihá və búye dəhán. nemayəndéye 'enhesarí:

šerkáte teknikál, xiyabáne sə'dí, telefón 35194. 'améle pəxš və forúš dər tehrán, kaláye dəndanpezeškiye mihén, xiyabáne nasərxosrów, səráye minu'í, telefón 50703. 'əz šəhrestanhá nemayəndé qəbul mišəvəd.

5.8310.

bi 'o 'e sí.

nərxə jədide dosərəye panzdəhruzé be'emriká tə'yín minemayəd.

biš 'əz 7000 riyál sərfəju'í.

'əz nime məhr bi'o'esi bəráye mosafərate dosərəye 15 ruzé be'emriká, dər servise jəhangərđiye koronət təxfifáte ziyádi dər nərxháye xód, ke dər təməme sál qabéle 'ejra mibašəd, mənzúr mikonəd. məsələn, nərxə nə'muliye belite dosərəye yeksalé 'əz tehrán

America. For example, a one year round trip ticket from Tehran to New York costing 75,640 rials will be reduced to 68,560 rials. At the same time you will enjoy the same comfort which is beyond competition, delicious food and the famous guest service of the stratocruser.

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benyoyork, ke 75,640 riyal mibašæd, be 68,560 riyál tæqlíl midæhæd véli hæmcenán 'æz wæsáyéle 'asayéše reqabætnapézír wæ qæzaháye læzíz, wæ pæzira'íye mæ'rúfe servíse 'estratokruzér lezzát xahid bord.

bæráye kásbe 'ettelá' wæ tæhiyyéye já benemayændegiháye mosaferbæriye mojá, wæyá bešerkáte hæmlonæqle 'iráno torkíye, xiyabáne ferdowsí 512, telefón 45811 wæ 47293 moraje'é færma'id.

bi'c'e si dær tæmáme donyá 'æz šomá xub movazebæt mikonæd.

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STATE-FD - Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1958

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